ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, September 9, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Boy and Girl Scouts' memoriam notices may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be send to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. The Classified Advertisement Index set last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BLAIR.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 23, Corfton-road, Ealing, W.5, to IXEL, wife of R. MALCOLM BLAIR—a daughter.

BRASS.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at 3, Lennox-gardens, N.W., to SADIE (*née* Williams) and LESLIE R. BRASS—a daughter.

BROWN.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Vine Lodge, Sevenoaks, to MARION (*née* Judd) and PHILIP PENTON BROWN, of Achimota, G.C.C.—a daughter.

BURNABY.—On Sept. 7, 1930, MABEL, the wife of DAVY BURNABY, of 7, Eldon-road, W.8, of a daughter.

BURRELL.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 39, Lurgan-avenue, Putney, S.W.15, to DORIS VIOLET (*née* Tate), wife of FRANK BURRELL—a daughter.

CRIDLAND.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Penrhyn, Cheltenham, to RHONA (*née* Whitfield), wife of BASIL CRIDLAND, M.C.—a son.

DAVISON.—On Sept. 7, 1930, in London, to NATALIE EVA, wife of EDWARD L. DAVISON, 30, Cheyne-row, S.W.3—a daughter.

EVANS.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Brynderi, Hollybush-road, Penylan, Cardiff, to MARY GWYNYDD (*née* Lloyd), wife of D. MORGAN EVANS—a son.

FIRTH.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Westcliff, Preston, to NORAH (*née* Bell), wife of CAPTAIN H. R. FIRTH, Royal Signals—a son.

FISHER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1930, at 21, The Ridgeway, Gunnersbury Park, W.3, to IVY (*née* Teriet), wife of MARTYN FISHER—the gift of a daughter.

FRASER.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 53, Prince's-gate, S.W.7, VIOLET, wife of ALASTAIR FRASER, of a son.

GREENLEES.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Corryville, Paisley, to JEAN, wife of ROBERT C. GREENLEES—a son.

HICKS.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 23, Dulwich Wood-park, S.E.19, to ESME, wife of HAROLD HICKS—a daughter.

HOPCRAFT.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Roden House, Cheltenham, to JOYCE (*née* Gordon), wife of EDWARD HOPCRAFT, Southam, Glos—a son.

INGHAM.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 51, Rutland-gardens, Hove, to (Mabel) Dorothy (*née* Maldwin-Davies), wife of JOHN INGHAM—a son.

LEACH.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 9, Downleaze, Sneyd Park, Bristol, to JESSIE, wife of THOMAS ARCHIBALD LEACH—a daughter.

LISBY.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, Southampton, to MARY, wife of Mrs. C. LISBY—a son.

LONGRIGG.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 24, Bournemouth, to MARY (*née* Hewett), wife of J. H. LONGRIGG—a daughter (JOAN).

MITCALFE.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 104, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to MARY (*née* Burn), wife of W. STANLEY MITCALFE—a daughter.

MITCHELL.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 104, Gunnersbury-avenue, Ealing, to ELIZABETH (*née* Clark), wife of M. STEWART MITCHELL—a daughter.

MOORE.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 12, Sherwood Park-road, Sutton, Surrey, to MARY BRAITHWAITE MOORE (*née* Hollins), the wife of Reginald Moore—twin daughters.

MOREL.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Tressilian, Llantwit Major, to MARY, wife of RALPH CORY MOREL—a daughter.

OSBORNE.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Collingwood, Buckingham-way, Wallington, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. OSBORNE—a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Chefoo, N. China, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. PHILLIPS (formerly Nina Powell)—a daughter.

PRETTY.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, to EDITH, wife of FRANK PRETTY, Sutton Hoo, Woodbridge—a son.

SHARPE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 85, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3, to JANET, wife of WILLIAM H. S. SHARPE—a daughter.

VAUGHAN JONES.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Torquay, to Dr. and Mrs. EDGAR VAUGHAN JONES, late of Kimberley, South Africa—a daughter.

WHEATLEY.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at 16, Gledstanes-road, W.14, to MARY LOUISE, wife of J. D. F. WHEATLEY—a son.

MARRIAGES

BODKER : MUSCHETT.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Streatham Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. Dr. Leslie W. Tristram, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Percy J. Stirling and the Rev. Dr. Arnold O. Sosser, M.A., Prayer Wilfred, the eldest son of the late THOMAS JAMES BODKER and Mrs. Bodker, of 68, Barcombe-avenue, Streatham Hill, to EVA LEONI MUSCHETT, second daughter of the late Charles Henry Muschett and Mrs. Muschett, of "Inglewoods," Kingston, Jamaica.

BOLTE : HOWES.—On Sept. 5, 1930, JAN P. BOLTE, younger son of the late Colonel P. A. C. Bolte and Mrs. L. Bolte-Welman, of Bandoeng, Java, to KATHLENE L. HOWES, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Howes, of Witham, Essex.

CORY : KESTER.—On Sept. 8, 1930, REGINALD CORY, of Duffryn, near Cardiff, to ROSA BLANCHE KESTER, of Imeida, Kimberley-road, Cambridge.

CRABBE : McKENNA.—On Sept. 2, 1930, in Montreal, Canada, A. D. CRABBE, Scots Guards, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Crabbe, to YVETTE, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. FRANK MCKENNA, of Montreal.

CREWE : BEHARELL.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Andrew's Parish Church, Hornchurch, Essex, by the Rev. Canon Hilton Edwards, Vicar of Hornchurch, assisted by the Rev. Chas. Steer, M.A., M.C., Rector of Limpsfield, Surrey, PERCY CECIL, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. CREWE, of Hornchurch (formerly of St. Paulo), to MARGARET JESSIE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. BEHARELL, of Hornchurch.

CROW : McVITIE.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. John's Church, Hove, GEOFFREY BEVES, son of ARTHUR H. CROW and Mrs. CROW, Keffolds, Hadlemere, to DORIS, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. MCVITIE, Lyndhurst-road, Hove.

CURNOCK : OWEN.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Epping, by the Rev. Eric S. Waterhouse, M.A., D.D., J. EDGLEY CURNOCK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., to MURIEL OWEN.

DEANESLY : GRANT.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. James's Church, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Canon R. J. Mackay, M.A., RICHARD MARSTON, elder son of Mr. EDWARD DEANESLY, F.E.C.S., and Mrs. Deanesly, Claremont, Wolverhampton, to JEAN CISBHOLM (NITA), only daughter of Mr. JAMES GRANT, S.S.C., Rothamsted, York-road, Edinburgh, and the late Mrs. Grant.

FIGGIS : PATON.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at the Parish Church, Grindleton, Yorks, by the Rev. Ernest Livesey, Vicar of the Parish, THOMAS PHILLIPS FIGGIS, F.R.I.B.A., son of Miss Figgis, of Glenageary, Dublin, to AGNES HENDRIE PATON, A.R.R.C., youngest daughter of the late Andrew Paton, J.P., of Broomhill, Cumnock, N.B.

FINDLAY : SANDERSON.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Broxted Parish Church, by the Rev. Wilson Pearce (Vicar), GEORGE HUGH FINDLAY, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Leeds, to MARY GWENDOLEN BURY, younger daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. R. W. BURY SANDERSON.

GUN-CUNINGHAME: WESTLAKE.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Grimsby, HENRY M. B. GUN-CUNINGHAME, youngest son of the late Major R. B. Gun-Cuninghame, D.L., J.P., of Mount Kennedy, Co. Wicklow, to WINIFRED MARY, daughter of the late DR. ALGERNON WESTLAKE and of Mrs. Westlake, Grimsby.

HOGG : JOYCE.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Helen's Parish Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, by the Rev. F. H. Jones, O.B.E., R.N., assisted by the Rev. R. PRINGLE SIGLEY, youngest son of DAVID and JANET HOGG, of Baldorran, Kirkintilloch, to ANNIE MABEL (NANCY), daughter of HARRY WARD and MABEL JOYCE, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

HOPEWELL : ABBOTT.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Augustine's, South Kensington, quietly, GEOFFREY HANDLEY HOPEWELL, 26, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7, to MOLLY, daughter of Mrs. ARBOTT, 47, Carlton-hill, N.W.8.

HUNTER : McMINN.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. Percy Young, B.D., Precentor, ROBERT WATSON, eldest son of the late ROBERT and MRS. HUNTER, of Chester, to LOUISE CHRISTINA, widow of STAFFORD A. MCMINN and daughter of the late Thos. Marlow and Mrs. Marlow, of Rowe.

ILLINGWORTH : SCALES.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Burscough Parish Church, Lancashire, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sandford, assisted by the Rev. P. S. Brown, JOHN RICHARDSON ILLINGWORTH, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Illingworth, to BIMBO SCALES, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scales, of Bradford and Harrogate.

LE MESURIER : CHURCHILL.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Peter's, Titchfield, Hants, by the Rev. E. D. Canadine, M.A., R.N., assisted by the Rev. C. S. Morley, M.A., Vicar of Titchfield, LIEUTENANT EDWARD KERR LE MESURIER, R.N., son of the late Captain C. E. Le Mesurier, C.B., R.N., and Mrs. Le Mesurier, of Emsworth, Hants, to ELEANOR MARION ESTHER CHURCHILL, daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. B. N. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, of Camberley, Surrey.

MACLAREN : SADLER.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at the Parish Church, Bedford, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Bedford, WALTER DE BOIS MACLAREN, of Kundong Rubber Estate, Johore, son of the late Mr. J. M. Maclaren and Mrs. Jeanie Headrick, of Glasgow, to BUREL MARY, second daughter of Mr. GEOFFREY SADLER, of Abbots Langley.

ORAM : WHETTON.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Whetstone Congregational Church, JOHN EDWARD, younger son of the late Mr. E. SPRAGUE ORAM and Mrs. Oram, to EILEEN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WHETTON, of 55, Meadoh Park.

PRICE : GOSS.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Hastings, by the Rev. E. G. Reid, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. E. M. Hughes, ALFRED NORMAN CRESWELL, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. NORMAN PRICE, of Chalva, Bexhill, Sussex, to MARJORIE KATHERINE GRACE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Goss, of St. Paul's Priory, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. (Indian papers, please copy.)

RUSSELL : HEWITT.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Trinity St. Mary Suffolk, by the Rev. W. Cocks, Vicar of St. John's, Felixstowe, assisted by the Rev. R. Bonnington, Rector of Trimley St. Mary, LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRY J. RUSSELL, D.S.O., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Russell, to KATHLEEN KVA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Ensor, Brierfield, Felixstowe, and widow of the late Mr. GERALD HEWITT.

SILVER WEDDING

FISHER : GREEN.—On Sept. 9, 1905, at St. Mathias's Church, Richmond, Surrey, by the Rev. Prebendary H. P. Prosser, M.A., Vicar of Twickenham, RICHARD MATHEWS, second son of RICHARD FISHER, Esq., formerly of Winterbourne Manor, Newbury, Berkshire, to MARION FRANCES, eldest daughter of HENRY FRANCIS GREEN, Esq., of Southborough, Kent.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

LANE : PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE.—On Sept. 9, 1880, at St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington, FREDERICK GEORGE ALEXANDER, second son of LT.-COL. HENRY LANE, D.L., J.P., of Broad-Oak, Bexhill, Sussex, to MARY ELLEN ADELINE, only child of COL. JOCELYN PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, of Blokworth House, Dorset. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

PARISH : ANDERSON.—On Sept. 9, 1880, at Christ Church, Erith, Kent, by the Rev. Robert Wood, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Gribbell and the Rev. H. W. Brown, B.A., uncle of the bride, FRANK PARISH, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., of Worthing, to ELIZA, second daughter of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorks, aged 94. Funeral at Bath, near Ripon, to-morrow (Wednesday).

GUTHRIE.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1930, at Rowmore, Row, Dunbartonshire, SIR JAMES GUTHRIE, R.S.A., LL.D., in his 90th year. Funeral service to-day (Tuesday), in Row Church, at 2.30. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 1.10 train from Queen-street at Helensburgh. Friends please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

HARRISSON.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Hunstanton, ELIZABETH, widow of REV. E. E. HARRISSON, former Vicar of Sempringham, Lincs. No flowers.

HECTOR.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Harrogate, CAROLINE ESTHER, widow of R. B. HECTOR, of Dondside, Ceylon, in her 77th year. Funeral London.

HENDERSON.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, MARY ELIZABETH LEITH HENDERSON, of Bonnington House, Kirknewton, Mid Lothian, widow of George Henderson, Edinburgh, second daughter of the late William Malcolm, of Glenmorag, Argyllshire, and dearly loved mother of Estelle (Phillipps) and AMY. Funeral service at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

HICKIE.—On Aug. 30, 1930, following an operation, EDGAR HENRY HICKIE, of Lisbon, Portugal, at the latest and dearly loved son of Alice Isabel and the late William Frederick Hickie, in his 51st year. Irish papers, please copy.)

HIGGINBOTTOM.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Harewood, Kingston Vale, ALBERT HOWARD HIGGINBOTTOM, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 81st year. Funeral at St. John the Baptist's Church, Kingston Vale, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11. Interment 11.30 at Putney Vale Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

HOWLETT.—On Monday, Sept. 8, 1930, at Stratton House, North Ferriby, EDMUND HENRY HOWLETT, C.B.E., F.R.G.S., aged 78. Funeral on Thursday, Sept. 11, at the Parish Church, North Ferriby, at 2.15 p.m.

HUTCHINSON.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 42, Ferne Park-road, London, N.4, ALICE, wife of the late CAPTAIN W. E. HUTCHINSON, R.N.R., in her 78th year. Will friends please note that the funeral will take place at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 3.30 p.m.

INGHAM.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1930, at 71, Ladbroke-grove, W.11, PERCY BROADBENT INGHAM, of 3, Oakhill-avenue, N.W.3, and of Lloyd's, Director of the London School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, aged 60. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium at 2.30 on Thursday, Sept. 11. Mourning optional. Bournemouth papers, please copy.

JOHNSTONE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, JOHN THOMAS JOHNSTONE, F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A., of Mill House, Mersham, Kent, husband of Isabel B. Dyson, of 165, Elm Parkmansions, Chelsea.

EDMONDS.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Severnleigh, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, ROSA VIPOND, second daughter of the late J. T. and Mrs. EDMONDS, of Varteg, Monmouthshire.

ENNOR.—On Sept. 7, 1930, after a long illness, WILLIAM MALCOLM ENNOR, of 2, Welbeck House, Welbeck-street, London, W.1. Funeral, Tuesday (Tuesday), at St. John's Church, Shirley, near Croydon, 3.30. Cortège leaving Messrs. William Tookey and Son's, 51, High-street, Marylebone, W.1, at 2 p.m.

FERNIE.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at 40, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, London, W.8, HENRY FERNIE, in his 76th year.

FONTANA.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Brading, Isle of Wight, RAPHAEL ANTONIO FONTANA, H.B.M. Consul General (retired).

FORSTER.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Vancouver, B.C., fatally injured, JOHN BURTON FORSTER, C.I.E., London Life Association Company of Canada, beloved husband of Maude Burton Forster and eldest surviving son of Major-General J. B. Forster, C.B., Colonel, the late Royal Irish Regiment, St. Bride's, Bournemouth, aged 45 years. (By cable.)

FOSTER.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 17, Harrington-court, S.W., HENRIETTA JANE, widow of S. P. FOSTER, of Killhow, Carlisle, and eldest daughter of the late Richard O'Shaughnessy.

FRENCH LLOYD.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at his residence, Fortview, Bray, Co. Wicklow, LIEUT.-COLONEL O. L. FRENCH LLOYD, late 8th Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers.

GIBBONS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, NORMAN BARRINGTON GIBBONS, husband of Sybil C. Arthur Barrington Gibbons, and only son of the late Edward Gibbons, of 29, Cadogan-place, London, in his 49th year.

GORDON.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Deventer, Holland, HARRY FRANCIS ADAM GORDON, late York and Lancaster Regiment and Royal Air Force, son of the late Major-General A. H. A. Gordon and dearly loved husband of Elsie Gordon.

GOULD.—On Sept. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Christchurch, New Zealand, ROGER, eldest son of GEORGE GOULD, Esq., and beloved husband of Valerie (*née* Bakewell), of Forest End, Sandhurst, Berks.

GRAHAM.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 64, Seymour-street, W., MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE FERGUS GRAHAM, C.B., C.I.E., second son of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorks, aged 94. Funeral at Bath, near Ripon, to-morrow (Wednesday).

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KEAY.—On Sept. 4, 1930, suddenly, in Scotland, RAYMOND W. KEAY, of 68, Cole Park-road, Twickenham. Funeral Twickenham Cemetery, 2.30 to-day (Tuesday).

KEILOR.—On Sept. 5, 1930, after an operation, the REV. JOHN DARBY DOWNING KEILOR, Rector of Brightwell and Sotwell, Berks, formerly Vicar of Buckland Dinham, and previously Rector of East Chinnock, Somersetshire, in his 64th year. Funeral at Brightwell 2.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

LENNARD.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, PHOEBE ELIZABETH, beloved wife of FREDERIC LENNARD, of Criwood Court, Warninglid. Funeral at Old Shoreham Church, Sussex, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.30 p.m. Please accept this, the only intimation.

LOUDOUN-SHAND.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Milford-on-Sea, LUCY, the beloved wife of J. L. LOUDOUN-SHAND, and daughter of the late Major Lawson, of Brasleosle, Monmouthire. Funeral service at Dulwich College Chapel, on Thursday, at 11.30.

DEATHS

ASLETT.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Tiverton, GEORGE STRATTON ASLETT, M.B., son of the late Col. J. T. Aslett, R.M., aged 70. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday).

BANNER.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Crowborough, suddenly, after an operation, HUBERT BANNER, M.B.E., dearly loved husband of Emily Louisa Banner (*née* Tiffin) and youngest son of the late Rev. George John Banner, Oxon, formerly Vicar of Roby, near Liverpool, aged 58. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery (to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30.

BECKETT.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Swanthorpe House, CHRISTINA (NANNY) BECKETT, for over 50 years beloved nurse and friend in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Head and the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goschen.

BEST.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Whites Cottage, Tower Hill, Horsham, WILLIAM WEST, beloved husband of Ada West, aged 74.

WHITTON.—On Sept. 7, 1930, E. C. WHITTON, Hall Farm, Charwelton, aged 73 years. Funeral at Charwelton to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

COLLINGWOOD-THOMPSON.—In constant remembrance of EDWARD JAMES VIBART COLLINGWOOD-THOMPSON, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, only son of Mrs. Andrew Wylie, who died of wounds, Sept. 9, 1916.

DICKENS.—In sweet remembrance of our dearly-loved youngest son, "CEDDY," MAJOR CEDRIC CHARLES DICKENS, 13th (Kensington) Batt., The London Regt., killed in action, Battle of the Somme, near Ginchy, Sept. 9, 1916. Mentioned in dispatches. Always in our thoughts.

DICKENS.—In loving memory of our dear brother "CEDDY," MAJOR CEDRIC CHARLES DICKENS, 13th (Kensington) Battalion, London Regiment, killed near Leuze Wood, Sept. 9, 1916.

ESSEX.—In proud and loving memory of PERCY CLIFFORD ESSEX, 2nd Lieut., Lancashire Fusiliers, who gave his life for his country at Ginchy, Sept. 9, 1916, aged 21.

FLETCHER.—In very loving memory of MAURICE FLETCHER, M.C., Captain, Royal Munster Fusiliers, killed in action at High Wood, Sept. 9, 1916.

HIGGON.—To the beloved memory of MAJOR A. B. HIGGON, Royal Field Artillery (Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France), killed in action in Gallipoli, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915. R.I.P.

LINE.—In ever-loving and most grateful memory of HORACE ARTHUR LINE ("HODDIE"), 2nd Lieut., H.A.C., killed on active service near Bully-Grenay, France, Sept. 9, 1916.

REYNOLDS.—In loving and proud memory of FRANK D. REYNOLDS, Lieut., Royal West Surreys, who died of wounds, Sept. 9, 1916, aged 23 years.
He died the noblest death a man may die
Fighting for God and right and liberty.

BREWIS.—In dear and loving memory of my husband, THOMAS, who died Sept. 9, 1925. Never forgotten.

COOPER.—To the unfading memory of CHARLES HENRY ST. JOHN COOPER, the beloved of Anne St. John Cooper.

ELGAR.—In ever-loving memory of my darling FANNY, who passed away Sept. 9, 1929. R.I.P. In eternum.—ALFRED CASSIN ELGAR.

LE MESURIER.—In sweet remembrance of my lady mother, JANE ELIZABETH LE MESURIER, who died Sept. 9, 1929. R.I.P.
So gentle always. Dear Ma!—PHIL.

SPIER.—In loving memory of my dear husband, JULIUS, who passed away Sept. 9, 1923. Beloved by all.

TERRY, THOMAS.—Of Chipstead, Surrey. Passed on at Wetzikon, Switzerland, while on holiday, Sept., 1929, in his 76th year. Beloved by his family, he had many friends, especially among the children, and lived justly.
"Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere."
—MURIEL, KATE, BERT, ERNEST.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ADVANCES, first or second, on property or reversions. Building projects, businesses, and schemes financed. No agents.—163, Silverleigh-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

ADVANCES ARRANGED to any amount at 4½ per cent. per annum net on reversions, life interests, annuities, &c.—Apply, Principals only, 7, Tiger-street, Regent-street.

BARRISTER (retired) arranges Advances upon Reversions and Interests under Wills or Settlements at Bank Rate.—S. H. Reed, 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

LOANS on FIRST and SECOND MORTGAGE.—Large Funds available.—Perks and Lanning, Surveyors and Valuers, 37, Clarges-street, W.1. Est. 1830.

LOWNE & Co., Ltd., Albion House, 59, New Oxford-street, W.C., invite applications from all who desire to obtain an immediate advance upon a Reversion, a Life Interest at not interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Reversions. Ultimate value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Est. 1843), 20, Poultry, E.C.2.

REVERSIONS, LIFE INTERESTS. — Advances arranged at 5 per cent. Equities bought.—Allison and Co., 283, Regent-street, Mayfair 1295.

WANTED, FURTHER CAPITAL, substantial amount subscribed; object immediate West End production of powerful drama with West End caste.—Write Box H.597. The Times, E.C.4.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.10. Phone 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

ADJACENT to glorious hacking country; 10s. 6d. for A1½ hour; expert instruction.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

BOGUE'S ROOST, DARTMOOR, 1 POUNDSGATE, S. DEVON.—HUNTING and RIDING. Charming house run as Guest House. Really good hacks and hunters; excellent centre two packs foxhounds; telephone; garage; electric lighting; pupils taken; course stable management, riding, jumping; terms from 3gns.; social references.—Cave Penney.

THE BUSINESS of HARRISON and HUSSEY, Gun and Rifle Makers, has been TAKEN OVER by STEPHEN GRANT and JOSEPH LANG, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Regent 0454.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Hampstead 8333.
The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their skill and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental, Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.
NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—Peiho, Sloane, London.
Park 5606.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

THURLOE TRAINED NURSES' CO-OPERATION LIMITED.
Resident or Visiting Nurses and Masseuses supplied.
Telephone: Kensington 5317 or Hailsham 567.
Telegrams: "Nurhansco, South Kens."
Registered Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams, "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful. Rail Head, Brookwood. Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myersfiler, London." Tele., Mayfair 2931.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

PERSONAL

PANSY.—Will you meet me there; please do.—Chas.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless published as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£8 REWARD.—LOST, on 4th inst., in West End, probably in taxi, a GREEN CHRYSOPRASE and DIAMOND BRACELET.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE.—Will all women sympathizers please communicate with Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, 5, Aldford-street, London, W.1, with a view to convening a Women's National Conference immediately?

COLONEL, shortly retiring, would welcome offer of MANAGERSHIP of RACING STABLE or two lines COUNTRY ESTATE; many years' experience of horses and ponies, and of polo, also accounts of all kinds; remuneration not so important as a really interesting country life occupation where first-class knowledge and abundant energy and other useful qualifications can be utilised; unimpeachable references.—Write Box F.1741 The Times, E.C.4.

LADY having attractive cottage in gem Thames village, 300 yards from river, desires two-three PAYING GUESTS; lovely food; box-spring beds; constant hot water; 42gns. weekly. Friday to Monday 5gns.; no extras whatsoever.—Write Box H.135. The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, for six months from October, HOUSE facing South and Sea; three sitting, eight bed rooms; electric light and gas; garage; three guineas a week to very careful tenants; golf, hard courts quite close.—Apply Rowan-Robinson, Sole Bay House, Southwold.

LADY WANTS BUY LOW CARVED WALNUT (Spanish or Italian) CHEST (Cassoni); reasonable.—Write Box 09876. The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TUDOR COTTAGES for SALE (old oak), facing Royal Paddocks, BOLEYN and PADDOCK, GOLF LINKS, Hampton Court-road, near Hampton Court Palace.—Write Box 06602, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COURT Dressmaker.—Opportunity occurs for an experienced lady, with clientele preferred, to join a well-known exclusive West End house; good salary and commission.—Write fully, in first instance, to Box M.6, Sawkins Advertising Service, 10, Conduit-street, W.1.

LAYETTE, complete, new, modern; fine hand; superb robes, flannels, silk cloak. £7 10s.; cost £24. Approval.—Write Box F.1836, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD (Lower Heath).—For SALE, Small HOUSE, perfect order; five-six bed; two-three reception; glorious view; 4gns. week Heath, &c.; 350

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER. Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'sailles.
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,560	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Nuddea ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Hughes	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Nanchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India ..	20,000	Ohlson	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,560	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin ..	18,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	—	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
*Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Lahore (cargo)	5,304		Sept. 20	—
Jawanmdi ..	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kaisar	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 10	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan. ¶ Not calling Southampton. ‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

Under Contract with the Government of India.

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mds'bro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
§*WARFIELD ..	6,060	—	—	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 25
DUMALA ..	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
*RATIMURA ..	6,066	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
NORVADA ..	8,221	—	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA ..	9,160	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 27
MANTOLA ..	9,064	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
CASHORA ..	9,334	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Nov. 1

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'sailles.
MATIANA ..	9,087	—	Sept. 26	—	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MULTANA ..	9,079	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR,

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Chas. Mason), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 31, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 152, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gow, Wilson, Ltd. 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTORUA	17,000	Oct. 10
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
HUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 4

* Via Suez. ‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S.S. Line (J. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 9340 or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
MAKURA ..	—	Sept. 12
NIAGARA ..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
MAUNGANUI ..	—	Oct. 29
AORANGI ..	Nov. 12	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti. Rarotonga, Wellington, Lyttelton.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	—	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. 14-18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 22	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 28	Dec. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Calcutta ..	7,567	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
ab/City of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
ab/City of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,440	Oct. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
ab/City of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
ab/City of Canterbury ..	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
ab/City of Exeter ..	10,062	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
ab/City of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
ab/City of Baroda ..	7,126	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
ab/City of York ..	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,483	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,517	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi ..	8,573	Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower Bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Central 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE

LIMITED.

LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA

For	Closing London
Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria .. Kiosk ..	Sept. 24
Piræus, Salonika, Smyrna ..	Sept. 24
Istanbul (Constantinople) and Galatz ..	Sept. 25

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).

Taking goods by trans-shipment at Malta, Trieste (Barclay), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Beyrout, Haifa, via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piræus.

For freight or passage apply to—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & CO., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool	Sailing from Marseilles
Yorkshire ..	12,000	Sept. 12	Sept. 13
Leicestershire ..	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
Shropshire ..	16,600	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
Oxfordshire ..	16,600	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Worcestershire ..	16,600	Oct. 31	Nov. 8

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool. 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8046, 8047.

GLEN LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENIFFER .. .. From London Sept. 27
GLENOGLE .. .. From Liverpool Oct. 9

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 38, Billiter-street, London, E.C.2. (Monument 0457.)

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

SUMMER SUNSHINE AT CHRISTMAS.

SPECIAL 17 DAY CRUISE, from £35.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.
S.S. LAURENTIC, 18,724 tons.
LIVERPOOL DEC. 18, SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 20, spending Christmas Day at Las Palmas.

TWO WINTER CRUISES TO SOUTHERN SEAS.
S.S. CALGARIC, 16,063 tons.

EACH 17 DAYS FROM £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND MEDITERRANEAN, from SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 31.
SPAIN, ATLANTIC ISLES AND NORTH AFRICA, from SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 21.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland .. .. Sept. 13
(5) Lapland .. .. Sept. 20

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Sept. 13
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Sept. 27

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist, Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	Sept. 13	Oct. 11
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	Sept. 27	Oct. 25

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	..	Oct. 4	Nov. 1

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - SEPT. 13

*CARONIA .. Sept. 13 AQUITANIA .. Sept. 20
* Via Havre and Cobh not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†FRANCONIA - - SEPT. 13

*SCYTHIA .. Sept. 20 † SAMARIA .. Sept. 27
* Calls Boston. † Via Belfast—not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - - SEPT. 13

*AUSONIA .. Sept. 20 AURANIA .. Sept. 27
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - - SEPT. 12

†LETITIA .. Sept. 20 ANDANIA .. Sept. 28
† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."

LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE. EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Sept. 17	Sept. 23
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Sept. 25	Sept. 30
"PARIS" (c)	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 4	Oct. 12

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service. Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON

Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Oct. 6
S.S. "CURA" .. .. Nov. 3

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

ANCONA ..	Sailing Sept. 12	LONDON
INGOMA ..	Sailing Oct. 10	LIVERPOOL

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.

Apply D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4251.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.

(By the Cap Arcona).

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. CAP POLONIO ..	from Boulogne	Sept. 18
S.S. CAP FRIO ..	from Boulogne	Oct. 11
S.S. CAP POLONIO ..	from Boulogne	Oct. 21
*S.S. CAP NORTE ..	from Boulogne	Nov. 17

* Calling at Teneriffe.

Boat Trains leave Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph. Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger Agents.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL and PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ORANIA"	18	SEPT.
BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	2	OCT.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "GELRIA"	23	OCT.
SANTOS	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	6	NOV.

MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES apply to the Agents,
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Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA.
CRUISES, HOLIDAYS FROM £12.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

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Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday. Special Tour, September 10th sailing, visiting Dundee, Clarks, Kirriemuir, Glen Clova, Forfar, &c. Five days, £7 7s. All found.

The DUNDEE, PERTH and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

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SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
§DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,298	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,482	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	—

§ Omits Cherbourg. † Omits Portugal. ‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan. Calls St. Vincent, C.V.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE — Via France, Spain. — PERU
BERMUDA
HAVANA — PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,357	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." TO MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
28 Days. Fares 40 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

TO WEST INDIES.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(Via Cherbourg).

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	Sept. 10
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) ..	Sept. 13
MONTCALM ..	Sept. 19
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only) ..	Sept. 20

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Sept. 13
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Sept. 19
DUCHESS OF YORK	Sept. 26
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	Oct. 3

(B.) To Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

MELITA	Sept. 12
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Sept. 20

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Oct. 2
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 16
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Oct. 3

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Fiji, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Oct. 15 AORANGI .. .. Nov. 12

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

SIX WEEKS SUN-RAY CRUISE to the

ISLES OF THE BLEST

Africa—Palma—Monaco

by DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (20,000 tons, oil-burner) From Liverpool 27th Jan., 1931 (from Bristol 28th Jan.) First-class throughout. From £95.
RESERVE NOW

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26

Fares from £35 to £70.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.	
†TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.	
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.	
†IONIC ..	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.	
†MATAROA ..	12,606 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931	

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only. ‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company's Offices, 3, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	BARRODOS ..	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS ..	22 Nov.
AENEAS ..	11 Oct.	ANTENOR ..	6 Dec.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.

Special Winter Rates to Port Said £48. Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	19th SEPT.
(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	" Liverpool	8th NOV.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
(3) Full and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 90, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
TERUKUNI MARU	11,500	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Oct. 9	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
HARUNA MARU ..	10,500	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrut.

"CANADA" ..	Sept. 26	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	Sept. 29
"PROVIDENCE" ..	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE" ..	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
"ALESIA" ..	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 4
"FABIA" ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
"FABIA" ..	Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Nov. 28

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.

THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &C.

By Regular Steamers of the

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

For sailing particulars and rates of passage money apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY, and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 4984.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†FELIXSTOWE ..	Sept. 12	CASTALIA ..	Oct. 10
16BRITANNIA ..	Sept. 24	†CALIFORNIA ..	Oct. 21

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.

† Calls Port Sudan. ¶ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Class Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.

Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL on OCTOBER 21st. Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA ..	Sept. 13	CALEDONIA ..	Sept. 26
CAMERONIA ..	Sept. 19	TRANSYLVANIA ..	Oct. 3

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

AUTUMN and CHRISTMAS CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN.

1930.	Tons.	Days.	From
Oct. 10 "ATLANTIS" ..	16,000	26	40 Gns.
Nov. 8 "ARANDORA STAR" ..	15,000	24	48 Gns.
" 10 "ARANDORA STAR" ..	15,000	19	26 Gns.
" 10 "ARANDORA STAR" ..	15,000	19	38 Gns.
" 19 "ATLANTIS" ..	16,000	19	38 Gns.

Full details and plans from

DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 81, PICCADILLY, W.1. and 50 Branches.

VISIT SUNNY WEST INDIES.

REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
IDEAL ROUND TRIPS.
Full details on request. No booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO., 11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. (Avenue 9870).

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR" }	From	12 SEPT.
"ALMEDA STAR" }	London	26 SEPT.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	and	17 OCT.
"AVELONA STAR" }	Boulogne	31 OCT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60

SUNSHINE CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner

"ARANDORA STAR,"

Of all the famous ships that cruise in the Waters of Romance, none can approach the "Arandora Star" for sheer charm and comfort. Her public rooms are palatial, yet planned with such taste that

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL, HERTS.—The Governors invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEADMASTER of the School, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Flecker, M.A.

The Headmaster must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom or the British Dominions. He must be prepared to give his personal attention to the duties of the School, but to undertake any office or employment interfering with the proper performance of his duties as Headmaster, and shall not hold any benefice having the cure of souls.

Questions asked before replying to this advertisement cannot be answered. On application to me, the undersigned, full printed particulars of the stipend and emoluments will be supplied to any candidate, together with a form in which the information required by the Governors must be inserted. The latest date for receipt of applications is October 1st, 1930. Not more than three testimonials may be sent.

Canvassing (either directly or indirectly) will render a candidate liable to disqualification.

A. BROOKE TURNER, Clerk to the Governors.
Tring, Herts, 8th September, 1930.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS AND INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the near future, appoint FIVE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS (including, if possible, one Burman, who will be posted to the Irrigation Department of Burma) to the INDIAN SERVICE of ENGINEERS, and TWO ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS to the INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE of ENGINEERS. Except for the Burman appointment, every candidate must be a European British subject of non-Asiatic domicile.

Candidates must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 24 years in the case of those applying for appointment to the Indian Service of Engineers, and 25 years in the case of those applying for appointment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, on 1st January, 1930.

The appointments are for Civil Engineers only. Candidates must (1) have obtained one of certain recognised University degrees or other distinctions in Engineering, or (2) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or (3) have passed the Associate-ship in Engineering of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington), or (4) produced the required evidence that they are otherwise eligible under the Regulations. They must also have had about one year's approved practical experience in Engineering.

Applications from candidates must reach the India Office not later than 31st October, 1930. Printed forms, together with information regarding the conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
VALUATION OFFICE SCOTLAND.

VACANCIES exist for TWO THIRD-CLASS VALUERS in the Valuation Office of the Inland Revenue Department for Scotland, each with salary £210-£15-£270 (men) per annum, with cost of living bonus in addition (at present £200 carries £91 10s.). Prospects of promotion to higher grades.

Applicants must have passed the Final Examination of the Surveyors' Institution or the corresponding examination of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute or the Land Agents' Society or the Faculty of Surveyors of Scotland and must have had professional experience in Scotland in each case of one vacancy experience of mineral valuations is also required.

Candidates must be between 25 and 30 years of age on the 1st October, 1930; in reckoning age for this purpose no candidate is reckoned older than he was when served in H.M. Forces between the 4th August, 1914, and the 11th November, 1918. Other things being equal, preference will be given to ex-Service candidates.

Full particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Establishments, Inland Revenue Department, London, W.C.2.

Application forms must be completed and lodged with the Director of Establishments on or before the 1st October, 1930.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REQUIRE the SERVICES of a DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, age 25-30, single preferred. Candidates should have been trained on a British Railway or in a locomotive builders' works and should have good knowledge of the working of a locomotive department. A.M.I.C.E. degree or equivalent. Starting rate of pay £E.480 per annum (£E.1=£1 0s. 6d.). Permanent and progressive post to satisfactory candidate. Strict medical examination. Free first-class passages. Liberal leave if retained.

Apply by letter, giving full details of age, training, and experience, to Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "District Locomotive Superintendent."

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.

A VACANCY being about to occur in the office of PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE of OUT-PATIENTS, candidates for the appointment are requested to forward their applications, with copies (not originals) of testimonials and statements of services, addressed to the Secretary at the Hospital on or before 22nd September, 1930.

Candidates must be Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or must undertake to become so within six months, in which case the appointment will be temporary only until such qualification is obtained.

The appointment is for five years, at the expiration of which term the holder will be eligible for re-election.

W. PARKES, Secretary.

WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT of TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

The Wandsworth Borough Council invites APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of LADY SECRETARY to the WANDSWORTH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

Salary £200 per annum rising by £15 annually to a maximum of £260.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Wandsworth Borough Council Superannuation Acts, and to a month's notice on termination.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the undersigned, and applications, accompanied only by not more than three testimonials, which will not be returned, must be delivered at the Council House, Wandsworth, not later than Tuesday, 16th September, 1930.

Personal canvassing will disqualify candidates.

D. A. NICHOLL, Town Clerk.
Council House, Wandsworth, S.W.18.
8th September, 1930.

POST FILLED

THE advertisers under Box J.717 beg to thank all applicants. The position has now been filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials in replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS testimonials promptly typed, 1s. 3d. per dozen, 30 for 2s. 6d.—D. V. Hoskins, "Henllys," Cheriton.

A Capable aggressive Salesman, possessing correct address and personality, is required by important firm to operate in London; fullest particulars in first instance for interview.—Write Box R.1138, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT (Chartered) for leading professional firm of Accountants. Sound Chartered experience and good French essential, knowledge of German an advantage. Good salary, according qualifications and experience.—Call 10-11 only at Company Appointment Specialists), 55, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5412. Thursday, 11th inst., 2-3.

A Large manufacturing firm near London requires a Office Manager. A strong live man is needed who possesses a thorough knowledge in up-to-date general office and staff management and methods and modern office machinery. No applicant will be considered who has not had considerable practical experience in a large office controlling depôts and branches, and who is not capable of controlling the complete office operations. Write, giving fullest details covering experience, age, and salary desired, to Box R.1140, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy occurs on a large poultry farm near Sevenoaks for an unmarried man experienced in composing definite and business-like correspondence of a mail order character. One with some advertising experience preferred. A single man cured of tuberculosis would find this a congenial occupation as he would not consider time in the fresh air if he wished.—Write Box R.1163, The Times, E.C.4.

BUYER required by large firm of coachbuilders; must have good experience in motor trade.—Write Box 0983, The Times, E.C.4. Greenford 0071.

COURT Dressmaker, Mayfair, offers exceptional opportunity to saleswoman with personality and initiative; good West End clientele; salary and commission.—Write in first instance Madame L., 2, Marlborough-gate, W.2.

DIRECTOR seeks a thoroughly competent Private Secretary with intimate knowledge of the wholesale retail trade; generous salary and unusual prospects to unusual applicant.—Write Box 0080, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DO you want an opportunity to make money? Like this? One man earned £23 Friday, another earned £75 Thursday, and added £14 by increasing the order. Still another earned £41 Tuesday, five sold six orders on the week, another earned £45 Thursday. Some earned as little as £12 for the week. Some earned nothing at all. Active, forceful salesment not afraid of work can do as well as this if they will. We are proud to show you what we have a sales record they are proud to show and fit our type of selling. If you want to talk it over call Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 9 Hinde House, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W.1. Answer a few questions; perhaps this is the job you have been seeking. If not in Bristol, write giving brief details of your experience.

ENGINEER wanted; young; one or two years' practical experience outside public works contracts.—Write full particulars, salary required, &c., Box 0144, The Times, E.C.4.

IMPORTANT House, handling Commercial Vehicles in London, requires Six Junior Representatives of good education and appearance; age 19 to 24; thorough knowledge driving in London essential; good prospects for really energetic workers.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box M.772, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Trade.—Foreman required for large Motor Body Works near London for all branches of body building, upholstering, painting, also panel-stamping plant and wood parts mill; permanent; good opportunity; only experienced foremen need apply.—Write Box 0072, The Times, E.C.4. Regent 0332.

OPPORTUNITY occurs for educated lady to add £4-£7 or more per week to her income by doing pleasant, congenial and profitable work requiring good address, personality, and capable of work with doctors; age 25-45.—Write Box 06606, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PROMINENT London Manufacturing House requires Lady Assistant for Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Lingerie, &c. Must have good personality, discriminating powers, and ability to negotiate with manufacturers. Only those with first-class qualifications need apply.—Write Box M.774, The Times, E.C.4.

QUANTITY Surveyor wanted; previous first-class experience of large public works contracts essential.—Write, giving full details, previous experience, salary required, &c., Box H.684, The Times, E.C.4.

REFRIGERATION.—Two or three Salesmen required, London and Home Counties, experienced in automatic refrigeration. Apply stating fully past experience, in confidence.—Write Box H.689, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by old-established Electrical Wholesale Firm, really competent and progressive Internal Manager; capable, amongst other duties, of organizing travellers' object of increasing turnover; not afraid work; thoroughly trustworthy references as to capabilities required.—Write, giving full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to Box F.1898, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES required to work in conjunction with a lady interviewer to sell high-grade speciality; must reside in Highbury, Winchmore Hill, Walthamstow, Ilford, Croydon, and South London; highest credentials necessary; training given.—Box 5002, "Homefinders," 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

REPRESENTATIVE, smart, well-educated man, about 25-30 years, wanted by old-established firm of varnish, paint, and cellulose manufacturers for West of England; must have good knowledge of the trade, and connection preferred.—Write full particulars and references to Box F.1813, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known lubricating oil firm; state age, experience (previous lubricating connection essential), and salary required; commission paid, salary and expenses only.—Write Box Z.280, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required for piece goods and made-up to trade; must be thoroughly first class and capable of filling important position; state age, full career, and salary asked.—Write Box R.1156, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN required for Greater London Area. Selected applicant will receive complete training. This is a specialty selling job, and we are interested only in men of smart appearance and possessing plenty of common sense, age 25-40, and resident in Greater London Area.—Reply by letter only, giving full details of past five years, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SALESMEN wanted by Tellus, Ltd.—Unlimited prospects for well-educated men; all parts London; excellent teaching assistance, and remuneration.—66, Victoria-street, S.W.1, 10-4 to-day (Tuesday).

SALESMEN.—An opening exists in an all-British organization for several first-class speciality Salesmen who are not afraid of hard work; position offers high remuneration and possible advancement to those proving they can produce results; application should contain full details past experience and present employment, which will be treated in confidence.—Write Box H.690, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH America.—Leading British Motor Manufacturers require the services of a first-class Factory Representative for South America; must have good technical knowledge and speak Spanish and Portuguese fluently.—Write, stating age, experience, and remuneration required, to Box H.706, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVELLERS (two); must be accustomed to interviewing electrical contractors or supply companies; new and electric light fitting; good commission.—Reply by letter only, Monolamp, 308, Regent-street, W.1.

VACANCY occurs for Inspector for South London with old-established Life Insurance Company; previous experience not essential if applicant is well connected.—Write full particulars to Box W.1373, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCIES occur on the staff of a leading postal coaching institution for Assistants qualified by experience in one or more of the following subjects:—English, Economics, Geography, Law, Banking, and Exchange; full-time appointment; state full particulars of qualifications and experience, age and salary required, to Box R.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, young gentleman about 19, experienced motor-car driver, also to learn machine and merchant business, with prospect becoming partner later; good appearance and character.—Write Box F.1815, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKS Manager wanted, also Press Shop Foreman, for new factory near London specialising in the quantity production of motor-car parts. Plant consists of heavy and light presses, machine shop, and case hardening. Applicants should be about 35 years of age, have good all-round experience, and able to take control of labour and progress. Knowledge of American production methods an advantage.—Write, giving age, salary expected, and full details of training, experience and positions held, which will be treated in confidence, Box 0981, The Times, 72, Regent-street, S.W.1.

YOUNG lady wanted in beauty parlour; must be tall and good looking; wages, while learning, 15s. per week, with lunch and tea.—Apply between 1-30 and 2 o'clock, or at 5 o'clock, 164, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses. Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A RE you Missing These Opportunities?—In August, 1929, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowance is £11 18s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Chibnall was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he was placed in a salaried position. The first week he received £3 10s., and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to influential positions, and all men on the look out for a better job should telephone, write, or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

A re you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, surveyors, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Secretary, Colt's Outfits and Clothing, 11, 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—Up-to-date Guide free.—Absolutely up-to-date is the Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College. It tells of the most modern and reliable postal courses of training—and of the results of success.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. 82/1, St. Albans.

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TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

TYPELESS.—The Premier College in the Typewriting Services. Established 24 years; 2,000 students in training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired. Apply for Prospectus. Secretary, The Typeless, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Farl's Court, S.W.5.

WE CARELESS.—Every ambitious youth should know of the improved prospect's wireless offer when "Tuning in by Haining."—Full details of the system, positions and prospects from Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

HEAD Artist required for the Far East; must be really first-class black and white artist-designer with good knowledge of colour and wash-work for reproduction; preference given to one able to write good copy, correct proofs, and tactfully control large staff.—Write, giving full details, in confidence to Box R.191, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

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LADY, over 30, required for filing and post in insurance broker's office; two assistants; state experience, age and salary.—Write Box 911, care of Judd's, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

LADY Secretary with previous experience architect's or builder's office; good education; high speeds and shorthand essential; salary £3 10s. per week.—Write Box 7223, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOW and why my secretary earns £500 a year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Guide. You study in your spare time, and vacancies offered to the Institute are given to qualified students. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT (incorporated), 35, knowledge Spanish, German, French, extensive experience profession, commerce, sound initiative, capable organizer, accustomed control large staffs and undertakings, desires appointment where these qualities demanded; engagement home or abroad.—Write Box R.1162, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, aged 40, recently retired from East, tired of comparative idleness, is open to engagement; varied commercial secretarial and accountancy experience on large scale.—Write Box H.666, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (Public School) seeks position of trust, at home or abroad; good linguist; travelled extensively.—Write Box W.1343, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman whose name is well known to managers of factories and architects in London desires position with firm of repute as Representative or Sales Manager in London area.— Write Box M.721, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (29) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: University education, schoolmaster; clerk to local authority; staff management, salesmanship, public speaking, important secretarial work, highest references, personality, initiative, organizing ability; go anywhere; moderate salary.—Write Box F.1703, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen business man, 30 years' experience home and abroad, fluent French Italian, bookkeeping, correspondence, &c., desires Position; highest commercial secretarial appointments.—Write Box W.1333, The Times, E.C.4.

A SSISTANT Manager from Indian office of engineering merchants, Public School education, requires position offering scope and interest in England; workshop training; seven years' commercial experience in sales organizing, advertising and office management; capable interviewer, possessing enterprise, imagination, enthusiasm, enjoys responsibility; has travelled round the world; age 29; excellent credentials.—Write Box R.1153, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Englishman, experienced import, export trade, following own correspondence in French, German, Spanish books, accounts, travelled extensively France, Spain, interpreter International Horse Show, 1930, now holding important South American Government post in London, requires change; home or abroad; excellent reference.—Write, Dunart, Rotherwood, Sydenham-hill, S.E.26.

BARRISTER (28), single, wants post anywhere; Cambridge graduate; commercial and accountancy experience; French, German, Spanish.—Write G. M., 727, High-road, Chiswick.

BANK Official, age 31, seeks opening where opportunity presents itself for high position; fifteen years' thorough Banking experience in all branches up to management; character will stand every investigation.—Write Box H.692, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary (lady) requires appointment where tact, sound judgment, and ability to act on own initiative are essential qualifications.—Write Box 6978, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COST Clerk (27), first-class R.S.A. and L.C.C. certificates, five years' experience, also statistics, stores, timekeeper's, and general office work, desires change.—Write Box W.1358, The Times, E.C.4.

DECORATING, Furnishing and Antiques.—Lady, trained with well-known decorator, wants post.—Clark, Longfield Cottage, Tadworth, Surrey.

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MANAGER, experienced administrator, possessing thorough knowledge sales organization at home and abroad, works management, advertising, buying, and possessing influential connexion in engineering world, desires appointment with scope and prospects; Public School education; age 34; highest testimonials.—Write Box H.715, The Times, E.C.4.

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POSITION required as Assistant of a Director of Mechanical Engineering Works; considerable knowledge of engineering, especially concerning construction of heavy machinery, world-wide export and secretarial work; writes and speaks several languages.—Write Box R.1144, The Times, E.C.4.

R.A.S.C. Major, under about retire pension, desires employment Secretarial or other capacity; take entire charge large stores; many years' administrative experience keen, energetic; highest credentials. Write Major Keene, 28, Stanford-avenue, Brighton.

RESPONSIBLE post desired, managerial or for high special trade negotiations. Considerable experience home and abroad—general trading, machinery, aircraft, Government negotiations, banking, &c. Captain (pilot) R.A.F. during War. Remuneration required £1,000 per annum minimum.—Write H.727, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART young man, matriculation, fluent French, German, useful acquaintance Spanish, Italian, Russian, good handwriting.—Write Box 0958, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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TEA Planter, Scottish, age 30; 10 years' experience; excellent testimonials; will go anywhere; end of present year; partnership considered; free to interview.—Box 372, Robertson and Scott, Edinburgh.

TOY Manufacturers and Exporters.—Advertiser, 25 years buyer and sales manager, London organizer with prospects; textiles, general merchandise; all markets; competent; control staff; good references.—Write Box M.719, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (30), British, requires position Export Manager; extensive knowledge Colonial and European markets; fluent French, German, and Spanish; experienced buyer, manager, engaging and supervising control staff.—Write Box M.654, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Swiss man, bookkeeping, German, French, seeks position in London; references.—A. Egli, 193, Forchstrasse, Zurich, 7, Switzerland.

YOUNG Man seeks Secretarial or similar post; bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, &c.; experienced; disengaged, travel anywhere.—R., 39, Dartmouth Park-road, N.W.5.

YOUNG Man, well educated, diploma in Librarianship, London University, and library experience, seeks library post, possibly private; cataloguing, reorganising, &c., or with bookselling firm offering bibliographical work; highest testimonials; Staff Trainer, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

YOUNG Man (21) wishing to improve his position, seeks progressive situation; knowledge of accountancy, shorthand, typewriting, &c.; willing to go abroad; excellent testimonials.—Write Box W.1383, The Times, E.C.4.

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CAPABLE young gentlewoman Secretary seeks private post West End; fluent French; good speeds, and private references; salary 50s.—Miss S., 11, Upper Phillimore-place, W.8.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary seeks congenial post; wide experience and excellent references; high speeds; initiative; low commencing salary; record accepted trial period.—Write Box 0988, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DOCTOR'S Daughter, 22, requires Part or Full-time Post; years' experience; excellent references.—Write Box 8413, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary, fluent French, German, quick, intuitive, desires post, private or office.—Write Box 05927, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (30) seeks non-residential post; 13 years' experience as housekeeper to bachelor; confidential clerk; clerk of complete set of books, company work, banking, wages, typing, and general office routine; drives car; experienced manager-clerk of motor-car business; traffic capable housekeeper; good education, personality, appearance, and address.—Evans, 24, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10.

LADY, expert Shorthand-Typist and Bookkeeper, desires responsible position; where there is scope for initiative and general business knowledge; first-class references; salary by arrangement.—Write Box 7587, Frost-Allen, 164, Fleet-street, E.C.2.

LADY Secretary, expert shorthand-typist, desires evening work.—Write Box R.1144, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary, expert shorthand-typist, &c.; 12 years' experience, educational business experience (North America); has held important confidential posts; excellent testimonials.—Write Box 0998, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY (expert Stenographer); highest references; whole or part time; own Corona.—Miss Stuart, 28, Market-street, Mayfair. Telephone, Mayfair 2726.

SECRETARIAL Vacancies occasionally occur for shorthand-typist (150/70); French, filing, accounts; salary £3-£4.—Write Box 9092, The Times, 32, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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THOROUGHLY efficient Lady as Secretary; medical or literary preferred; eight years' reference.—Write Box 8416, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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YOUNG Lady of excellent birth and education, wishes post as Secretary, to go abroad; fully experienced; good references; French, German.—Write Box 10000, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Private Secretary (or senior shorthand-typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.) Immediate application.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents to reputable positions when a good education and initiative are required.

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A U Pair.—French-Swiss Nursery Governess wanted for boy 6, at day school, and help household duties; home Montmorency.—Write Box F.1883, The Times, E.C.4.

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ADVERTISER, aged 40, recently retired from East, tired of comparative idleness, is open to engagement; varied commercial secretarial and accountancy experience on large scale.—Write Box H.666, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (Public School) seeks position of trust, at home or abroad; good linguist; travelled extensively.—Write Box W.1343, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman whose name is well known to managers of factories and architects in London desires position with firm of repute as Representative or Sales Manager in London area.— Write Box M.721, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (29) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: University education, schoolmaster; clerk to local authority; staff management, salesmanship, public speaking, important secretarial work, highest references, personality, initiative, organizing ability; go anywhere; moderate salary.—Write Box F.1703, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen business man, 30 years' experience home and abroad, fluent French Italian, bookkeeping, correspondence, &c., desires Position; highest commercial secretarial appointments.—Write Box W.1333, The Times, E.C.4.

A SSISTANT Manager from Indian office of engineering merchants, Public School education, requires position offering scope and interest in England; workshop training; seven years' commercial experience in sales organizing, advertising and office management; capable interviewer, possessing enterprise, imagination, enthusiasm, enjoys responsibility; has travelled round the world; age 29; excellent credentials.—Write Box R.1153, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Englishman, experienced import, export trade, following own correspondence in French, German, Spanish books, accounts, travelled extensively France, Spain, interpreter International Horse Show, 1930, now holding important South American Government post in London, requires change; home or abroad; excellent reference.—Write, Dunart, Rotherwood, Sydenham-hill, S.E.26.

BARRISTER (28), single, wants post anywhere; Cambridge graduate; commercial and accountancy experience; French, German, Spanish.—Write G. M., 727, High-road, Chiswick.

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CONFIDENTIAL Secretary (lady) requires appointment where tact, sound judgment, and ability to act on own initiative are essential qualifications.—Write Box 6978, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COST Clerk (27), first-class R.S.A. and L.C.C. certificates, five years' experience, also statistics, stores, timekeeper's, and general office work, desires change.—Write Box W.1358, The Times, E.C.4.

DECORATING, Furnishing and Antiques.—Lady, trained with well-known decorator, wants post.—Clark, Longfield Cottage, Tadworth, Surrey.

ENGINEER; Works Manager; modern methods production, organization works and staff, reduction and allocation costs.—Write Box H.707, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-PUBLIC School boy, six years' experience large manufacturing stationers, wishes to use ability and training as Buyer, preferably for stationery in large firm.—Write Box F.1861, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

CAN any lady recommend Holiday Nurse for girl 5 and boy 2 from September 13th for three weeks?—Interview, Mrs. Norton, 1, Park-road-west, Woking (Surrey).

CAN lady recommend good single-handed Nannie for boy aged 15 months? Quiet country place.—Mrs. De Salis, Crawley, Winchester.

CAN any lady personally recommend young Nurse or Nursery Governess, very fond children, country post, October 1? Wages £50-£60; good washer and needlewoman.—Apply Albu, Red House, Woking.

CAN anyone recommend Under Nurse wanting first place single-handed Nurse for 7-months-old baby?—Boggart, Hazelwood, Oxshott.

DAILY temporary Nurse, 2.30-6.30; baby 8 months, boy 6½; push pram, knitter.—Write only, Walker, 80, Westbourne-terrace, Flat 3, W.2.

EXPERIENCED Under Nurse for Oxted, Surrey; four children.—Write full particulars, Cockburn, Shellings, Angmering-on-Sea.

EXPERIENCED Nannie required, age 30-40, for country, Norfolk; girl seven, boy four; nurseries cleaned and waited on.—Write Box N.149, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED, Sept. 26th, refined girl to train as Nurse-Housemaid; good wages kept.—Apply evenings, 30, Haverthy-road, Hampstead, N.W.3. Bus 31.

NANNIES required: India, £100; Devon, Scotland, Hants, Herts, Egypt, Malta, £70; Norfolk, Berks, Town, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

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CHILDREN'S Maid required 1st October for three boys aged 9, 7, and 5 years; one who has been a Nanny preferred; must be highly recommended.—Mrs. Corah Durfold, Warnham, Sussex.

CHILDREN'S Maid wanted; good needlewoman, willing to do some housework; one little girl at school; two boys at boarding school; personal reference and interview essential.—Mrs. Morrison, Starling Lodge, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

CHILDREN'S Useful Maid for boy 6 and two boys 12 and 11 during holidays; must be trustworthy, with excellent references; English or Swiss; four maids kept.—Mrs. Nicholson, Sherborne St. John, near Basingstoke.

SWISS-FRENCH Maid wanted for girl 10 years; some housework and needlework; four maids kept.—Write Mrs. Mander, 10, Calonne-road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

USEFUL Lady's Maid, not over 36 years; country, small household; dressmaker, good needlewoman; wash all fine things; with experience; good reference essential.—Write Box F.1570, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Maid, under 40, required early October; dressmaking; elderly lady; good wages and outings; comfortable home; quiet Sundays; good reference; personal interview.—Mrs. MacGregor-Morris, 3, Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

USEFUL Maid wanted for London; must be willing to dust lady's room.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 15), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

EXPERIENCED Nannie, needlewoman; baby from 1 month preferred; free October; age 38.—Write Box H.791, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHLY recommended, experienced Children's Temporary Nurse disengaged.—Write Box 7212, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY recommends Nurse for one or two young children, not baby from month; experienced; excellent references.—Write Secker, 39, Madeira-park, Tunbridge Wells.

LADY recommends experienced temporary Nannie; 1 child.—N., 4, Gordon-grove, Westgate-on-Sea.

HIGHLY recommended Nannie, 23 (four years' references); needlewoman; experienced delicate children; country or abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. No preliminary fee.

MISS Hall's Agency, Derby, can recommend splendid Head and Single-handed Nurses, £40 to £90, for England and abroad; now free. Also Under Nurses, Nurse-Housemaids and Children's Maids. Telephone, 3141 and 3142 Derby.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID, disengaged; superior country servant; refined; very fond of children; good needlewoman; excellent reference; £26.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

DAILY Lady's Maid; renovations.—L. C., 1a, Hollband-place, Church-street, Kensington.

SITUATION required as Maid-Attendant or Useful Maid; experienced; dressmaking, plain needlework; age 23.—Write Box H.668, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Maid, French-Swiss; well educated, experienced, excellent needlewoman, fine lingerie, mending, plain cooking, housework; age 30; £120; free October 1st; 5½ years former post. Also her Kitchen-maid, 20, free 10 months; £45.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, 39, from £100 and Kitchenmaid, 20, now London.

COOK, age 32; thoroughly reliable and well recommended; 4 years present place; £50.—Housekeeper, as arranged.—Write Box F.1846, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook; good references.—L. G., 498, Wharncliffe-road, Cardiff.

COOK, good; four years' personal; 26; £45; free.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOKS and Cook-Generals.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8, has several excellent vacancies available; Intermediate and temporary having been regularly placed by her and can be personally recommended. Write, call or 'phone.

PARLOURMAID, 25, smart; three years good; £40; free.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

MRS. Daniel Hanbury highly recommends Winifred Ford as Second Parlourmaid; age 23; excellent references; disengaged 1st September.—Apply Castle Hall, Wood, Lyndhurst, Hants.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid and Housemaid seek good Country lady recommends.—L. 21, Tite-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply to Colleges and Schools for next term, reliable Cooks, Cook-Housekeepers, Lady Cooks, Lady Maids, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Dormitory Maids, Matrons' Maids.—Telephone 3141 Derby.

UNDER Parlourmaid or Housemaid, disengaged; tall, strong, country girl; used service; willing, early riser, obliging; highly recommended; £28.—Paul's Agency, 140, Victoria-road, Aldershot.

WILTON Bureau, 154, Wilton-road, Victoria, has excellent Servants disengaged; will go anywhere; terms, 2s. 6d. in advance; guinea upon engagement.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, disengaged; nice neat country servant; good waitress; reliable worker; 3 months' reference; £24.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID requires post in West End; preferably "in service" date; age 23; strong and capable; salary £48 a year.—Write only, Miss Armitt, 3, Thornton-road, Bromley, Kent.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, young, well trained by his mistress in all tasks; table decor and nursery duties; used to country; any part; free.—County Agency, 72a, King's-road, Reading.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, superior, 26; £50; two years good.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

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HOUSEMAIDS of all descriptions; disengaged now; personal references.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.

HOUSEMAID, as Head of two; five years' under; between Portsmouth, Southampton; free after 25th.—M. Gosberg, Dock House, Beaulieu, Hants.

HOUSEMAID, second; well trained; 23; £40; two years.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HEAD Housemaid; experienced Town; good references.—Write Box 6994, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HEAD Housemaid or single-handed, thoroughly experienced, used to good service; highly recommended; £55-£60.—Maxwell's Agency, 79, High-street, East Grinstead.

LADY highly recommends her Housemaid, head of two, or would go single-handed; London or near; free September 23rd.—Write Box F.1858, The Times, E.C.4.

NICE Young Housemaid disengaged; country girl; well trained; neat; good needlewoman; over two years' reference; £28.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

UNDER Housemaid, disengaged; superior country girl; good worker, clean and quick; highly recommended; £28.—Maxwell's Agency, 79, High-street, East Grinstead.

KITCHEN, Between, and Under House Maids free now.—Mrs. Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

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KITCHENMAID, disengaged; strong country girl; early riser, clean worker; highly recommended; £30.—Maxwell's Agency, 79, High-street, East Grinstead.

GENERAL or Mother's Help; bright, willing, superior girl, 17; £24; personal references.—550, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency, Fulham 2133.

CHARMING, highly recommended, known and placed for many years (all or part day).—Excellent references held by Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MOTHER'S Help; wages £53; three years' excellent reference.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

CHILDREN'S Maid or Nurse; free now; 27; good needlewoman; nearly 6½ years' experience as undernurse, since a short time children's maid in Norfolk; wants London.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

GERMAN-SWISS Lady's Maid; 24; dressmaker, some hairdressing; no previous experience; willing.—Apply Bureau, 309, Regent-street, Langham 2441.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend French-Swiss Lady's Maid, now London. Also excellent English Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Maid-Attendants, Nurse Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, &c. Telephone 3141 and 3142 Derby.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

GERMAN lady seeks position Receptionist, Companion, translation, Secretary; experienced.—Write Box 007, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (widow) requires post as Secretary-Housekeeper; fully experienced; can drive car (R.A.C. certificate).—Write Box 0693, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (thoroughly experienced) seeks post as Secretary; all social duties; housekeeping and nursing experience; highly recommended; day or evening work accepted.—Write Box 0660, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ORGANIZING, secretarial and social duties, accounts, housekeeper, and commissions undertaken by capable lady; highly recommended.—Write Box 09159, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Scottish Gentlewoman (professional man's widow), very capable and domesticated, wishes position beginning Sept. 15 or October 1; gentleman's household; can introduce good Cook.—Write Box M.697, The Times, E.C.4.

A Caretaker, business or private; good cooking if required; absentee; highest references; 10 years' present post.—Write Box F.1837, The Times, E.C.4.

A Cook-housekeeper for gentlemen's household, to take entire charge; lady's maid kept; both must be experienced; excellent cooking; good needlewoman.—Write Box M.770, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Housekeeper with two daughters aged 7 and 5, excellent plain cook, requires home and small salary in return for services; good references.—Write Box H.716, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; personally recommended; excellent cook, capable, manager; experienced numbers and invalids; trustworthy, superior, elderly; disengaged shortly.—Box M., Smith's Library, Newquay, Cornwall.

EDUCATED, capable lady (Anglo-Catholic), 39, as Housekeeper, gentleman, lady, or elderly couple.—Address, Sandford, Oakfield Villa, Ashford, Middlesex.

FRENCH Housekeeper, age 35, immediately; go anywhere; 465; not afraid to work.—Write Box 8414, The Times Office, Whitehall-street, E.C.1.

HOUSEKEEPER (or Widow) lady (58), seeks post immediately in flat; good plain cook; 2½ years' reference.—Mrs. Worth, 25, Southwick-street, W.2.

LADY, well known, as Housekeeper, Housekeeper to Gentlemen or Companion-Housekeeper to elderly lady; good cook; fluent French.—Write Box F.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY H. highly recommends a lady for any position where sterling qualities are appreciated; middle-aged, healthy, active; travelled.—Miss Poulton, 37, Gordon-road, Ealing.

LADY, 35, requires Position of Trust; experienced, capable, willing; good manager, needlewoman, prefers Surbiton; highest references; London.—Write Box F.1839, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Housekeeper (Scottish, middle-aged, experienced) desires re-engagement where maids; London or Edinburgh.—Write Box 10594, The Times 73, Regent-street, W.1.

PRESENT employer strongly recommends his cook as Working Housekeeper; 2 children, child 6 years; Southampton district preferred.—Hughes, Cromarvyn, Grays Park, Slough.

THOROUGHLY experienced; two ladies would run country house; one as cook, other as maid; any wages to be arranged.—Write Box F.1847, The Times, E.C.4.

A Daily Working Housekeeper desires situation in London; age 45; excellent references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

MRS. Daniel Hanbury highly recommends Agnes Agnew, Cook-Housekeeper; 39, £120; free October 1st; 5½ years former post. Also her Kitchenmaid, 20, free 10 months; £45.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, 39, from £100 and Kitchenmaid, 20, now London.

A Lady's Useful Maid, age 38, desires situation in Town or Country; wages £53; three years' excellent reference.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5564.

CHILDREN'S Maid or Nurse; free now; 27; good needlewoman; nearly 6½ years' experience as undernurse, since a short time children's maid in Norfolk; wants London.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

GERMAN-SWISS Lady's Maid; 24; dressmaker, some hairdressing; no previous experience; willing.—Apply Bureau, 309, Regent-street, Langham 2441.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend French-Swiss Lady's Maid, now London. Also excellent English Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, Maid-Attendants, Nurse Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, &c. Telephone 3141 and 3142 Derby.

GARDENERS

GARDENERS (brothers), 32, 28, together; cottage required.—Canning, 56, Portlock-road, Maidenhead.

GARDENER, Head; 8½ years present employer; life exceptional experience all branches, inside, outside; references; thrifty, ability; married; handy London district.—Burfoot, Farley Hill, Reading.

GARDENER, Head Working, where several kept; life experience in all branches in well-kept establishments, including carnations; five years' present post; age 37 years; highly recommended by present employer.—W. Durrant, Brookland Hall Gardens, Wishpool, Monts.

GARDENER, Head or good Single-handed; life experience all branches; well recommended; near London preferred.—W. Manning, Furnafield, Notts.

GARDENER, Head, or Single-handed; life experience all branches; excellent references; married; London desired.—F. Hoare, Orchard House, Gardens, Wargrave, Berks.

EXPERIENCED Gardener, single, free, undeniable references, age 31, requires situation.—V. Hyde, 31, Tamworth-road, Croydon, Surrey.

GARDENER, Single, recommends trustworthy Caretaker-Gardener; life experience; age 47.—Write Gardener, care of U. Palmer, 42, West-hill, Wandsworth S.W.

GARDENERS, Twins, 27, R.H.S., Spring-lasts, South Norwood, S.E.25, wishes to highly recommend a first-class Head Gardener, age 36, married.—Apply as above.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple take charge small estate or something similar; 25 years' experience in all branches of agriculture; understands breeding of pedigree stocks; capable of managing and supervising repairs of any agricultural machinery; could undertake clerical duties; wife a very capable housekeeper, good cook, and understands poultry and dairy; both hard workers; salary £250.—Write Box W.1364, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, 30-34, desire engagement as Cook-Housekeeper and Butler-Valet, where good service would be appreciated; would go Town or country.—Write Box F.1793, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, no encumbrance, seek post, Caretakers or position of trust; good appearance; excellent character; willing; private service.—Champion, 77, Westfields, Cutsyke, Castleford, Yorkshire.

MARRIED Couple, Good Cook and House-Parlourman; free September 30th; good references.—Nathan, Chestnut Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.

MARRIED Couple, Cook good, useful Parlourman; no free.—B., care of Murdock, 172, Ifield-road, S.W.10.

CARETAKERS.—A thoroughly dependable Couple seek re-engagement; accustomed to catering for staff; long references.—Smith, 152-6, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

DISENGAGED Married Couple, wife a good cook, husband good kitchen porter; used to business houses. Ryan, 22, Stern-street, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

EXPERIENCED Married Gentleman's Household caretakers, or any capacity; live in; secretarial if necessary, or doctor's receptionist.—Write Box F.1823, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Married Couple wish situation as Parlourman and Housemaid, or would go Caretakers; free.—Write Box H.697, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends Married Couple as Cook and Parlourman; have been with her two years; free to interview any time.—Apply Mrs. Roberts, Minorca Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.

LADY recommends her Married Couple as experienced Cook and House-Parlourman, for Lancashire or Yorkshire preferred; excellent references.—51, Henthorn-road, Clitheroe.

MARCHIONESS of A. would gladly recommend on old servant and his wife as Caretakers or Office Keepers; thoroughly honest; accustomed; no family.—Apply 160, Larkhall-lane, Clapham.

REFINED Couple (40) seek position of trust; man Butler-Valet-Chauffeur, general repairs, decorations, &c., electric light plant; wife's services if required.—C., care of Shelly, 4, Little Western-street, Hove.

A Married Couple, Cook-Housekeeper and Butler, desire situation where two or more servants are kept; wages £130-£140; excellent references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

A Married Couple, Cook-Housekeeper and Butler, desire situation in London; excellent references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

A Married Couple, Cook-Housekeeper (where kitchenmaid is kept) and Butler, desire situation in London or near; age 40 and 45; excellent references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 5564.

A Married Couple, Cook-Housekeeper and Chauffeur-Handyman, desire similar situation; good references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 5564.

MARRIED Couple.—Lady going abroad highly recommends her couple as thoroughly trustworthy, honest and sober, willing, civil and pleasant. No booking fee.—County Agency, 72a, King's-road, Windsor.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Chauffeur-Gardener, Handyman, superior country servants; capable all duties; excellent cooking, parlourwork; six years' reference; 27 and 30.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

MARRIED Couple, age 32, Mrs. Tiller will personally recommend; 4½ years with her; good cooking, waiting, plate, silver cleaning, valeting, housework, &c.; £100; free; would take as pair; no booking fee.—Bridge Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and House-Parlourman, ages 30, 39; highly personally recommends; with her four years; excellent cooking, house and table work; free. No booking fee.—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Ealing. 'Phone, Windsor 914.

MARRIED Couple (Cook and Butler), superior, very smart; good cook, all dishes; used staff; excellent silver cleaner, valet, carve, wines; three years' reference; £90.—Paul's Agency, 140, Victoria-road, Brighton.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply trustworthy Married Couples, Married and Single Butlers, Parlourmen, Under Housemaids, Housemen, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stable-Lasses, Hotel Messenger-Valets, Single-handed First, Second and Under Footmen, Hallboys, Pantry-boys, &c.—Tel. 3141 Derby.

AS Married to run bachelor's flat; experienced and capable; interview; seven years' first-class reference.—Write Box F.1840, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER-VALET; life experience; height 5ft. 8in., middle-aged, strong excellent characters; country only.—The Butler, Stratton House, Westbury, Wilts.

EX-SOLDIER, good cook. Will someone kindly give him a job? Good references; single, age 40; free.—K., 47, North-street, Winchcombe, Glos.

HIGHLY reliable Butler is warmly recommended by gentleman; free now owing to staff reduction.—Write Box W.1374, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSERVANT requires post to a gentleman, ex-Guardsman and non-smoker; age 30; single; free; 5ft. 10in.—Write Box F.1881, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSERVANT; 29; good valet; do little cooking; first or small house; excellent references.—Write Box 7207, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PAGE Boy; 2½ years' reference.—Apply Stanford Place, Faringdon, Berks.

SINGLE-HANDED Butler-Valet, age 47; hunting and shooting; good references; disengaged.—M., 66, Brownhill-road, Catford, London, S.E.6.

VALET to bachelor gentleman (30); 5ft. 10ins.; good appearance; thoroughly trustworthy; highest references; experienced; travelled.—Write Box 0685, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VALET, 33; much travelled, many years experience, therefore understanding thoroughly all duties, industrious, and can show the very best of credentials as to trustworthiness and sobriety.—Write Box F.1829, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Parlourman-Valet (20) seeks re-engagement.—Write Box H.519, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Gentleman, 21 years, 5ft. 11in., capable, good appearance, desires post as Valet; travel if necessary.—Write Box H.678, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, 20, seeks post as Secretary-Valet; willing to travel.—Write Box H.700, The Times, E.C.4.

A Kitchen Boy, 15, desires situation Town or country; good personal references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 5564.

BUTLERS, Valets, Footmen, and Parlourmen can be supplied at the shortest notice for Town or country; reliable references.—Regina Bureau (Dept. D), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

HALLBOY, age 16½, desires situation, first place; good references; wages 10s.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

MENSERVANTS, Butler-Valets, Footmen, House-Parlourmen, Oddmen; free now; also bachelors' servants, Male Cooks, &c.; personal references.—Knights-bridge Agency, 5, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

PARLOURMAN-VALET, in London, prefers London; 19; £48-£50; 5ft. 10ins.; very respectable, but wears glasses; one year titled family, as above, servants; previously 18 months footman under butler; free now.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

SECOND Footman or Footman where boy kept, highly recommended, in Gloucester, wants Town and country; nearly 18, 5ft. 6in.; three years present place (party boy); good knowledge of table work and silver cleaning; free any time.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

EXPERIENCED first class hotel and restaurant manager; free from mid-September; excellent references; seven years' licence holder.—Write Box 0936, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN, married (33), one child; good education; thoroughly domesticated; would manage guest residence; previous experience; references.—Write Box H.719, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART young man seeks change as Pastrycook and Sous Caterer; quick and clean worker, with general knowledge of the baking trade.—Write Box F.1800, The Times, E.C.4.

A. B. Marshall's School of Cookery supply free of charge well-recommended Managers, Manageresses, Housekeepers, Cooks (male and female), daily and resident; all descriptions of Club, Hotel and Restaurant Staff, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1. Museum 3242.

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3 lines 8s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON-BRIGHTON (midway).
A City Man's FARM of 43 ACRES, all grass; charming modern house (two sitting, music room, 9(6); by rail 1 hour 10; 4 bear beds, bath); radiators, electric light, main drains; two model cowsheds, &c. An ideal property at £3,150. Inspected.—WOODCOCK and SON, 50, Conduit-street, W.1.

FLOWER FARM, 6½ ACRES, range heated glass, 2 cottages, outbuildings, offices; MODERN RESIDENCE, eight rooms; main arterial road, S.E. Estd. 20 years. Freehold £3,500.—WriteBox F.1640, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS
A BARE MINUTE

GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.
REALLY EXCELLENT UNFURNISHED SERVICE CHAMBERS.

FOR LADY or GENTLEMAN, SMALL but attractive ROOM available 1st October; to be redecorated to taste; 17s. 6d. per week, including efficient service; very superior house; nice bath rooms; constant hot water; phone.—Apply Housekeeper, 30, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 2021.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 9d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 33-34, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—High-class RESIDENTIAL (over Restaurant); convenience; testimonials for best food, service, cleanliness. Terms 2gns. partial. Personally supervised by Swiss proprietor.—28 to 30, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 5127.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, just off Bayswater-road.—LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, private bath, dressing room, 'phone; also single rooms.—21, Lindengardens, W.2. Park 7802.

VICTORIA.
A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths. breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Smin. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION.
TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5005.
A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men; offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from £3; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS VACANT; two-three bed rooms, sitting room, large, with breakfast, or full board; good maids; every comfortable arrangement.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

22, WESTBOURNE-STREET,
LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. (Padd. 6204.)
JUST OPENED.
A Beautifully appointed, completely up-to-date Residence (Westbourne-street faces Hyde Park), one minute Lancaster-gate Station; beautiful double and single rooms, gas fires; best cuisine.

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,
41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS,
LANCASTER-GATE.
A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE.
A Spacious public room, gentlemen's smoking room.
CHEF. NIGHT PORTER.
Continuous bus service to West End.
Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington Stations.
Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

A Bright FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, own private bath, in well-appointed house near Hyde Park; moderate.—67, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8185.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; a resident Proprietress; good cuisine; slot gas fires; constant hot water; bath rooms; terms from 2½gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House. Padd.5702.

AT CAMPBELL HOUSE,
24, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.
Comfortable and cheery home for females from 2½gns. doubles from 4½gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine; 2½gns.

GRANVILLE COURT.
A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Gloucester-road, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3500 and 6520.

THE MADRID.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.—147, Cromwell-road, S.W. 'Phone, Frobisher 1007.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every room. Suites with private bath. Lounge and service. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, lights, and attendance, 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 45, Leinster-gardens.

A GARDEN SUITE, Furnished, St. John's Wood; a constant hot water; two rooms, kitchen, bath; suit business couple; 3gns.—Maida Vale 4131.

A Lady has well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM to let, Bayswater-street; every convenience; inclusive meals optional.—Padd. 9942.

A LARGE beautifully newly decorated SUITE, first-floor; divan beds, electric fires, central heating; excellent service; running hot and cold water.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 9439.

ACCOMMODATION.
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST.
480a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2136.)

A PAYING GUEST, Gentleman, Hyde Park, Gloucester-terrace, received into good English family; every comfort.—'Phone Padd. 8039.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
A Quiet Select RESIDENTIAL; South aspect; facing garden; highly recommended; moderate.—Proprietress, 63-66, Lexham-gardens. Kelvin 8770.

AT ST. JAMES' HOUSE,
43, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE.
Superb RESIDENCE; constant hot water, gas fires, excellent cuisine; near bus and Tubes. From 2½gns. Padd. 5188.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date Quiet Sunny ROOMS with running water; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and bus; single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON. — Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private bathroom. Central heating. Quiet and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. Park 9179.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,
139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.
ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires; constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms. Terms from 3gns. Frobisher 2770.

REGENT'S PARK.
ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

ALBION RESIDENTIAL, 36, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Bay. 3456. BED-BREAKFAST, 25s. partial, doubles 70s.; good table; billiards, dancing.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0183.)

AN ENGLISH FAMILY receives Guests; young, congenial society; homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 30).—55, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

APARTMENTS, newly decorated, well furnished, from 42s. 6d. weekly; breakfast, own 'phone, bath.—44, Halsey-street, Cadogan-square, S.W.3.

ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 2½gns., double 3½gns. each person, including service, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires; gymnasium; central heating; dancing; ball porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 84, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900 (2 lines).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SITTING BED ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room). Come and see 1—32, Dorset-square, Baker-street, Ambassador 1814.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from 2½gns. single, reduction sharing; running hot and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 2575.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES. Breakfast. Moderate.—8, Lower Porchester-street, Hyde Park (one minute Marble Arch). Padd. 5888.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, beautifully furnished; hot and cold running water; electric fires; excellent food, service; highly recommended; ideal for professional and business people.—68, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1417.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; constant hot water; dinner optional.—117, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. Frobisher 2765.

MARBLE ARCH.
ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as required; minute Lancaster-gate.—21, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Paddington 6406.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, tiny pantry or permanent, double or single; divan beds, server baths; cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station, Piccadilly; minute train, bus. 20 minutes City. West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead 8744.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Terms 3-4gns., and at 2-3-4, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Columns on Page 21.

HOLLAND PARK (five minutes Tube).—Lady offers GROUND-FLOOR ROOM and breakfast for business man or woman; 2gns.; dinner optional; phone.—Write Box 8405, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well Furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Modernly equipped high-class Residential Chambers; near Park; suitable gentlemen, married couples; breakfasts optional. Padd.8135.

AT 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.
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RACING

DONCASTER MEETING

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Doncaster St. Leger Meeting will be begun this afternoon. The going should be really good, and, although forfeits have been declared for something like half the horses entered for the numerous handicaps to be decided during the four days of the meeting, yet fields will be large enough to make the racing interesting. This very large number of forfeits is due in part to coughing, and in part to the handicapping, which does not seem to have pleased everyone. But then no handicapper ever did that. Beyond the scratching of Rock Star from the St. Leger there is nothing new to be recorded about that race. I shall deal with the prospects of the various candidates fully in these Notes to-morrow. My view still is that the probable winner is Singapore and that his most dangerous rivals are Parenthesis and Rameses the Second.

I give below an analysis of this afternoon's programme, the most important event on which is the Champagne Stakes, one of the leading events of the year for two-year-olds :—

2.0.—FITZWILLIAM STAKES (6f.).—As usual this is very different from the usual selling race, for a number of the horses in the race are much better than the average good selling plater. Holikoki run away with a selling race at Manchester early in the season, and then won a race in Scotland before running in the Stewards' Cup. If he is started he must have a good chance. Fingle Bridge, if this was a handicap, would probably be set to meet Holikoki on rather worse terms than is the case this afternoon, while Fuzzy Wuzzy won at Goodwood and had recently to carry a big weight in a handicap at York, in which he ran very well, although he just missed gaining a place. Fourth : Poem's chance is difficult to estimate, but he ran well in his only race this season. The Urchin puts those good fillies Duchess of Mars and Devonie in here with attractive weights, Welsh Dame keeps on winning. If this was a handicap she would have to meet Phonemeter on worse terms than is actually the case, as is shown by the weights for a handicap at Alexandra Park at the end of the week. Craglord, who has won this race before, does not run, while Water Rose is in the same ownership as Fuzzy Wuzzy. Whichever of these two is started is going to be difficult to beat. I shall take the selected as the danger to FINGLE BRIDGE, who, if he gives of his best, will, I think, win this very interesting race.

2.30.—DONCASTER HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Akester has gone up a lot in the weights since the season was begun and may have been given too much here. Ghost Train was expected to run well at the last meeting at Birmingham, but could not run owing to a bereavement in his owner's family. He is just as well handicapped here as he was there and might win, but it is such a long time since he ran well that I prefer to look elsewhere for the winner. Argonaute II. has been dropped in the handicap, and, if he is as good as he might be now that he is acclimatized, he may well win this race. N.P.B. seems to me nicely handicapped and should, at the weights, have the beating of Iraudulent and, through Great Scot, of Ellenborough, whose best form this season is, it is to be noted, his last. Lansdowne has a good chance on his Ascot form. Grace Dalrymple failed badly at Birmingham last week when pronounced favourite. If she was to produce her form at home she might win, but as she failed to do so last time out she is best left alone. I like best, at the weights, the chance of ARGONAUTE II., and in his absence would take a chance with ELLENBOROUGH.

3.0.—CHAMPAGNE STAKES (6f.).—On Goodwood form Lemnarchus should beat Portlaw, and that must give him a good chance on the later running of Sir A. Bailey's colt. Coldstream has a chance on his running at Ascot with Jacopo, who afterwards won in the style of a really good colt at Goodwood. Thyestes is in the same stable as Portlaw, but in different ownership. He won like a good colt at Sandown Park, and afterwards won at Goodwood as if six furlongs were rather farther than he wanted to run. I also doubt whether Lemnarchus is a real stayer, while Portlaw is not bred to be one, when I first saw THYESTES win at Sandown Park I came to the conclusion that he was a really good-class two-year-old, and, in spite of Goodwood, I still think that. He is, therefore, my selection. If he was not started I would turn to his stable companion PORTLAW.

3.30.—STAND SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1¼m.).—North Drift, who must really have had a good chance here, does not run as he has been coughing. Touchaud has been dropped nearly a stone on the Birmingham handicapping in similar company. He has shown no form in this country, but it has to be pointed out that the handicapper has taken a chance with him, and he might win. He is not likely to be better handicapped this season. Periaster and Pilgrim's Belle have chances, as has Gazonit, who won his last race and was then sold into Wootton's stable. On the handicap I must, I think, choose TOUCHAUD. In his absence the winner might be GAZONIT.

4.5.—GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (1m. 6f. 132yds.).—Buoyant Bachelor is fairly handicapped with most of the opposition and might win, but he would be my selection only in the absence of WALTER GAY, who seems to me to have been given much too little weight. He has been a disappointing horse, but for a second in the Derby who has won since to be in here with 8st. 13lb. seems to be almost absurd.

4.40.—GLASGOW NURSERY (5f.).—This is a very difficult race to deal with, for the horses left in seem to me to be very well handicapped. Unlikely has a nice chance, for he is very fast. Vain Bachelor also has a good chance, while it is to be remembered that Acsonia was a good favourite in her last race. Bundaberg, as a good plating winner, has also to be considered, for good platers often run well in such races as this. I find it difficult to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be UNLIKELY.

5.10.—CLUMBER MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—GREY BACHELOR should follow up his recent wins in such races as this.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Fitzwilliam Selling Stakes is one of the most difficult races of its kind to win. Fraudulent is a very useful animal and will require a lot of beating if started, but he has two engagements. BRER FOX is fancied, and will, I believe, be our best. He is now wonderfully well. Umslopagaas, Ophir, and Nice Prospect will run, too.

The Doncaster High-Weight Handicap should be a good race. Ghost Train left here yesterday morning looking at his best, and he is just the animal for such a race as this. Elton has been showing something like his spring form lately. Lansdowne has done well in his last few gallops, and Great Scot is considered to have a big chance. My selection is GHOST TRAIN.

In the Champagne Stakes we have four very nice two-year-olds, but I doubt if any of them is good enough to win. Coldstream is well, while St. George is one of the best-bred animals in the race. I believe that CLARICE COLT will prove our best.

If the Stand Selling Handicap comes to Headquarters it will be won by THORBURN, who went really well in a good gallop on Saturday.

There will be a useful field for the Great Yorkshire Handicap. Buoyant Bachelor always runs to form, and is a good stayer. Ouligny II. goes splendidly in all his gallops, and this is just the course to suit him. Calvados and Galette have been given a good chance by the handicapper and they stay well, but my selection is BUOYANT BACHELOR.

The Glasgow Nursery is a most open race. Tourmaline was galloped on Saturday with Marten's Tower and Marjolaine, and I have not seen her go so well since the early spring, when she was one of B. Jarvis's best two-year-olds. Backward Grance is very useful, and Slip filly is fancied, but I feel confident that TOURMALINE will prove best.

The Green Lodge stable may provide a double with GAY FRIAR in the Clumber Plate.

LINCOLN AUTUMN MEETING

The Lincoln Race Committee have decided not to hold the November Race Meeting at Lincoln this year, and it is anticipated that the fixture will be deleted from the official list of fixtures in the *Racing Calendar*. The Autumn Meeting had been arranged for Monday and Tuesday, November 3 and 4. It was last held in 1927, and was abandoned the two following years through lack of support.

FOLKESTONE RESULTS

1.45 (1.45).—The BROADSTAIRS NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

DILLY, ch. m. by Diligence—Killesbbin (Mrs. Campbell Preston), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..J. Blake 1
LUCKY CHARLIE, b. g. by Vilmo—Annie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..Lassie 2
Moral (Colonel C. de Paravicini), 5 yrs. 10st. ..W. Crump 0

(Winner trained by Boswell-Preston)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Lucky Charlie. 7 to 4 Moral, 7 to 2 agst Dilly.

TOTALISATOR PRICE (each unit representa 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,295 units. Moral refused.

2.15 (2.21).—The SEABROOK SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LASHAWAY, br. g. by Junior—Lachine (Gr. F. D. Goodwood), 4 yrs. 12st. 11lb. ..Grantham 1
WOOD OWL, b. g. by Blink—Yellow Iris (Mr. G. Bates), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..Peakes 2
SET SQUARE, br. g. by Manifardo—Square Sail (Mr. J. S. R. Edmunds), 5 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..J. Kelly 3
Llandreamer (Mr. T. Fitton), aged, 12st. 1lb. ..D. Butchers 0
Taxing Master (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..C. Wenham 0

(Winner trained by Collinson)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Lashaway, 2 to 1 Set Square, 7 to 2 Wood Owl, 6 to 1 Llandreamer, 100 to 8 agst Taxing Master.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,098 units; total place pool, 2,304 units. Taxing Master refused.

2.45 (2.48).—The RAMSGATE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

KOKO, b. g. by Santos—Perdeter (Mr. A. Rendon), aged, 12st. ..W. Smyth 1
SMILIN' THROUGH, ch. m. by William Augustus—Last Purchase (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 10st. ..G. Hardy 2
Lutoi (Mr. H. E. Courage), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..T. Jones 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Cholderton)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Koko, 3 to 1 agst Lutoi, 10 to 1 agst Smilin' Through.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,589 units.

Won by 12 lengths. Lutoi refused.

3.15 (3.16).—The MARGATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 125 sovs. Two miles.

THE WOLF, b. h. by McKinley—Rainier (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..S. Ingham 1
HERDSMAN, ch. g. by Othello—Country Maiden (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..W. Whitfield 2
BEROADACH, gr. g. by Achtoi—Beryl Ode (Mr. R. J. Froome), 4 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..J. Ermer 3
Candlemas (Lady Lindsay), 6 yrs. 12st. ..W. Crump 0
Marlene (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..W. Peakes 0
Balfour (Mr. A. M. James), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..H. Graves 0
Gallina (Mr. V. Smyth), 4 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..D. Butchers 0
Grange View (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 5 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..J. Blake 0
Trouiwal (Miss O. R. Black), 6 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..H. Graves 0

(Winner trained by Dick, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Balfour, 5 to 1 Herdsman, 9 to 1 each Grange View and The Wolf, 7 to 1 Candlemas, 8 to 1 Gallina, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 16s.; places, 6s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,789 units; total places pool, 4,943 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; the same distance separated second and third. Grange View was fourth and Candlemas last.

3.45 (3.46).—The WESTGATE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

GERYONES, b. g. by Spearmint—Grecian Lady (Mr. C. Coad), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Speck 1
BONAR BRIDGE, b. g. by Phalaris—Pembridge (Colonel R. L. Birkin), 6 yrs. 12st. 7lb. ..W. Payne 2
BLACK SHEEP, br. g. by Black Jester—Lady Baba (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..J. Browne 3
Coolcommon (Major Evans), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..J. Ramey 0
Derrygrath (Lady B. Gilbert), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..W. Crump 0
April Fool (Mr. R. Wiernan), aged, 10st. 3lb. T. Jones 0

(Winner trained by Pendarves, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Coolcommon, 4 to 1 Bonar Bridge and Derrygrath, 7 to 1 Black Sheep, 20 to 1 agst April Fool.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; places, 6s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,460 units; total place pool, 5,432 units.

Won by one length; three lengths separated second and third. Coolcommon was fourth and Derrygrath last.

4.15 (4.16).—The SHORNCLIFFE THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of 75 sovs. One mile and a half.

PONZA, b. g. by Sunstar—José (Mr. W. Whitehead), 10st. 7lb. ..W. Payne 1
ITALIAN ROSE, ch. f. by Rose Prince—Pisces (Mr. Pendarves), 10st. 7lb. ..R. Everett 2
RADIO RAY, ch. f. by Sky-rocket—Radium Queen (Mrs. Boswell-Preston), 10st. 2lb. ..J. Blake 3
Plaster of Paris (Mrs. P. Ivall), 11st. ..S. Ingham 0
Spring Jane (Mr. K. Cwill), 10st. 7lb. ..F. Brookes 0
Rondeau (Mr. P. Hands), 10st. 2lb. ..W. Peakes 0
Wait and See (Mr. W. G. Markham), 10st. 7lb. ..A. Smyth 0
Toi Meme (Colonel C. de Paravicini), 10st. 7lb. ..J. Hamey 0
Tangerine Boy (Mr. P. Thrale), 10st. 7lb. ..J. Ermer 0
Blitzen (Mr. J. Torrens), 10st. 2lb. ..Mr. Whitfield 0
Grey Bud (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw), 10st. 7lb. ..G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained privately)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Popsa, 11 to 4 Toi Meme, 6 to 1 Italian Rose, 8 to 1 each Wait and See and Blitzen, 10 to 1 Plaster of Paris, 100 to 8 Grey Bud, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 3s. 3d., 5s. 3d., 13s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,001 units; total place pool, 4,902 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Toi Meme was fourth and Tangerine Boy last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ST. LEGER STAKES (DONCASTER).—Rock Star, by 5 p.m. on Saturday.

CHESTERFIELD STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Willibar, by 10 p.m. on Saturday.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Xandover, at 9 p.m. yesterday; Kalrige, by 5 p.m. on Saturday.

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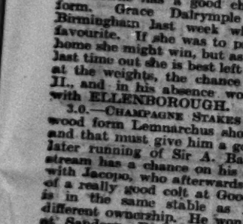

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DONCASTER PROGRAMME

(The letter " a " is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The FITZWILLIAM SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
HOLIKOKI (Mr. A. H. Walker) ..Pope	4	9	4
aFINGLE BRIDGE (Mr. F. T. Hale) W. Nightingall	5	9	5
aFUZZY WUZZY (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..F. Darling	5	9	2
aFRAUDULENT (Lord Derby) ..Frank Butters	5	9	0
aBRER FOX (Mr. F. W. Carr) ..H. Leader	4	8	13
SATAN BOY (Mr. J. Connor) ..H. Leader	4	8	10
FOURTH FORM (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..Gunter	4	8	10
ORMINDS (Mr. B. Coulson) ..Cottrill	4	8	10
ANOC (Mr. J. C. Hamer) ..G. L. Ward	4	8	10
GOLDEN CHALICE (Mr. C. Leader) ..Carr	4	8	10
PERCIVAL BOY (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..C. Leader	6	8	10
TYTAN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..Thrale	4	8	10
OPHIR (Sir Francis Towle) ..S. Darling	4	8	10
JOLIMENT (Mr. B. ..) ..O. Anthony	6	8	10
REDGRAVE (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..Gwilt	4	8	10
aRED SHADOW (Mr. H. Dand) ..Easterby	5	8	10
LUCKY BREAK (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..A. Butt	5	8	7
SAINT CUTHBERT (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ..Coldbeck	4	8	7
THE URCHIN (Mr. B. D. Davis) ..O. Bell	a	8	7
aPORTRAITIST (Mr. F. C. Davis) ..B. Davis	4	8	7
aARRAN BEG (Mr. F. Dewhurst) R. Dawson	4	8	7
CRAGFORD (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..Armstrong	5	8	7
WATER ROSE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..Douglas-Pennant	a	8	7
CASTELLANE (Major H. Mosley) ..C. Peck	4	8	7
JUNO CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson) ..H. Leader	5	8	7
aUMSLOPAGAAS (Mr. H. Stobart) R. W. Colling	5	8	7
aANNA PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..C. Chapman	a	8	7
aWELSH DAME (Mr. A. Williams) ..Boyd-Rochfort	a	8	7
GOLD SEAL (Sir W. Cooke) ..Coldbeck	6	8	7
aDAMORY COURT (Major McCalmont) ..De Mestre	4	8	7
PHONOMETER (Mr. E. ..) ..Perse	3	8	0
aANZAC BRIDGET (Mr. E. A. Wigan) De Mestre	3	8	0
BURGLAR (Mr. R. Scottton) ..S. Wootton	3	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FINGLE BRIDGE, R. Dick; FUZZY WUZZY, B. Carslake; FRAUDULENT, T. Weston; BRER FOX, J. Leach; TUFTY, G. Baines; RED SHADOW, A. Waudby; THE URCHIN, ; PORTRAITIST, M. Beary; ARRAN BEG, ; PROSPECT, J. Childs; WELSH DAME, F. Fox; DAMORY COURT, R. Marshall; ANN BRIDGET, M. Wing; BURGLAR, ;

2.30.—The DONCASTER HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aLEICESTER (Lord Harewood) ..W. Jarvis	4	9	0
MIGNAPOUP (Mr. A. B. ..) ..Macomber	5	9	2
aGHOST TRAIN (Lord Woolavington) ..In France	5	9	2
aARGONAUTE II. (Mr. M. L. Schiff) Boyd-Rochfort	4	8	12
aELTON (Mrs. R. ..) ..Foster	4	8	12
ARISTOTLE (Mr. W. J. Waldron) ..H. Leader	5	8	6
aDENNIS BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor) ..F. Hartigan	4	8	5
aN.P.B. (Sir F. ..) ..F. Hartigan	4	8	5
GRACE DALRYMPLE (Mr. J. A. Dewar) F. Darling	4	8	1
aCURIO (Mr. D. Sullivan) ..F. Darling	5	7	13
aLANSDOWNE (Lord Glanely) ..Hogg	5	7	12
aGREAT SCOT (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..Hogg	3	7	12
aELLENBOROUGH (Mr. E. Esmond) ..J. Jarvis	4	7	11
aHIGHTIDE IV. (Sir J. ..) ..J. Jarvis	4	7	8
aFRAUDULENT (Lord Derby) ..R. Day	4	7	8
aDENNIS (Viscount Peel) ..Frank Butters	5	7	7
aN.P.B. (Sir F. ..) ..F. Fox	5	7	7
SIMEON'S CROWN (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..F. Leader	4	7	0
aRAVENSCAR (Mr. E. Martin-Smith) R. W. Colling	4	7	0
CLAVIN (Lord Ellesmere) ..H. Leader	4	7	0
aCLOUD NYMPH (Mr. J. Field) ..F. Armstrong	6	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ALCESTER, J. Childs; MIGNAPOUP, ; GHOST TRAIN, P. Beasley; ARGONAUTE II., ; ELTON, R. Perryman; DENNIS BRIDGE, ; ELTON, R. N.P.B., F. Fox; CURIO, M. Beary; LANSDOWNE, G. Richards; GREAT SCOT, ; ELLENBOROUGH, T. Weston; HIGHTIDE IV., J. Dines; FRAUDULENT, J. Simpson will ride either Ravenscar or Cloud Nymph.

3.0.—The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 25 extra if not struck out by the first Tuesday in July, 1929, and 10 sovs. more if not struck out by the Tuesday in the week before running, with 1,000 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; the owner of the second to receive 200 sovs. and of the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Six furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
TRINIDAD (Sir A. Bailey) ..R. Day	9	0
PORTLAW (Sir A. Bailey) ..R. Day	9	0
aLEMNARCHUS (Lord Ellesmere) ..Perse	9	0
aCOLDSTREAM (Lord Glanely) ..F. Darling	9	0
THYESTES (Major J. L. McCalmont) ..Hogg	9	0
aSAINT HONORE (Mr. H. E. Morrin) ..F. Darling	9	0
aST. GEORGE (Sir C. Philipps) ..J. Jarvis	9	0
aORPEN (Sir J. Rutherford) ..R. Day	9	0
aCLARICE C. (by Milesius (Mr. J. E. Whitney) ..Boyd-Rochfort	9	0
STATLACK (Mr. E. Esmond) ..R. Dawson	8	11
aTURTLE SOUP (The Aga Khan) ..C. Elliott	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PORTLAW, H. Beasley; LEMNARCHUS, F. Fox; COLDSTREAM, G. Richards; SAINT HONORE, ; ST. GEORGE, H. Jellis; ORPEN, Perryman; CLARICE COLT, J. Childs; TURTLE SOUP, M. Beary.

3.30.—The STAND SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
HEREWARD (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..Hurt	5	9	4
TALPA (Mr. ..) (Ceylon) ..Ebey	5	9	4
aRATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) F. Hartigan	6	8	9
aWHITSBURY (Sir C. Hyde) ..Scoble	4	8	5
NORTH DRIFT (Mr. J. J. Downing) ..Scoble	4	8	5
PERIASTER (Mr. F. C. Pollitzer) F. Armstrong	4	8	5
DESPENCER (Mr. A. E. McCormick) De Mestre	5	8	2
aJANIZARY (Sir ..) ..Bickerton	4	8	2
aMODEL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..Kirk	4	8	0
aPILGRIM'S BELLE (Mr. G. Crabtree) ..Bisseker	a	8	0
aLUCKY CHARM (Mr. F. Gilbert) ..Armstrong	5	7	12
(Mr. P. Thrale) ..Coldbeck	4	7	11
EAGLE'S CLAW (Mrs. S. Hanley) ..Hanley	3	7	9
aTHORBURN (Major J. S. ..) ..B. Jarvis	4	7	9
aPONZA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..S. Wootton	4	7	9
WEE-PEE-PEE (Mr. W. Lowson) ..Lawson	4	7	8
aTALIFA (Mr. J. Metcalfe) ..Armstrong	5	7	7
LOWER DOWN (Mr. M. Lambert) W. Brown	3	7	7
TOUCHAUD (Mr. ..) ..Butters	3	7	7
aWALLOON (Mr. H. ..) ..De Mestre	4	7	4
aGENERAL O'MALLEY (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Leader	4	7	4
MARTIAN (Mr. A. Brown) ..Burns	4	7	0
aBRETHUR (Mr. R. Morgan) ..Brown	a	7	0
aFOTOMAC (Mr. ..) ..F. Morris	a	7	0
FORTUNE'S SMILE (Mr. ..) ..Higgs	4	7	0
SANTA GIUSTINA (Lord W. de Broke) H. Leader	3	7	0
PRAIRIEDOG (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	5	7	0
QUATORZE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Nightingall	3	7	0
TYPHOON (Mr. F. J. Benson) ..Hodgson	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RATHNALLY, G. Richards; WHITSBURY, F. Fox; NORTH DRIFT, ; JANIZARY, ; SANTA GIUSTINA, ; ADEL, C. Richards; PILGRIM'S BELLE, ; LUCKY CHARM, L. Tidey; EAGLE'S CLAW, K. Gethin; THORBURN, ; ROBERTSON, ; GAZONIT, ; TOUCHAUD, ; TALFRA, T. Dynasty; JANIZARY, J. Jones; WALLOON, T. Lowrey; GENERAL O'MALLEY, A. Richardson; MARTIAN, ; POTOMAC, ; Janizary, F. Bowden will ride either North Drift or Giustina; and B. Rook will ride either Abelard or Santa Touchaud.

4.5.—The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP a plate of 1,300 sovs.; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. St. Leger Course (about one mile, six furlongs, and 132 yards).

	Yrs	st	lb
aBATTOWN (Sir C. Hyde) ..Scoble	5	9	0
aBUOYANT BACHELOR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..Scoble	5	9	0
aWALTER GAY (Lord Woolavington) ..B. Jarvis	5	9	0
aGHOST TRAIN (Sir G. Hyde) ..F. Darling	4	8	13
COASTER (Sir ..) ..Scoble	4	8	13
aPAUL CARET (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..Templeman	4	8	10
aORLEBAR II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	4	8	4
aGANGA SINGH (Mr. ..Khan) ..R. Dawson	4	8	4
aSTEERSWORTH (Sir W. Cooke) ..Read	4	7	7
aWARD (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..Read	4	7	4
aAPACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..Scott	4	7	4
aCALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey) ..J. Beary	3	6	12
aGALETTE (Mr. F. H. Jenks) ..R. Day	3	6	11
aHERACLIDA (Major McCalmont) ..Watts	4	6	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BUOYANT BACHELOR, H. Jellis; WALTER GAY, J. Childs; PAUL CARET, C. Ray; COLOGNE III., ; GANGA SINGH, F. Fox; STEERSWORTH, G. Richards; APACHE, J. Simpson; CALVADOS, Sir A. Bailey; GALETTE, ; HERACLIDA, ; BATTOWN or GREASE PAINT, Carslake.

4.40.—The GLASGOW NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 250 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aSEATON ROSS (Captain H. Whitworth) ..Bellerby	8	9
FLOWER SHOW (Mr. by Polyphontes (Mr. J. St. V. Dunkerley) (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..F. Hartigan	8	9
aLLANRWST (The Aga Khan) ..R. Dawson	8	8
aTOURMALINE (Mrs. J. B. Courtauld) ..R. Day	8	7
VAIN BACHELOR (Mr. J. Gordon) ..Scoble	8	5
POMME D'ARGENT (Lord Beatty) ..Beatty	8	5
aKILMARTOUN (Lord Glanely) ..Hogg	8	2
aMARMOT (Mr. ..) (Mr. W. J. Alcock) Fred Butters	8	1
aROSAMOND'S CHOICE (Mr. D. Macnee) ..Macnee	7	13
aBACKWARD GLANCE (Mr. M. Markham) ..Barling	7	13
SCHEHERAZADE G. by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. Clark) ..Mr. W. Whitelaw	7	13
aJOHN PRITCHARD (Lord Penrhyn) ..Leach, jun.	7	13
POSTABLE (Mr. A. Whalley) ..Whalley	7	13
WILD SON (Mr. T. Davidson) ..Whalley	7	13
aGIFT HORSE (Lady Rosebery) ..R. Day	7	12
aMISTY CLOUD (Mr. W. Murray) ..J. Jarvis	7	12
aDOUCEURS (Captain R. B. Brassey) Boyd-Rochfort	7	12
CHINESE MEASURE (Major L. B. Holliday) ..De Mestre	7	10
AUSONIA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..Hastings	7	8
aFARIMAGH (Lord Glanely) ..C. Wheatley	7	7
aPHILIPPOS (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..Templeman	7	7
KATCH LIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..Riley	7	6
MISS JACKIE (Mr. C. B. McAlpine) ..C. Chapman	7	5
aBUNDABERG (Lady Gold) ..Barthropp	7	3
FLYING FRIAR (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..Douglas-Pennant	7	3
aDUFFIELD (Mr. G. G. Peck) ..Leader	7	3
aCHARMING TUNE (Mr. A. W. Gordon) ..J. Cannon	7	2
HEAVEN SENT (Mrs. Chester Beatty) T. H. Leader	7	0
CURLEY (Mr. W. Hall) ..Moreton	6	11
WEDDING GIFT (Mr. J. H. Ulratt) ..Reader	7	11
PRINCESS ENA F, by Santorb (Captain E. F. Anstey) ..D. Taylor	6	11
WICKET (Mr. W. Yapp) ..Yapp	6	11
UPTA FLYING (Mr. H. Dawson) ..Yapp	6	11
aSLIP F, by The Vizier (Mr. A. Bailey) ..F. Taylor	6	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SEATON ROSS, H. Wragg; LLANRWST, M. Beary; TOURMALINE, G. Elliott; KHARTOUM, G. Richards; MARMOT, T. Weston; ROSAMOND'S CHOICE, Sonas Adley; GIFT HORSE, T. Lowrey; MISTY CLOUD, R. Jaime; DOUCEURS, J. Dines; CHINESE MEASURE, B. Rook; FARIMAGH, F. Fox; WATCH LIGHT, ; BUNDABERG, C. Richards; DUFFIELD, ; CHARMING TUNE, —; WEDDING GIFT, ; PRINCESS ENA FILLY, ; WICKET, —; USTA FLYING, ; SLIP FILLY, W. Alford. J. Simpson will ride either Duffield or Charming Tune.

5.10.—The CLUMBER MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aGREY BACHELOR (Mr. A. Lowry) Hugh Powney	3	8	5
EISELWEISS (Lord Derby) ..Frank Butters	3	8	5
CHEVY SLUEW (Lord Woolavington) ..Goce	3	8	13
aGAY FRIAR (Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness) ..Walter	3	8	13
DICK BUSH (Mr. H. T. Mills) ..B. Jarvis	3	8	9
aLUCIDAS (Lord Rosebery) ..S. Darling	3	8	9
aCRAIG PARK (Lord Harewood) ..W. Jarvis	3	8	9
aMEREDITH (Mr. ..) ..W. Jarvis	3	8	9
ROSE PLUME (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..Lawson	3	8	9
aVALIANT (Major P. W. Duff) ..Disley	3	8	6
HAPTHORN (Mrs. G. H. Peacock) ..Miss	3	8	6
DUNREATH (Duke of Portland) ..Rennison	3	8	6
aBLACK SWAN (Mr. W. Seaward) ..Dalrymple	3	8	6
GAY VIXEN (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..Whalley	3	8	6
aLINTON SPRINGS (Captain H. Whitworth) ..Bellerby	3	8	6
aSISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	3	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GREY BACHELOR, T. Weston; GAY FRIAR, C. Elliott; DICK BUSH, G. Richards; LUCIDAS, H. Wragg; CRAIG SIRETT; BLACK SWAN, F. Lane; LINTON SPRINGS, W. Nevett; SISTER NORAH, F. Fox.

LONDON BETTING

THE ST. LEGER

(To be run at Doncaster on 17th inst.)

9 to 2 agst PARENTHESIS (t. & o.) (F. Darling).
5 — — DIOLITE (o., 11 to 2 t.) (Templeman).
5 — — SINGAPORE (o., 11 to 2 t.) (Templeman).
13 — 2 — — RAMESES THE SECOND (o., 15 to 2 t.) (Hogg).
10 — 1 — — (Lawson).
100 — 8 — — UT MAJEUR (o., 100 to 9 t.) (R. Dawson).
100 — 8 — — SEER (t. & o.) (J. Cannon).
100 — 7 — — RUSTOM PASHA (o., 100 to 6 t.) (R. Dawson).
100 — 7 — — ALGONQUIN (o., 100 to 6 t.) (Watts).
25 — 1 — — PRINCE PARADISE (o., 25 to 1 t.) (Pratt).
25 — 1 — — CHRISTOPHER ROBIN (o.) (Gilpin).
50 — 1 — — HAPTHORN (o.) (Lawson).
50 — 1 — — F

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

'AUSTRALIANS' LAST MATCH IN LONDON

CLUB PLAYERS BEATEN IN AN INNINGS

The Australians played their last day's cricket in London yesterday, and they spent the day in the field at Lord's. The Club Cricket Conference team seemed to be overcome by the importance of the occasion, and their batting, with one or two exceptions, was so disappointing that the Australians had won before half-past 5 by an innings and 41 runs. During the day 18 wickets fell for only 224 runs.

When T. N. Pearce and G. F. Summers continued the Club's first innings in the morning the score was 13 for two wickets, but both men batted easily against the bowling of Fairfax and a Beckett until, at 27, Pearce failed to get over an off-drive and was caught by A Beckett. Summers had hit the first ball of the day from Fairfax to leg and had run two with a look of vague surprise at runs being so easy to get against such famous opposition. He went on for over an hour and a half in the same apparently casual way, but he made some beautiful strokes and only looked like getting out when he was rather at sea to A Beckett. W. T. Brindley stayed with him while 78 runs were added, but probably he would be the first to agree that he owed a good deal to luck. He gave no actual chance, but some of his strokes would not be found in any text-book, especially one that was intended to be an off-drive, but earned a run by going between his legs and the stumps to long-leg.

These narrow escapes perhaps put him off, for he missed a number of excellent chances of hitting Hornibrook to leg for 4, or even 6. With the total at 105 Summers, who played easily the best innings of the day, and was quite the most stylish batsman on the side, was caught at cover-point. Hurwood then came on at the Nursery end for McCabe, and in his second over he had Brindley leg-before-wicket for a useful 34. With his next ball he bowled H. Taylor, and luncheon was taken with the score at 110 for six wickets.

Like the earlier batsmen, Nazeer Ali, who has a reputation for hard hitting, was put off playing his usual game, and for three-quarters of an hour, during which time he made seven, he played as if he did not know what a 6 was. He did eventually lift one of Hurwood's leg balls over the ropes, but by that time Hurwood was rattling out the later batsmen and the innings closed for 133.

With a lead of 145, the Australians naturally sent their opponents in again, Hurwood, who had taken five wickets for 14 runs in the first innings, and Fairfax opening the bowling. It was hoped that the Club cricketers would play their natural game in the second innings, and the opening pair began hopefully. But at 17 T. G. Grinter was caught in the slips, playing a defensive stroke, and off the first ball of the next over L. W. Newman was caught at the wicket by Walker. Pearce and Summers therefore found the position much the same as it had been in the morning, and they set about the bowling in an attempt to repair the damage. Summers made one delightful leg glance to the boundary off McCabe, and Pearce also hit a nice 4 off the same bowler. At 49 Hornibrook, coming on for Hurwood, bowled Summers round his legs with the first ball he sent down, and nine runs later Brindley pulled a ball from McCabe into his wicket. Pearce and Nazeer Ali increased the score to 86 by sound cricket, but when Pearce was easily stumped nobody could stay with Nazeer Ali. The last five wickets added only 18 runs, A Beckett taking three of them for a single.

Score :—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, c. Summers, b. Brindley	0
A. Fairfax, b. Brindley	25
D. G. Bradman, c. Whitehead, b. Nazeer Ali	70
A. F. Kippax, b. Smith	63
S. McCabe, b. Brindley	0
E. L. a Beckett, b. Smith	14
W. M. Woodfull, c. Summers, b. Brindley	69
W. A. Oldfield, b. Smith	0
A. Hurwood, b. Smith	0
P. M. Hornibrook, l.-b.-w., b. Brindley	1
C. V. Walker, not out	7
Byes, 18; l.-b., 11	29
Total	278

CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE

First Innings		Second Innings	
T. G. Grinter, b. Fairfax	5	c. Hurwood, b. Fairfax	8
L. W. Newman, b. Fairfax	6	b. Hurwood	8
T. N. Pearce, c. a Beckett, b. Fairfax	7	st. Walker, b. Hornibrook	30
G. F. Summers, c. a Beckett, b. McCabe	53	b. Hornibrook	15
W. T. Brindley, l.-b.-w., b. Hurwood	34	b. McCabe	5
S. Nazeer Ali, b. Hurwood	14	not out	24
H. Taylor, b. Hurwood	0	b. Hornibrook	6
F. E. Whitehead, c. Hurwood, b. Fairfax	3	b. a Beckett	1
V. E. Jarvis, b. Hurwood	1	c. Walker, b. a Beckett	0
H. T. O. Smith, not out	4	b. Hornibrook	0
H. E. L. Pierce, b. Hurwood	0	b. a Beckett	1
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	6	Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	6
Total	133	Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	22	3	79	4	Taylor	14	1	45	0
Brindley	30.1	5	71	5	Jarvis	4	0	11	0
Nazeer Ali	25	5	52	1					

CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	22	6	41	4	McCabe	9	3	11	1
a Beckett	12	3	32	0	Hurwood	8.3	4	14	5
Hornibrook	11	0	26	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hurwood	19	0	33	1	Hornibrook	10	0	37	4
Fairfax	7	3	7	1	a Beckett	4.5	4	1	3
McCabe	9	2	20	1					

Umpires.—Marshall and Dray.

YELLOWHAMMERS AT EASTBOURNE

The Yellowhammers beat Eastbourne on the Saffrons ground by an innings and 48 runs.

EASTBOURNE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
R. C. Matthews, c. Boucher, b. Tress	0	l.-b.-w., b. Knott	34
Quaife, c. Landale, b. Lendon-Smith	38	c. Landale, b. Tress	0
R. K. C. England, c. Boucher, b. Tress	4	c. Knott, b. Hilder	34
Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Hill, b. Tress	2	c. Leech, b. Knott	40
K. Harding, b. Lendon-Smith	23	c. and b. Tress	5
Captain A. E. Chitty, c. Tress, b. Lendon-Smith	6	b. Knott	9
A. L. D. Skinner, c. Hilder, b. Knott	11	b. Hilder	1
V. Westray, b. Knott	11	b. Knott	33
R. J. Burgess, l.-b.-w., b. Knott	9	st. Landale, b. Knott	5
P. J. Kirkman, b. Knott	0	not out	7
J. J. Hamblin, not out	3	b. Knott	7
Byes, &c.	15	Byes, &c.	4
Total	122	Total	179

YELLOWHAMMERS.—First Innings

N. Boucher, b. Chitty	13
G. M. Leech, l.-b.-w., b. Quaife	18
H. R. H. Hull, c. England, b. Skinner	27
C. W. B. Tress, c. England, b. Chitty	8
A. L. Hilder, c. Hill, b. England	109
F. H. Knott, c. Harding, b. Skinner	106
P. F. Leith, b. Skinner	36
F. B. Landale, b. Quaife	1
R. J. Lendon-Smith, c. Jenkins, b. Quaife	1
C. Barrow, st. Jenkins, b. Quaife	11
L. Marzetti, not out	2
Byes, &c.	17
Total	349

IMPERIAL CRICKET CONFERENCE

Sir Kynaston Studd presided over a meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference at Lord's yesterday afternoon. The following representatives were present :—

Lord Hawke (England); Messrs. W. L. Kelly and T. Howard (Australia); P. F. Warner (South Africa); H. B. G. Austin and R. H. Mallett (West Indies); E. W. C. Rickett and C. B. Ruby (India); H. D. Swan and E. C. Beale (New Zealand).

The conference gave further consideration to recommendations made at the last meeting, and approved the following addition to the rule covering the qualification of players for Test Matches :—

Provided that he has not played for the country of his birth during that period.

The rule referred to will now read as follows :—

Qualification by Residence.—A cricketer, unless debarred by Rule Two, may elect to play for any country in which he is residing and has resided for not less than the four years immediately preceding, and thereafter shall always be eligible to play for that country provided that he has not played for the country of his birth during that period.

Consideration was given also by the conference to the question of the covering of the wicket prior to a match.

CLUB RESULTS IN BRIEF

Bluemantles, 185 (L. S. Rice 54, F. S. May 40); Yellowhammers, 124 for 7 (G. M. Leech 54). Played at Tonbridge. Match drawn.

Gloucester Gypsies, 173 (H. C. V. Bruton 48, Captain Maxwell-Gumbleton 46) and 278 for 7 dec. (Captain Maxwell-Gumbleton 104, F. C. Hughes 70); Leicester Gentlemen, 300 (L. Priaby 65, A. Wilson 65, A. E. M. Wright 62, P. Swaine 54) and 82 for 7 (W. I. Williams 41). Played at Westonbirt. Match drawn.

Pelham, 225 (R. S. G. Scott 70, P. M. Townsend 48) and 180 for 6 dec. (R. S. G. Scott 80; Leamington Wanderers, 182 (R. A. Rapsey 61, R. S. G. Scott 6 for 39) and 65 (P. M. Townsend 7 for 32). Played at Pelham. Match drawn.

SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL

BRILLIANT PLAY BY LEYLAND

Thanks to a big fourth-wicket stand between Leyland and Hammond the M.C.C. South African XI. finished up at Scarborough yesterday with very much the better of the position against Lord Hawke's XI., as they had scored 341 runs for four wickets, against their opponents' total of 345 runs for nine wickets declared. Hendren was not able to play, and King, of the Scarborough Club, fielded in his place.

In a little over an hour in the morning Lord Hawke's XI. increased their overnight score of 305 for six wickets to 345 for nine, and then declared. The rain of Sunday had taken a lot of the pace out of the pitch, but with the total at 311 Tate bowled A. Staples with a ball which the batsman played outside, and 13 runs later Rhodes, with a bat held resolutely out of all temptation, watched a ball rather slower through the air break in and hit his off-stump. V. W. C. Jupp reached his 50, and after F. W. Gilligan had been caught and bowled he declared the innings closed. Tate yesterday morning took three wickets in 14 overs for 10 runs, but the figures, impressive as they are, did him less than justice.

The M.C.C. team ought to have made a bad start, as R. E. S. Wyatt, who went in first with Sandham, should have been caught at second slip by Jupp off a ball of A. Staples that jumped up to the shoulder of the bat. The catch was unpleasantly easy, and Jupp dropped it. With Sandham making some effortless forcing strokes in front of the wicket the score was raised to 38 by luncheon.

Parker's first over afterwards was full enough of possibilities to induce Jupp to bring Holmes close in to backward point, and for Jupp himself to advance several yards from mid-off to silly mid-off, but before a wicket fell Sandham made two beautiful forcing strokes to the boundary past cover-point off rising balls of G. O. Allen's, and the fact that one of them came from a no-ball did not in the least detract from the merit of the stroke. At 68, however, Wyatt, going back to play Parker, was leg-before-wicket, and five runs later Allen, who was as enthusiastic as he was erratic, got Sandham caught wide at third slip.

At 93, M. J. Turnbull, after making a lofty on-drive off Parker for 4, was run out by Hobbs, who threw the wicket down, and then, Hammond and Leyland gave immense delight to the crowd by putting on 110 runs in 50 minutes. Hammond made some beautiful drives through the covers, but Leyland, although he was always ready to recognize the good ball when he saw it, preferred to score in 6's rather than in 4's. He drove Jupp twice over the boundary, and Rhodes, too, had to suffer the indignity of being hit twice for 6.

When the tea interval came the total was 203, and the fielding side had reason to suppose that the combination of tea and the new ball might serviceably check the rate of the run getting. Their hopes were not realized. Hammond's cutting and driving kept his score almost level with that of Leyland, who hit yet another six, this time a pull off a good length ball of A. Staples, but at 265 Hammond was well caught by Sutcliffe at first slip. Soon afterwards Leyland reached 100, in which there were five 6's, by forcing Allen through the covers to the boundary.

Score :—

LORD HAWKE'S XI.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Hendren, b. Tate	59
Sutcliffe, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	35
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Hammond, b. Wyatt	27
Holmes, b. Vece	44
G. O. Allen, c. Goddard, b. Hammond	47
A. P. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	4
V. W. C. Jupp, not out	55
Staples (A.), b. Tate	14
Rhodes, b. Tate	4
F. W. Gilligan, c. and b. Tate	3
Byes, 13; l.-b., 15	28
Total (9 wkts.)	*345

* Innings declared closed

Parker did not go in.

M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN XI.—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	18
Sandham, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Allen	46
Hammond, c. Sutcliffe, b. Staples	81
M. J. Turnbull, run out	13
Leyland, not out	130
Tate, not out	21
Byes, 3; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 6	12
Total (4 wkts.)	341

J. C. White, Hendren, Duckworth, Vece, and Goddard to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LORD HAWKE'S XI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	38.4	13	57	5	White	17	0	64	0
Vece	20	5	52	1	Wyatt	9	2	29	1
Hammond	16	0	59	1	Leyland	5	0	9	0
Goddard	24	11	47	1					

Umpires.—Hirst and Denton.

D. N. MOORE BATS WELL

At the close of a very even day's cricket at Folkestone yesterday the South of England XI., with one wicket to fall in their second innings, led by 197 runs. They dismissed M.C.C. for 217 runs, a smaller score than at one time appeared probable, and scored 204 for nine wickets before stumps were drawn.

The wicket was not easy and the bowlers were able to turn the ball considerably. Three wickets fell quickly, and the overnight advantage gained by M.C.C. was dissipated. Longrigg was caught at first slip, R. A. Ingle was bowled by Robins, and G. C. Newman was leg-before-wicket to the second ball he received. Five wickets were down for 132, and Lee, who had completed his 50, was compelled to play purely on the defensive. With A. P. F. Chapman in Freeman was put on for Robins, and the 150 went up. Chapman played a characteristic innings, cutting the ball very crisply and driving hard on both sides of the wicket. He cut Nichols late and square to the boundary in one over, drove Freeman to the ropes, and was then missed at long-on. The mistake did not prove expensive, for after another drive to the bowling-screen Chapman was well held by Robins at long-off. Calthorpe hit Freeman three times to the boundary in a short and merry innings before being bowled. F. T. Mann made the biggest hit of the day, an on-drive for 6 off Longrigg, which sent up the 200, and the South of England score was passed before he was bowled by a yorker from Freeman. After that the end soon came.

The South of England started with Bowley and D. N. Moore to the bowling of Allom and Robertson-Glasgow, Bowley was missed at short-leg before he had scored, and the pair put on 32 runs before he was bowled by Robertson-Glasgow with a ball which came back. Hearne had a long spell of bowling from the Pavilion end and, though he got Seabrook's wicket, proved very expensive. Moore and Ames going in to him and hitting him to all parts of the field. With these two together the score mounted rapidly and reached 96 before Ames was well caught by Longrigg. Then, however, came a very quiet period, and the two hours between luncheon and tea produced only 107 runs. After tea the game took a turn in favour of M.C.C. Langridge was bowled by Hearne's leg-break, and Hearne caught Lord Tennyson at second slip off Allom, half the side being out for 132. A. H. Gilligan was caught and bowled off a ball from Allom which got up nastily, but Moore was still undefeated, and after completing his 50 took no risks. He played a very sound innings, watching every ball right on to his bat.

Score :—

SOUTH OF ENGLAND

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Bowley, b. R. Glasgow	9	b. R. Glasgow	13
D. N. Moore, c. Brown, b. Allom	4	not out	94
A. K. Judd, b. Allom	10	b. Calthorpe	17
Ames, b. Allom	3	c. Longrigg, b. Calthorpe	31
Langridge (James), b. Calthorpe	12	b. Hearne	11
A. H. Gilligan, c. Brown, b. Allom	0	c. and b. Allom	3
Lord Tennyson, c. Calthorpe, b. Allom	32	c. Hearne, b. Allom	5
F. J. Seabrook, run out	19	c. Chapman, b. Hearne	5
R. W. V. Robins, c. Brown, b. Calthorpe	32	st. Brown, b. Hearne	9
Nichols, not out	28	c. R. Glasgow, b. Hearne	0
Freeman, c. Calthorpe, b. R. Glasgow	4	not out	5
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 3	9	Byes, 3; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	11
Total	210	Total (9 wkts.)	204

M.C.C.—First Innings

Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	34
Lee (H. W.), c. Bowley, b. Robins	77
Hearne, b. Robins	0
F. T. Longrigg, c. Bowley, b. Nichols	19
R. A. Ingle, st. Ames, b. Robins	0
G. C. Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	0
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Robins, b. Freeman	37
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Freeman	16
F. T. Mann, b. Freeman	14
R. G. Robertson-Glasgow, not out	2
M. J. C. Allom, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Byes, 16; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 2	24
Total	217

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	19	7	43	5	Calthorpe	12	1	56	2
Robertson-Glasgow	12	3	36	2	Chapman	3	0	18	0
Hearne	20	2	58	0	Newman	5	0	12	0

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	18	2	59	1	Robins	17	3	57	5
Freeman	18.5	4	55	4	Langridge	10	2	27	0

Umpires.—Street and Chester.

LAWN TENNIS

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

Once again there are well over a thousand matches in the programme at the South of England Championships, which were begun at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, yesterday.

In the early rounds H. K. Lester had no difficulty in disposing of J. J. Lezard by 6—2, 6—3, and C. H. Kingsley easily beat Major C. L. Munder. Neither R. Miki nor I. C. Maddock was extended by B. C. Hopson and J. M. Moss respectively. An interesting match was that in which G. Greville, a most remarkable veteran, accounted for A. W. Andrews, another veteran who has at long last discarded the use of a big racket, by 6—2, 6—3. S. F. Hepburn showed good form in beating C. F. Scroope in two close sets. E. D. Andrews, the holder, is not defending his title.

Young players were much to the fore in the Women's Singles, for Miss P. I. Burt defeated Mrs. C. O. Tuckey by 6—2, 6—4, and Miss M. Heeley beat Miss I. S. Howitt by 6—3, 7—5. By far the best performance was accomplished by Miss C. Tyrrell, who brought about the downfall of Miss G. R. Sterry with the loss of only two games.

The results were :—

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round.—C. O. Tuckey beat Captain G. Bright-Holmes (6—4, 6—1); H. K. Lester beat J. J. Lezard (6—2, 6—3); J. C. Masterman beat C. A. Price (6—0, 6—1); R. J. Ritchie beat R. G. MacInnes (6—1, 6—3). Second Round.—G. Greville beat A. W. Andrews (6—2, 6—3); I. C. Maddock beat J. M. Moss (6—0, 6—3); R. Miki beat B. C. Hopson (6—2, 6—3); M. D. Horn beat H. Aldred (6—3, 7—5); P. Witkowski beat D. Kingdon (6—2, 7—5); S. F. Hepburn beat C. F. Scroope (7—5, 8—6); C. H. Kingsley beat Major C. L. Munder (6—1, 6—0); F. H. Sidney beat P. C. Courtenay (6—2, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round.—Miss M. Heeley beat Miss I. S. Howitt (6—2, 7—5); Mrs. Beamish beat Miss E. M. Roe (6—1, 6—1); Miss P. I. Burt beat Mrs. C. O. Tuckey (6—2, 6—4); Mrs. J. R. Pittman (holder) beat Miss F. S. Ford (6—3, 6—0); Miss I. M. Boothroyd beat Mrs. H. Edgington (6—3, 6—2). Second Round.—Miss C. Tyrrell beat Miss G. R. Sterry (6—0, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round.—E. C. Peters and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat F. L. Brigden and Miss G. K. Osborne (6—4, 6—2); N. Sharpe and Miss J. Sandison beat J. F. G. Lysaght and Miss P. I. Burt (6—8, 6—1, 6—1); G. E. Bean and Miss S. Maclagan beat H. Aldred and Miss V. Ingram (6—3, 6—1).

KENT COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Kent Coast championships were begun at Hythe yesterday, when the results were :—

SINGLES.—First Round.—M. E. Lucking beat R. L. D. Edwards (6—3, 6—2); H. G. N. Cooper beat R. S. Baillie (6—0, 6—2); J. Frangeul beat F. R. Ing (6—3, 6—0); A. D. Tyler beat the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie beat R. H. H. Osborne (6—1, 6—3). Second Round.—J. K. Dugdale beat C. L. Broad (6—4, 6—1); E. J. Lawrence beat W. L. Hollick (7—5, 6—0); J. Pennycuick beat G. Humble (6—0, 7—5); W. C. T. Robey beat R. A. Nunes (6—2, 6—0). Judge Hargreaves beat J. Salomon (6—3, 6—3); H. Ross beat R. B. Parsons (6—2, 2—6, 9—7); Major H. F. Blackwood beat B. R. Alsing (7—5, 6—1); R. W. Clifford-Smith beat R. de Pass (6—1, 6—0); Howard beat R. T. Miller (7—5, 8—6, 10—8); T. M. Mavrogordato beat R. L. Denton (6—1, 8—0); J. S. Tremenheere beat P. L. Derville (6—0, 6—0); Cooper beat Frangeul (6—0, 6—1); J. Frangoulis beat P. G. de Ide (6—1, 6—1); H. W. Strand-ring beat H. Colvill-Hilton (6—1, 6—1); N. Melland beat A. H. K. Gordon (6—0, 6—2); W. Gorell Barnes beat J. Urmston (6—2, 5—7, 6—3); M. Young beat the Hon. J. K. Ritchie (6—7, 6—3); E. O. Moss beat E. C. W. Rudge (6—3, 6—0); L. T. Hill beat E. M. Bates (6—0, 6—0); Captain P. L. Cannon beat A. J. Bersey (6—3, 2—0 retired); A. C. Bennett beat C. D. Mansel (6—4, 6—2); G. O. Jameson beat P. J. Lewis (6—4, 6—1); R. F. Brain beat J. R. Clark (6—0, 6—3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round.—Miss M. Fry beat Miss J. Clibborn (6—2, 6—3); Mrs. V. Burr beat Miss M. Hill (6—4, 6—3); Mrs. T. M. Mavrogordato beat Miss K. B. Bean (6—2, 6—0); Miss M. Phayre beat Miss E. Miller (6—1, 6—3); Miss A. Beacon beat Miss H. Donald (6—0, 6—2); Miss G. Harry beat Mrs. W. M. C. Crawhall (6—3, 3—6, 6—3); Miss D. Lewis beat Miss Bean (6—2, 2—6, 6—3); Miss E. Hemmant beat Mrs. Hume-Williams (6—2, 6—3); Miss L. Hayward beat Miss J. S. Drake (6—1, 6—1); Miss K. Bobby beat Miss M. Allen (6—4, 6—3); Miss E. Dearman beat Miss D. Eccles (6—0, 6—2); Miss D. Lammin beat Miss E. Hedley (6—0, 6—2); Miss M. Dix beat Miss Meadmore (6—0, 6—0); Miss M. Johnstone beat Miss Merpleo (8—6, 0—6, 6—4); Miss O. Rathborne beat Mrs. Biddolph (6—2, 6—2); Miss K. Pursel beat Mrs. R. L. D. Edwards (6—1, 6—3); Miss L. Johnstone beat Miss Nutter (6—2, 6—0); Miss O. Greenwood beat Miss A. J. Moon (8—6, 5—7, 6—3); Miss O. L. Webb beat Miss M. R. Donald (6—1, 6—2); Miss K. Roberts beat Miss J. Burton (6—1, 1—6, 6—4); Mrs. M. Moss beat Mrs. Wall (6—3, 6—2).

STROUD TOURNAMENT

The Stroud tournament was begun yesterday, when the results were :—

SINGLES.—First Round.—M. G. Lea beat J. A. H. Awdry (6—2, 6—1). Second Round.—G. E. Godsell beat Dr. M. Chapman (6—3, 6—3); V. Morgan beat M. L. Docker (8—6, 7—5); N. L. Webster beat J. N. Collett (6—2, 2—6, 6—2); T. B. Northcote beat G. H. Drew (6—2, 6—0); Viscount Melville beat N. Colville (6—0, 6—4); A. B. S. Todd beat G. G. Phillips (6—2, 6—3); C. Becket Williams beat N. G. Blake (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round.—Miss Healing beat Baroness Vantuyll (6—3, 6—1); Miss D. M. Milnes beat Mrs. Cowpland (6—4, 6—3); Miss L'Estrange beat Miss B. Bennett (6—4, 6—3); Miss Johnson Taylor beat Miss P. Eliot (6—2, 6—1). Second Round.—Miss V. Eliot beat Miss Hope Gill (6—2, 6—2); Mrs. Barnes beat Miss S. Todd (6—2, 6—2); Mrs. Hatton Hall beat Mrs. Buckley (6—0, 6—1); Mrs. Bridge beat Miss Goss (6—1, 7—5); Miss Justice beat Miss de Winton (6—1, 6—1); Miss D. Allan beat Mrs. Matthews (4—6, 6—3, 6—3); Miss K. Smith beat Miss U. Milnes (6—2, 6—4).

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

B. K. Burnett, J. A. S. Collins, and L. E. Cater, the junior champions of Surrey, Kent, and Essex, got through the first round of the Singles in the Junior Championships of Great Britain at the All England Club, Wimbledon, yesterday, when the results were :—

BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round.—D. J. Duncan beat W. J. Nicoll (6—4, 4—6, 6—4); M. E. Barton beat M. R. Baillon (6—2, 6—2); B. K. Burnett beat H. F. Rhodes (6—0, 6—3); G. C. Vander-vell beat G. Cox (6—4, 6—2); E. J. Readwin beat the Hon. C. M. B. Cokayne (6—1, 6—0); A. D. Heyzate beat E. R. Johnson (6—1, 6—0); P. M. Johns beat H. B. How (6—2, 3—6, 6—3); G. L. Cazes beat G. Stern (6—1, 6—2); W. F. Moss beat R. Smith (6—0, 6—0); H. D. Conrad beat R. D. Lake (6—1, 6—0); C. W. Rankin beat W. L. M. Denny (6—3, 7—5); K. J. Gregory beat A. H. Hill (6—1, 6—0); N. H. Haigh beat S. Evans (7—5, 2—6, 6—2); J. M. Lloyd beat P. R. Cooper (6—1, 6—3); J. A. S. Collins beat J. F. Lovegrove (6—2, 6—3); D. King beat D. M. Newsome (7—5, 6—1); G. S. W. Pitt beat G. A. C. Hickley (6—2, 6—3); R. K. Allen beat D. S. Browne (6—1, 6—2); P. S. Kyd beat P. O. Huck (6—2, 10—8); P. Hannay beat W. D. Gilbey (6—4, 6—3); D. G. Freshwater beat H. A. H. Fitzgerald-Finch (6—0, 6—0); L. E. Cater beat J. Haines (6—4, 6—3); D. F. Walker beat Mr. Mackinlay (6—0, 6—0); R. Albery beat A. J. F. Hyde (6—1, 6—2); J. D. H. Iles beat P. A. Baillon (6—4, 7—5); J. R. C. Morrison beat W. F. Cross (6—0, 7—5); J. D. Anderson beat J. C. Moss (3—6, 6—2, 6—2); C. R. Fawcus beat H. D. B. Faber (0—6, 6—2, 6—4); J. T. B. Leader beat A. B. W. Hooper (6—0, 6—0); P. R. Sheldon beat W. E. Cole (6—2, 6—0).

GIRLS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round.—Miss P. G. Brazier beat Miss J. M. Dunning (6—2, 6—1); Miss H. R. F. Bullen beat Miss O. S. McDonald (6—4, 3—6, 6—1); Miss S. E. Grogan beat Miss O. M. Oates (6—1, 4—6, 6—3); Miss M. S. Bentley (7—5, 6—3); Miss K. M. Hardwick beat Miss B. M. Hinde (6—3, 6—4); Miss K. M. Payne beat Miss J. Nicholson (6—3, 6—4); Miss H. M. Moody beat Miss D. F. P. Furber (6—1, 6—0); Miss B. E. Davies beat Miss T. Cooper (6—3, 7—5); Miss M. Grant beat Miss C. D. L. Hunter (7—5, 6—2); Miss N. A. Cooper beat Miss T. A. Nuthall (3—6, 6—4, 6—3); Miss S. Blackwell beat Miss T. Salusbury (6—1, 6—2); Miss M. S. Kilgour beat Miss D. V. M. Lacon (6—1, 6—1); Miss K. E. Stammers beat Miss M. J. Hobson (6—4, 6—1); Miss E. H. Kennedy beat Miss M. D. Davis (6—4, 6—1); Miss A. M. Ionides beat Miss K. G. Murray (6—3, 6—0); Miss N. F. Martindale beat Miss R. D. Noll (6—2, 4—6, 6—4); Miss Kendrew beat Miss M. R. Long (6—3, 6—3); Miss N. Carroll beat Miss N. B. Brown (6—1, 6—0); Miss Y. J. Alinatt beat Miss B. E. Smith (6—1, 6—2); Miss B. Batt beat Miss A. Harrison (6—1, 6—1); Miss J. K. Mountfort beat Miss D. Freshwater (6—1, 6—3); Miss V. G. Valentine-Brown beat Miss M. E. J. Dent (6—3, 6—2); Miss E. D. Sutton beat Miss G. J. Barnett (6—4, 6—3); Miss J. Wood beat Miss Y. V. Hubbard (6—3, 6—2); Miss M. Moriarty beat Miss M. B. Nuthall (8—6, 6—4); Miss R. U. Fawcus beat Miss M. Elliott (6—3, 9—6, 8—6); Miss F. Bairstow beat Miss E. A. Sorrill (4—6, 6—4, 6—3); Miss R. E. Bardolph beat Miss D. J. Vare (6—2, 6—1); Miss J. Saunders beat Miss A. I. M. Coutts (6—0, 6—0); Miss S. R. Pratt beat Miss J. Farleon (6—0, 6—0); Miss T. R. Jarvis beat Miss M. E. Folden (6—2, 7—5); Miss B. M. Stampe beat Miss L. Wilkinson (6—4, 6—3); Miss J. Grant beat Miss G. E. Lloyd (6—1, 6—4); Miss M. Clare beat Miss P. H. Merriman (6—4, 3—6, 7—5); Miss M. H. Moor beat Miss M. J. N. Dring (6—3, 6—3); Miss A. Vosper beat Miss R. J. Hawkins (6—3, 6—0); Miss S. M. Hewitt beat Miss B. M. Cobb (9—7, 6—1, 6—1); Miss B. I. Hobbs beat Miss P. M. Weekes (3—6, 6—2, 6—2); Miss S. G. Chuter beat Miss M. A. G. Harrison (6—0, 6—3); Miss D. F. A. Marsden beat Miss E. D. Holloway (6—2, 6—4); Miss M. E. Parker beat Miss M. E. Turnbull (3—6, 7—5, 6—1); Miss P. Charlton beat Miss D. M. Harding-Newman (6—2, 6—2); Miss J. E. P. Marquis beat Miss F. Orde (6—1, 6—1); Miss B. L. Kjernsdorf beat Miss A. A. Roberts (6—3, 6—2); Miss N. Kitson beat Miss M. L. Duff (7—9, 6—1, 6—4); Miss M. M. Atkinson beat Miss M. Johnson (6—0, 6—4); Miss M. Whitmarsh beat Miss G. E. Sharp (7—5, 6—3); Miss J. R. Harman beat Miss D. C. Ball (6—3, 6—1); Miss R. M. Turner beat Miss E. D. Kennedy (6—1, 6—2); Miss Y. E. Walton beat Miss B. Craddock (9—7, 3—6, 6—2).

Second Round.—Miss Brazier beat Miss Bullen (6—0, 6—0); Miss White beat Miss Grogan (1—6, 6—0, 6—3); Miss Hardwick beat Miss Walton (6—1, 6—4); Miss Payne beat Miss Moody (6—0, 6—4); Miss Blackwell beat Miss P. E. Morris (6—1, 6—0); Miss Stammers beat Miss Kilgour (6—3, 6—4); Miss Martindale beat Miss Kendrew (6—3, 8—6); Miss Alinatt beat Miss Carroll (6—4, 4—6, 6—3).

The United Banks L.T.A. beat the London Business Houses L.T.A. in a lawn tennis match at Wembley, by six events to three.

YACHTING

BERMUDA BEATS AMERICA IN SIX-METRE SERIES

Larchmont, New York, Sept. 8.—The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club entries, Viking and Achilles, beat the American yachts, Totem and Chirokee, in the two-race six-metre series yesterday, the total score being 11½ to 9½. This was the third consecutive success for the Bermudans.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

New York, Sept. 8.—Yesterday's principal American baseball results were :—

National League.—Brooklyn 5, New York 2; St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 8; 6, Louis 4, Cincinnati 2; Boston 9, Philadelphia 1; Boston 2; Philadelphia 1; Chicago 7, Pittsburg 0.

American League.—New York 3, Boston 5; New York 5, Boston 2; Washington 7, Philadelphia 6; Detroit 6, St. Louis 9; Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

Books of the Day

LORD D'ABERNON'S DIARY

THE LOCARNO TREATY

An Ambassador of Peace: Lord D'Abernon's Diary. Vol. III. The Years of Recovery, January, 1924-October, 1926. With Historical Notes by Maurice A. Gerothwohl. (Hodder and Stoughton. 21s. net.)

The Treaty of Locarno is the central theme of the concluding volume of Lord D'Abernon's Diary. Previous volumes showed the German State in a swift progress of calamity that seemed to be heading inevitably to chaos and collapse. In the words of Lord D'Abernon, the years 1921 and 1922 "represented a rising tide of peril; in 1923 a climax was reached; some fundamental change of territory and status appeared the certain issue." The country was exhausted and the people dispirited. Lord D'Abernon traces the story of alleviation and eventual hope :—

The contrast between January, 1924, and January, 1925, was dramatic in its intensity. On the earlier date

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

SECTIONS AT WORK

CAUSE OF EARTH'S MAGNETISM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 8

The various sections of the British Association resumed work again to-day and had another very full programme.

Dr. F. E. Smith occupied his presidential address to the Section of Mathematical and Physical Sciences with a description of the present state of knowledge of the magnetism of the earth and a plea for more concerted investigation of the subject.

He said that at last year's meeting of the British Association in South Africa the following resolution had been passed by the section:—

To urge the importance of the establishment, on a suitable site in South Africa, of an observatory for the study of terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity.

The establishment of such an observatory would add very greatly to the accuracy and value of the magnetic survey of South Africa which is now in progress. The committee desires to call attention, moreover, to the fact that at present there is only one magnetic observatory—namely, at Helwan, Egypt—and regular observations in South Africa are much needed for the study of the earth's magnetism.

Terrestrial magnetic science, he said, has a long history, but much of the data on which theories have been based are not very exact. The first conception of the earth as a great magnet appears to be due to Gilbert, but it was not until Gauss made his analysis in 1838 that the nature of the earth's magnetism and its distribution were made clear. Shortly after that work of Gauss international co-operation in magnetic work was initiated by Humboldt and Gauss and supported by Herschel, Kupffer, and Sabine. Six observatories were established in Russia under the direction of Kupffer, and three were established in the United States, another at Simla, and one at Singapore. Originally it was proposed to carry on the work of these observatories for three years, but owing to delays the period was extended to six years, and so desirable did it appear to continue this international work that a Magnetic Congress was called and held at the Cambridge meeting of this association in 1845.

COOPERATION

The principal question which that conference had to decide was whether the combined system of British and foreign cooperation for the investigation of magnetic and meteorological phenomena, which had then been five years in progress, must be broken up.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the congress was not divided on this question, and resolved

That the cordial cooperation which has hitherto prevailed between the British and foreign magnetic and meteorological observatories, having produced most important results and being considered by us as absolutely essential to the success of the great system of combined observation which has been undertaken, it is earnestly recommended that the same spirit of cooperation should continue to prevail.

The spirit of cooperation still existed, but the President asked, "Did they make their plans sufficiently well"?

When data obtained in a small laboratory cannot suffice for the elucidation of a problem, he said, and when a chain of laboratories, either in one country or distributed over the surface of the earth, is known to be essential for its solution, not only is it necessary to maintain the most intimate contact between the workers, but it is also necessary to plan much of the work as if it were under single control. The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics is the body to which we must look not only to coordinate the work of the various magnetic observatories but to plan lines of attack and ensure, so far as is practicable, that the accumulated results are such as would be obtained under single control.

While my object to-day is not to put forward any programme for the consideration of the International Committee of Geodesy and Geophysics, I do make a plea for the adoption by many of the first-class magnetic stations of a programme including observations at the same times and with similar instruments of great sensitivity. As an illustration of what might be done, take the question of the simultaneity of occurrence the world over of a large magnetic storm. We know such storms affect the instruments of most of the magnetic observatories of the world, and two views have been advanced with regard to the time of commencement of such disturbances; one that a disturbance occurs simultaneously at all stations, and the other that there are time differences of the order of a few minutes. A definite answer to the question, "Are there such time differences and what is their magnitude?" could be given within a year or less if a few chosen observatories were equipped with precisely similar quick-running magnetographs in addition to their slow-running ones, and time was automatically recorded on the charts every minute. To eliminate, or at least reduce to negligible dimensions, any error due to differences in the time bases of reference, wireless time signals should also be automatically recorded on the charts.

Some 15 years ago I had the task of recording the magnetic disturbances due to an electric train system, and it was found possible to correlate the magnetic disturbance and the starting of an electric train more than a mile away, with an error not greater than one second. When one considers the praiseworthy work of Bauer and others on vertical earth-air electric currents, it is apparent that their labours would have been tremendously simplified and their conclusions of much greater value had all the instruments used been precisely similar and a definite programme laid down.

INDIVIDUALITY

Lest I be misunderstood, I wish to emphasize the undesirability of magnetic observatories being all alike and all similarly equipped. Each observatory should have its own particular problems and its own special methods of attacking them and thus preserve its individuality, but, in addition, part of the equipment should be of an international type and part of the programme should be of a truly international character.

The early investigators showed that the causes of the earth's magnetism and its variations were problems of great complexity, and the first line of attack was naturally to accumulate data. For the work done no one can fail to have admiration, and particularly I wish to pay tribute to the international work of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and to express regret at the destruction by fire of the non-magnetic ship Carnegie and the loss of life caused thereby. The untimely death of Captain Ault, the master and chief of the scientific *personnel*, is greatly regretted.

The President then discused in technical detail the cause of the earth's magnetism and the cause of its variations. He said that there were three theories, the first and simplest being that the earth was a large permanent magnet due to the magnetization of the material of which it consisted. The second supposed that the electric charge on the earth's surface produced the magnetic field by its rotation. The third possibility was that the earth was an electro-magnet, the magnetizing currents being either outside the earth or within it, on a plan which had been roughly illustrated by Wilde's famous magnetarium. But Gauss had given criteria showing that the main origin of the earth's magnetic field was within the earth and Schuster that the cause of the daily variations was external to the earth's surface. Any predominant magnetic effect due to external causes need not be looked for.

This very hasty sketch of some theories relating to terrestrial magnetism reminds me of Dr. Chree's remarks that the deductions from such theories are just as hypothetical as the theories themselves, and I am very sensible that this rapid survey is not only incomplete, but that no theory considered is completely satisfactory. Moreover, while fully realizing that they are vital links in any chain of evidence, I have avoided the companion subjects of aurorae, atmospheric electricity, and earth currents, because to have considered them would have made my address far too long.

I do, however, wish to emphasize that data of a precise kind are much needed to modify existing theories and to produce new ones, and I cannot do better than conclude with a remark of Rücker's in this city 32 years ago. Rücker said:—

If there be any who are inclined to ask whether the careful study of terrestrial magnetism has led, or is leading, to any definite results, or whether we are not merely adding to the lumber of the world by piling up observations from which no deductions are drawn, we may answer that, though the fundamental secret of terrestrial magnetism is still undiscovered, the science is progressing. . . . But there are special and cogent reasons why the science of terrestrial magnetism should be cosmopolitan. For those who would unravel the causes of the magnetic movements of the compass needle concerted action is essential. They cannot, indeed, dispense with individual initiation or with the leadership of genius, but I think that all would agree that there is urgent need for more perfect organization, for an authority which can decide not only what to do but what to leave undone.

UNEMPLOYMENT

RATIONALIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS

DR. GREGORY'S ADDRESS

Professor T. E. Gregory, Cassel Professor of Banking in the University of London, devoted his presidential address (which was read in his absence) to the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, to the relation between rationalization and unemployment in technological industries.

He said that the current use of the new terms pointed to a shift in the centre of gravity of economic discussion from problems of distribution to problems of production. The new and alien terms rationalization and technological employment had created an unfortunate impression that the economic life of the world was being confronted by novel, vast and mysterious problems, of a kind hitherto unknown.

The phenomena to be discussed are capable, he said, if not of exact, at least of fairly definite statement. Throughout the world a conscious process of reorganization is taking place, involving both the structure of industry and the methods of production. To this process the name of rationalization has been given. It is many-sided, but among the characteristic results of the rationalization process are: a growing control over the market, a growing standardization of process and output, and an increasing—in some cases, a very largely increasing—output per worker. These associated organizational and mechanical changes have, therefore, the result of economizing the amount of labour *directly* required per unit of output, and—in so far as the distribution of goods over space and time is itself rationalized—of involving also a net reduction in the amount of labour required to place a unit of output *in the hands of the final consumer*.

THE QUESTION

Given this trend the question arises: Will not the opportunity for finding employment in industries subject to these processes of change also undergo a change? In other words, does rationalization inevitably bring with it unemployment due to the technological alterations involved? If an affirmative answer is given, then *part* of the existing volume of unemployment in Germany, the United States, and Great Britain is not due to causes *local* to the area concerned, such as the popular explanations that unemployment is due respectively to the gold standard or the pressure of Reparations or the Wall-street slump, nor even to such *general* factors as the present fall in world prices, but must be directly ascribed to the technological or structural alterations which are taking place.

Undoubtedly, if unemployment is resulting from technological changes, the social problem of dealing with it is greatly aggravated by the existence of other local and general causes of unemployment. But we are not entitled to assume that when the *local* causes making for unemployment have disappeared we shall then find ourselves with unemployment reduced to some pre-War "normal," for there is no reason to suppose that in the immediate future the rationalization process will come to an end. *If* rationalization does cause unemployment, the post-War "normal" may be higher, perhaps considerably higher, than the pre-War one. Thus, in the final analysis, we are face to face with the curious result that one of the most popular of all remedies for unemployment may in itself be one of the causes producing the evil for which a remedy is to be found.

The first requisite in attempting to analyse the relationships between technical improvements and the volume of unemployment is a historical standpoint. The resistance to change is a permanent element in human society: no alteration in the structure of society or in its detailed economic arrangements can be made without some interference with vested interests. All abstract reason may teach that without mechanical invention and discovery and without improved organization the greater part of the world's present population would never have been born: all experience may prove that without economy of effort no increase in the standard of life is possible—nevertheless change and improvement may be resisted, and upon grounds which deserve serious consideration.

The problem, from this point of view, is one of the distribution of the gains and the sacrifices. No one will expect the farmer to rejoice at so bountiful a crop that it does not pay to cart it to market: to appreciate the significance of the law of diminishing returns is as important as to understand that the practice all round of the principle of restriction of output means lessened material welfare.

Neither Robinson Crusoe nor a purely Communistic State would be distressed by the problem which we have to discuss here. Under Crusoe economics, mechanical invention and improved organization would allow of increased consumption or increased leisure, or both, to the sole person interested: under a purely Communistic régime improved organization and technical progress (assuming them to be possible) would increase the national dividend or diminish the national expenditure of energy, or both, without necessarily making things worse for anyone concerned, for, *ex hypothesi*, goods would be still shared in common.

In the Communistic State rationalization might result in unemployment, but it would not mean, what it may mean under a régime of private property, a very unequal distribution of the gains and losses from the changes taking place—though even in a Communistic State some difference would in practice have to be made between the employed and the unemployed in order to diminish the attractiveness of leisure to the unemployed.

CLASSICAL VIEW

The President then pointed out that the progress of technique had been the characteristic feature of the Western world since the eighteenth century, but that it had been in the early years of the Machine Age that the problems arising out of the contemporary developments had been most fully discussed by economists. After reviewing what had been essentially a discussion of the implications of rationalization by Ricardo and McCulloch, Chalmers and Babbage and Senior, he said that the classical school by the middle of last century had resolved the problem into its constituent parts. Under what conditions will rationalization involve unemployment in (*a*) a single industry, (*b*) in all industries taken together? Or is there some inherent "principle of human nature" upon which reliance could be placed to solve the problem after transitional effects have been overcome? Those were and remained the fundamental issues to be faced.

After discussing the figures available for America and for Germany, the President continued:—Even in the case of Great Britain, which is generally regarded as having lagged somewhat behind in the rationalization movement, more than one piece of evidence is available which suggests an increasing productivity as one of the immediate causes of unemployment. Quite apart from the recent speeches of industrial leaders at company meetings representing such diverse products as cement, transport, and rubber tires, the production index of the London and Cambridge Economic Service, when placed in juxtaposition with the employment figures, reveals a far more rapid growth in the former than in the latter. Thus between 1924 and 1929 the Combined Index of Production rose from 100 to 116.3; the employed population over the same period increased from some 9,500,000 to 10,020,000 persons, or some 7 per cent., while unemployment was greater by nearly 4 per cent.

No doubt the position in Great Britain is extraordinarily difficult to weigh, since world factors of any sort unfavourable to trade and industry are likely to affect this country to a greater degree than more sheltered areas. Nevertheless, the figures do suggest a growing divergence between the movement of production and the movement of employment.

While the foregoing analysis may be sufficient to establish a presumption that in recent years the process of rationalization has been responsible for the creation of part of the existing volume of unemployment, in the end one is forced back upon general economic reasoning. Three general sets of circumstances have to be examined: the motive of rationalization, the circumstances under which rationalization takes place, and the methods of rationalization actually adopted.

MOTIVE

(1) The first point is simple. The motive of rationalization is to reduce costs from the standpoint of the capitalistic producer: it is not the reduction of "real" cost or "social" cost. It may be that a process which reduces pecuniary costs from the capitalistic point of view also reduces "real" cost: a new technique may involve less actual psychic strain to the worker employed. On the other hand, standardization may involve elements of social loss: a lowering of the standard of skill or reduction of the creative and aesthetic element in work.

It follows that whenever wage costs per unit of output form a substantial element in the price of the product per unit before rationalization, it will pay the producer to reduce that cost, if necessary, by the displacement of labour by mechanical instruments. It does *not* follow that unemployment *must* ensue, since we have still to take account of demand for the product, and of the indirect effects of the economies introduced. But unemployment *may* follow.

And from this point of view it is important not to overlook the circumstance that the attractiveness of reducing wage costs per unit of output is not an absolute magnitude: it is a function of the wage cost itself and of the economies to be realized by alternative processes. Now it is at least significant that at the present time the rigidity of wage rates is a striking element of the economic situation in this country: all other prices are falling but the price of labour is not. The same is true of Germany: at least as regards unskilled labour. In 1929 "weekly wages on standard time schedules" of unskilled labour were between 75 per cent. and 80 per cent. above 1913: the cost of living was only about 55 per cent. above the pre-War level. In the United States, the check to immigration has given labour something like a quasi-monopoly. Under these circumstances, to economize labour as much as possible represents merely ordinary business prudence.

ECONOMY

(2) The effect of rationalization upon the chances of employment obviously differs when the striving after economy is the result of a period of intense demand for goods and services of all kinds, or when the striving after economy represents an attempt to meet the exigencies of falling prices, or an unfavourable economic situation generally. The War period represents the first alternative, the present moment the second. During the War rationalization was forced on because there was an insatiable demand for goods, at a time when a large proportion of the able-bodied workers of the country were absorbed by the Army. At the present moment, when industry is suffering from a contraction of the market and when, on other grounds, there is already a surplus of labour available, the position is obviously different.

Again, we are not entitled to assume that unemployment must ensue, for we must again deal with the demand side before we arrive at a final conclusion, but in general it is at least clear that unemployment is *more likely* to ensue from rationalization than was the case during the War.

(3) Lastly, as regards the *methods* of rationalization. Here, of course, the task of analysis is complicated by the fact that a large variety of rationalization methods can be distinguished, the effects of which on the employment situation (even without taking demand conditions into account) may be very different.

(*a*) So far as so-called "Financial Rationalization" is concerned—that is, the writing down of book values and the consequential cleaning up of the balance-sheet position, there is obviously no direct connexion with the problem of employment at all.

(*b*) But financial rationalization, when it means—as it increasingly does—a greater degree of integration of enterprises does affect the employment situation directly.

CONCLUSIONS

In a final summary, the President emphasized the following practical conclusions:—

Since the rationalization movement is international in character, and, since it undoubtedly results in most cases in a reduction of cost per unit of output, no single country engaged in international trade under competitive conditions can hope to contract out of its consequences, good and bad, except at the expense of its international trade. This is in itself a sufficient reason for pushing ahead with rationalization in this country.

In the short run, rationalization is not a remedy for unemployment, but, on the contrary, is itself a factor in making for unemployment, except to the extent that it stimulates demand in the constructional and equipment industries. But since a loss of markets due to progressive reductions in prices by rationalized industries in other countries also adds to the volume of unemployment in this country, the short run evil of unemployment in this country changes in character, rather than grows in volume. Industries are in part depressed because local costs of production are too high and unemployment ensues.

Rationalization reduces costs, but, until the lower costs have helped the industries in question to regain their market, *and expand it*, unemployment will remain. But unemployment resulting from rationalization is a lesser evil than unemployment resulting from relative inefficiency.

In the long run, since rationalization effects a lowering of real costs, then, given a desire for a rising standard of life, there is no reason to suppose that the volume of unemployment will not again fall. But, in the absence of any definite knowledge of the elasticities of demand for different products, we cannot foretell in what directions an increased demand for labour will manifest itself.

NEW INDUSTRIES

Both American and British experience would seem to show that the demand for labour in the existing body of industries is likely to shrink, absolutely in relation to the population, relatively in relation to the output; while every increase in the technical knowledge available to industry will make the demand for labour in relation to output smaller in the new industries, the rise of which we have every reason to suppose (to judge from past experience) will accompany reductions in real costs in the existing industries. Thus the occupied population in the future is likely to be less "industrialized" than in the immediate past, and the growth of trades and occupations outside the narrow concept of "industry" will continue as rationalization proceeds.

The most optimistic view of the situation must take into account the fact that a grave transfer problem is involved, and that monetary and other circumstances having nothing directly to do with the rationalization problem may accentuate the difficulties of transition. The first and most obvious step in the direction of ameliorative measures must therefore be an increase in the mobility of the working population.

There is an obvious relationship between the progress of rationalization on the one hand and the possibilities of a shorter working day and higher earnings from labour on the other. The rise in the standard of living and the shorter working hours which have characterized the progress of industry in the last 100 years were both conditioned by increased productivity; though it may be true that unless labour's demands had been made the spur to further invention and discovery might have been in part lacking. But at any given moment a balance must be struck between the demand for higher earnings and the demand for more leisure, for, if both demands are pushed to such an extreme that, if either were granted, the whole benefit of increased productive power would be exhausted, then the grant of the one excludes the grant of the other; and if *both* were, under these conditions, *simultaneously* asked for and granted, a new disequilibrium of costs and prices would be set up, which would inevitably cause a new wave of unemployment until further advances in technique and organization had been achieved.

WAGE RATES

A shorter working day and higher wage rates are, of course, frequently defended, not on the legitimate ground that society can afford them with increasing productive powers, but on the ground that they are *direct* means for reducing unemployment, because they "spread work" and stabilize "working-class purchasing power." Unless accompanied by increasing productivity, however, they are incapable of achieving these results; for a shorter working day without a larger output would either involve lower wages or rising costs per unit, and rising money wages without increasing productivity would also result in disequilibrium.

But, given increasing productive powers, it is possible to lower prices to the consumer and pay the same wages as before for a shorter day or, with the same lower cost to the consumer, pay a higher wage for the same working day. Growing productivity, in fact, gives society a margin to "play with," and this margin is the source out of which unemployment can be relieved. But we have no right to assume that the process works without friction or that the fears of the workers are based entirely on "prejudice and error."

In the end, one must rest one's hopes on the known elasticity and responsiveness of capitalistic society: an organization which was capable of surviving the shocks of the War and post-War period is hardly likely to perish because it is learning to turn the arts of production to still better use in the future than it did during the last 150 years.

In the discussion PROFESSOR HENRY CLAY doubted whether recent British unemployment was attributable to rationalization. The process had not proceeded far enough.

ANIMAL SCIENCE IN AFRICA

DR. DU TOIT'S SURVEY

RESEARCH AND COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

In opening his presidential address to the Section of Agriculture Dr. P. J. Du Toit said that it was the first time a veterinarian had occupied the chair of that section, and he felt that the position, which he had travelled 6,000 miles to occupy, was an honour to his profession and to his country.

He assured his audience that the visit of the Association to South Africa last year had been an advantage to hosts and to visitors. The visitors had seen a country rapidly discarding the patriarchal methods of yesterday for the scientific methods of to-day and a people anxious to learn from the old parent countries in Europe or the countries across the Atlantic. He wished to give the assurance that the visit had been of inestimable and lasting value to South Africa in that it stimulated unprecedented interest in scientific work and scientific workers.

In his presidential address to the section in 1928 Dr. J. S. Gordon had directed attention to the supreme importance of the live-stock industry in the agricultural economy of every unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations. He himself proposed to review some of the most notable achievements of veterinary science in recent years.

ANIMAL DISEASES

No other single group of disease-producing organisms had retarded the agricultural development of the continent of Africa more than that of the trypanosomes. If the cattle population of Africa were estimated at about 40,000,000 head, it was quite safe to say that the number could easily be doubled if the danger of trypanosome infection were removed.

Fortunately, he said, we can record considerable progress in this field of work during recent years. The problem has been attacked along two lines mainly. A direct attack has been launched against the parasite by means of drug treatment; and an indirect attack on the disease has been made through a campaign against the transmitter, the tsetse fly. It may be stated at once that the third line of attack, namely, the immunization of animals against infection, has not yielded very promising results.

In regard to drug treatment, a tribute should be paid to the early pioneers, especially Livingstone, who found that arsenic had a marked effect on trypanosomes in the blood of animals. Untiring efforts on the part of later investigators (Ehrlich and many others) have brought to light a large number of active preparations, notable arsenic and antimony compounds and various dyestuffs. Still more recently further drugs have been added to the list, and these promise to give the stock farmer in infected areas a practical means of combating the disease and keeping his animals in good health and condition in spite of repeated infection. Among these drugs special mention should be made of *trypanamide*, *Bayer* 205 (Germanin, Naganol) and *Antimosan*. The two former have also given excellent results in the treatment of human sleeping sickness, and the last-named, which has quite recently been tried on a fairly extensive scale at Onderstepoort by Parkin, and in Tanganyika Territory by Hornby, has proved to be more effective in the treatment of *Trypanosoma congolense* infection than any drug previously used; at the same time the simple (subcutaneous) administration of this drug renders it more practical than those preparations which have to be given intravenously.

In all this work the veterinarian has kept in close touch with the medical man on the one hand and the synthetic chemist on the other.

TSETSE FLY

In the campaign against the tsetse fly the basis of cooperation has had to be broader still. Entomologists, botanists, ecologists, medical men, and veterinarians have all combined to study this problem. Time and space prevent me from discussing in detail the progress which has been made in this work. But attention should be directed to the very valuable investigations carried out in Tanganyika Territory by Swynnerton and his coworkers. The volume of our knowledge of the

(Continued on next page)

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life-history and habits of the various species of tsetse flies is being added to year by year, but the rate of progress is not commensurate with the importance of the problem.

Governments must realize that the tsetse fly is holding up the advancement and civilization of Africa. Money and men should be made available for this work, however "theoretical" it may appear. It is the study of precisely these "academic" aspects of the bionomics of the tsetse fly which will probably ultimately lead to the solution of the trypanosome problem.

It was necessary, Dr. Du Toit continued, to add only a few words about trypanosome infections carried mechanically by ordinary biting flies. The most important of these was "Surra," in India and other countries. Exactly 50 years ago, Evans, the "Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon" of the Government of Madras, was sent to the Punjab to investigate the disease, and succeeded in discovering its cause in a remarkably short time. Since then much work had been done, especially by Nieschuls in the Dutch East Indies, on the transmission of the disease, and good progress had been made with regard to drug treatment. It was with great satisfaction that he was able to record that Griffith Evans, the discoverer of the first pathogenic trypanosoma, was alive to-day, and at the age of over 90 years was still able to watch from his home in Bangor the progress made in that field of work.

DISEASES CARRIED BY TICKS

Under the heading "piroplasmoses," Dr. Du Toit said, were included diseases like Redwater or Texas fever of cattle, biliary fever of dogs and horses, "gall-sickness," or Anaplasmosis, and East Coast fever of cattle. The real beginning of knowledge of the group had been made by Theobald Smith and Kilborne in America, who by a set of brilliant researches made from 1888 to 1892 not only discovered the casual organism of Redwater in the blood of infected cattle, but showed that it was transmitted by ticks and that the infection passed through the egg of the tick from one generation to another. It was a discovery quite new to science, and had led to great advances, especially in the case of Redwater and biliary fever, which could be attacked directly by the drug "trypanblue."

Of the virus diseases rinderpest had caused the severest losses in the olden days. It had been calculated that the losses in Europe during the eighteenth century had amounted to 200,000,000 head of cattle. Outbreaks of it in Belgium in 1920 and in Australia in 1923 had been eradicated in a few months, and South Africa had been free for many years. "Horse-sickness" and "Bluetongue" of sheep were still causing much loss, but immunization by a vaccine had been successful with the disease in sheep, and progress was being made in the case of horses.

After discussing more briefly bacterial diseases such as glanders, which he said was now little of a menace as it could be diagnozed almost immediately, and parasitic diseases, the President concluded his address by discussing some more general problems.

Problems in connexion with the nutrition of animals, he said, are now receiving attention in many countries. The vast importance of correct feeding can be illustrated best by referring again to the phosphorus deficiency which exists in the pastures of South Africa and other countries. The astounding results which have been achieved with the addition of a small quantity of phosphorus compounds to the ration of the animals promise to revolutionize the beef and dairy industries in those countries.

BREEDING

Animal breeding also presents problems of great importance, and these are intimately bound up with the problems of disease and nutrition. In South Africa, as in other countries, there is a constant cry for the replacement of the scrub bull by pedigree sires. This demand would be met to a far greater extent were it not for the fact that in many parts of the country pedigree bulls cannot live because of disease or nutritional difficulties. In some of the best ranching areas diseases like Heartwater, Piroplasmosis, and Anaplasmosis render the introduction of susceptible animals quite impracticable, unless adequate measures for their protection be adopted. And, similarly, the deficient state of the pastures in other areas nullifies all efforts at the improvement of stock, unless the diet be supplemented.

It is pleasing to be able to record progress along both of these lines. In South Africa control over the diseases mentioned above is gradually improving, and, in regard to the deficient areas, recent investigations by Du Toit and Bisschop have shown that the grading up of native stock can be carried out with complete success provided the deficient mineral is supplied. Both beef cattle and dairy cattle have been bred on the extremely deficient veld of Bechuanaland without any signs of deterioration, and the cost of the supplementary ration has been negligible in comparison with the material advantage derived from such feeding.

Gratifying though the success which has been achieved may be, the need for further research on live stock problems has never been greater than it is to-day. The development of enormous areas in the British Dominions and Colonies is entirely dependent on the progress of research. With the aid of further scientific measures these new countries could absorb a very much larger population than they now harbour. The danger of over-population will not make itself felt for generations, nor need the danger of over-production be contemplated seriously. The shortage which has been predicted in the British beef market will have to be met by the Dominions and Colonies. The same applies to the mutton market. And in regard to wool it seems certain that the existing depression is temporary and that, as soon as the present fashions alter, regrettable though such a change may be from other points of view, the wool trade will be restored to its previous healthy state.

The prosperity of a very large percentage of the population, both European and native, in the Dominions and Colonies depends on the livestock industry (breeding of pedigree stock; beef, mutton, or pork production; dairy farming, wool or mohair production; skin and hide trade; poultry farming, &c.). These farmers look to the veterinary service of their countries more and more for assistance and protection. Without this assistance profitable stock farming, especially in the tropical and sub-tropical countries, is impossible. The assistance, if it is to be effective, must be based on the latest achievements of scientific research. Rule-of-thumb methods will not suffice. There are fundamental problems which can only be studied at specially equipped institutes; and this is now being done. But, in addition, each country has its own particular problems which it must solve for itself at its own research institutions.

SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICE

In a humble way South Africa has proved the wisdom of maintaining an adequate veterinary research service. At Onderstepoort the Government, 21 years ago, established what must be regarded as a fairly large research institute, if the size of the population be taken into consideration. This institute, under the brilliant directorship of Sir Arnold Theiler, soon proved to be not a liability, but a valuable asset, to the country. The results obtained in any one of its various sections would probably have justified the maintenance of the entire institution.

At the beginning of this paper it was said that the Dominions and Colonies have played an important part in the recent growth and development of modern veterinary science. The quality of the research work produced by veterinarians in these countries has been of such high order that it soon placed veterinary science (which not many years ago was regarded as the Cinderella of sciences) abreast of the other sciences. In South Africa it can be said, without disparagement to any other group of workers, that, in research, veterinary science occupies a very high if not the leading position.

ORIGIN OF THE BRISTOL CHANNEL

FOLDING IN MIOCENE PERIOD

Professor O. T. Jones, in his presidential address to the Section of Geology, described some episodes in the geological history of the Bristol Channel. His address was strictly technical.

He said that he regarded the Bristol Channel as having come into existence as a definite basin by folding during the Miocene period, and that the present form of the surface in Devon and South Wales owed its origin to warping during the same period of an ancient surface of erosion.

It appeared to him that the number of correspondences and analogies between the physical features and particularly the drainage systems of the south-east of England and those of the lands on both sides of the Bristol Channel were so many and so close as to rule out more coincidence, and he believed that the only hypothesis which satisfactorily accounted for them was the one which he had outlined. Whether the ancient surface was eroded under marine or under continental desert conditions was still a subject of uncertainty. There was no doubt, however, that the possibility of desert denudation having played a leading part in its development had a claim to serious consideration.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN AFRICA

PARALLELS WITH EUROPE

In a paper read to the Anthropological Section, Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong described valuable confirmation from geological evidence of the belief that man of the old Stone Age lived in Africa at a very remote time, perhaps even before his appearance in Europe.

In 1905 Colonel Fielden called attention to the discovery of palaeolithic stone implements, closely resembling those of Europe, above and below the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi. Soon afterwards Mr. G. W. Lamplugh investigated the area on behalf of the British Association and described the profusion of stone implements in the gravels round the Falls. Mr. Henry Balfour, of the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, described one of these implements as thoroughly palaeolithic in type and exactly the same kind of artifact as flint implements found in the river drift gravels of Western Europe and Asia, and held it to be evidence of the very high antiquity of a Stone Age in Africa.

While engaged on an archaeological expedition to Rhodesia, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Neville Jones, of Bulawayo, have recently examined the locality carefully and have been able to work out the zones of distribution of the implements. The sequence of types was found to be precisely the same as in Europe. The earliest are pre-Chellean, and occur in a more or less rolled condition from the present Falls to the fifth gorge. Beyond the fourth gorge implements of this type occur, and were obviously left there by the river when it occupied the position of the fifth gorge. Chellean, Acheulean, and Mousterian tools occur in succession back to the area of the first and second gorges.

SHRINKING OF ZAMBEZI

Since the pre-Chellean tools were deposited by the river, the gorge, which is nowhere less than 400ft. deep and 100ft. wide, has been excavated by the river for a distance of five miles, an erosion which, even if continuous, must have occupied a great period of time. There is, however, definite geological evidence that during a period of prolonged aridity the Zambezi shrank to a mere stream, or dried up, the arid period being succeeded by one of intense humidity, during which the dried sand that had accumulated to a depth of 80ft. was removed and the process of eroding the gorge resumed.

These successive conditions have probably occurred twice. There is definite evidence that at least one arid and one pluvial period have in turn occurred since the tools of the Acheulean type were dropped by their users near the river and washed into the gravel. There is reason to believe that the pluvial periods of Africa were contemporary with the glacial periods of Europe, so that quite possibly the implements of the lower African palaeolithic age are earlier than their European equivalents.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOBACCO

EFFECT OF RADIUM TREATMENT

The origin and relationships of the tobacco plant were described by PROFESSOR T. H. GOODSPEED in an address given in the Forestry Section.

Wild species related to the tobacco plant, he said, occurred in America and Australia, and it seemed that the tobacco plant had been widely distributed along trade routes among tribes in Africa, the Orient, and the Eastern Archipelago. It was doubtful on this account if the original home of the tobacco plant could be determined, but the plant might have come from the mountains of Central or South America. Experiments in crossing wild relations of the tobacco plant suggested that the cultivated plant was a hybrid, perhaps derived from the natural crossing of wild plants of distinct species. The tobacco plant had been found to be very sensitive to exposure to treatment by X-rays and radium. If developing sex cells of the plant were irradiated and seeds afterwards developed, these seeds when sown gave rise to plants which might be very different from their parents, whereas seeds from untreated plants gave the same sort of plants as the parents.

If seedlings or seeds were exposed to irradiation changes might also ensue in the plants derived from them. By this sort of treatment the biologist could bring new sorts of plants into existence, and it seemed likely that under natural conditions new plants might occasionally be produced by the action of radium in the crust of the earth.

SOURCE OF ALPHABETS

AN OLD THEORY

In the Section of Anthropology, SIR RICHARD PAGET, who is well known for his exact studies of the positions of the lips, tongue, and mouth in producing the sounds of the different letters and for the construction of working models which reproduce these sounds, read a paper in which he developed further an old theory that the development of alphabets has been influenced by a sympathy of movement between the human mouth and tongue and the human hand.

So long ago as 1667 von Helmont put forward the theory with respect to the Hebrew alphabet; in 1903 Mr. Rudyard Kipling, probably independently, in his "Just So Story," "How the Alphabet was made," suggested mouth-shape origins for the letters A, O, U, M, and G; and last year Mme. L. Cantova, a Swiss schoolteacher, pointed out that in schoolchildren handwriting and articulation were close allied and that good articulation promoted good handwriting.

Sir Richard Paget pointed out that alphabets have generally been supposed to be derived as simplifications of pre-existing pictographs, by adopting the picture of some word, beginning with a given vowel or consonant, as the alphabetic sign for that vowel or consonant. Thus the Greek alpha, our A, was derived from the Egyptian sign called "ALF," which represented the head of an ox with its horns. But the difficulty arises that there were, for example in Egyptian, at least 50 hieroglyphs for words beginning with the letter A, and there seems no reason why the ox pictograph should have been chosen.

He suggested that the early scribes, in their search for suitable symbols, were unconsciously affected by a sympathy of movement between their tongues and mouths and their hands; they tended, therefore, to select those pictographs in the drawing of which their hand followed a direction which most closely resembled the track of their tongue and lips in uttering the sound in question.

He found evidence of this sympathy even in Sumerian cuneiform writing, where in one list of 223 pictographs 26 per cent. showed some formal resemblance between the direction of the strokes in the pictograph and the form of the tongue and lips in a mouth pronouncing the word. He gave examples from our own alphabet of the fashion in which the shapes of letters represented the position of the mouth and lips in forming the sound, and suggested that the principle might give possible clues in the case of early scripts the phonetic values of which were at present unknown.

CLIMATES OF THE PAST

EVIDENCE OF CHANGES IN HISTORICAL TIMES

We are all accustomed to hear elderly persons complain or boast that the winters and summers of the present are very different from what they remember. Doubtless the explanation is that they remember vividly only extreme seasons, for there is no evidence of any marked difference in the climate of Western Europe within the last century. But DR. C. P. E. BROOKS was able to lay evidence before the Section of Geography as to the occurrence of very marked periods during which the climate of large areas was different from present conditions. The evidence came from many sources, from actual records, and from inferences based on history, from the remains of aqueducts and dams, and the position of buildings and settlements.

For a period about the year 2200 B.C., Central Europe and Western Asia were extremely dry. About 800 B.C. there was a wet and stormy period. In the first century of the Christian Era the conditions resembled those of the present day. There is a good deal of evidence for the supposition that from 500 A.D. to 800 A.D. there was a relatively dry period. From 1200 A.D. to 1400 A.D. the weather was wet and stormy, and from 1700 to 1750 A.D. there was again a dry period in Western Europe.

Letters to the Editor

SCHOOLS AND THE EMPIRE

A TOUR TO WEST INDIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you kindly announce in your columns the sixth of the Public School Empire Tours, to the West Indies and British Guiana? It will, we hope, leave Avonmouth for Jamaica on January 8, 1931, and return about the end of March. The list of sailings for next year is not yet complete. We cannot therefore supply a definite itinerary at present, nor can we give an accurate estimate of the cost; but we hope that it will not exceed £130.

We are arranging for a fortnight in Jamaica, 10 days or so in Trinidad, and a full visit to Barbados: short visits are also projected to several other islands, probably Grenada, St. Vincent, and Tobago. On the way from Jamaica to Trinidad the ship will put in at Kolon for a good view of the Panama Canal. British Guiana, where a full fortnight will be spent, will be a thrilling part of the tour. Arrangements are being made for a 12 days trip up the Essequibo to the Kaieteur Fall, which is perhaps the most impressive in the world.

The objects of the tour are Imperial and educational: boys will have every opportunity of meeting residents in this part of the Empire, of studying its economic problems, and hearing its romantic story. As on other tours there will be a staff of two or three directors, if 25 or 30 public school boys between 17 and 20 years of age and of the right type are forthcoming.

Applications must be made to headmasters directly next term begins. Boys should also write to the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Margaret Best, O.B.E., at the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7, to say that they are making this application; fuller information will then be sent immediately it is available. We beg earnestly for early application, as no final arrangements can be made until the numbers are ascertained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MONTAGUE J. RENDALL,
Chairman of the Committee.
The Athenaeum, Sept. 7.

FOOD FROM ABROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Samuel Chapman is so obviously in earnest in putting forward a new policy to solve the difficulties of British agriculture and so genuinely believes that that which he proposes represents a carefully considered Scottish view that one hesitates to prick the bubble. But it is no use not facing facts.

Sir Samuel says that the Scottish plan is to admit world wheat without duty, but to enact that 10 per cent. of British wheat must be used in the millers' flour, thus absorbing our whole crop, so that the farmer would be certain of getting up to 55s. a quarter, and would be prevented by law from getting more. If this is the Scottish plan it is based on an arithmetical inexactitude, for average imports of recent years have been something over 100,000,000cwt. and home production something under 30,000,000cwt.—*i.e.*, we grow something less than one-third of what we import. The miller could therefore buy the 10 per cent. that he would need without moving the price at all. In fact he does it, and a good deal more, for under average conditions in an average season pretty nearly double the proposed statutory 10 per cent. is used in bread-making mixtures.

I doubt if any really sound new plan is likely to come, even from Scotland. When one gets down to bedrock one finds that, if all our wheat-growers are to be helped, it can be done only by making up the difference between market price and some higher figure out of taxes. This can be done either accurately, per quarter, by giving each grower a Government certificate of the amount of his crop at the threshing machine, which is complicated and expensive, or by the rough-and-ready way of a subsidy per acre grown, which is fairly simple. This was the plan of the Corn Production Act, and is Mr. Baldwin's. Whether you can stop at wheat, as Mr. Baldwin now believes, or must include oats, as did the authors of the Act, and as I am sure Sir Samuel, who claims to speak for Scotland, would also do, is another story. And whether if we subsidize wheat and oats there can be any argument against subsidizing coal and cotton is still another. And if we get so far, why should we not subsidize everything else which cannot be profitably produced at world prices and which has a strong enough political pull? That is another story again. And whether if we go in for that sort of wholesale dole by industries, even if we decrease the retail dole to individuals, we can long escape national bankruptcy is a fourth. *Facilis descensus*—

Yours, &c.,
FRANCIS D. ACLAND.
Killerton, Exeter, Sept. 6.

SUN-BATHING FOR CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As reported in *The Times* of August 19, the Sunlight League, in conjunction with the St. Pancras Borough Council, have opened a sun-bathing centre for children in Regent's Park, in a space provided by the Office of Works. The Sunlight League have undertaken to provide the salary of a fully trained supervisor, while the Borough Council will recruit the children and conduct the administrative side of the undertaking. The shelter has been built by the Office of Works at the expense of an anonymous donor.

At this centre children from the congested areas in the neighbourhood will be able to rest and play under really hygienic conditions, with adequate exposure to light and air and under the control of a skilled and sympathetic supervisor. The experiment is one of great importance, and every credit must be given to the authorities who have assisted our League in bringing it about.

The Sunlight League now earnestly beg the help of all who are interested in the welfare of town-bred children, in mitigating the evils of slums, and in the improvement of the national health, so that their hands may be strengthened and their utility further increased.

It is evident that a single experiment, such as that of Regent's Park, is not enough: it should be tried in many other cities throughout the kingdom, so that the effects of varying climates and environments may be studied, and sufficient knowledge accumulated to justify municipal and State action on a national scale in the near future. At present it may be said that only our cripples (in one or two special institutions) get the full share of sunlight to which a growing child is entitled; the normal child population is sun-starved, and consequently grows up less healthy and less mentally alert than it should. We cannot, as a race, afford to handicap ourselves in this way, as compared with other European nations who know, and do, better.

The Sunlight League confidently hope that, as the result of this appeal, they may receive such support, in membership and donations, as will enable them to carry on their beneficent work on the scale which its importance demands. The offices of the League are at 29, Gordon-square, and their telephone number is Museum 0858.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
SUTHERLAND, President of the Sunlight League.

MUSIC OUTSIDE LONDON

BRADFORD PROGRAMMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The outspoken remarks of Sir Hamilton Harty will do something to clear the musical murkiness which is spreading over England just now. London would appear to wish to have a finger in every pie, and to crush out of existence all independent provincial life. Why does not she cast a pitying eye on the musical heathens at her doors, the millions who live in the outer darkness of her suburbs? Is it the success of the Hallé orchestral concerts in London that has cut Londoners to the quick or is it the engrained feeling of superiority felt by many Londoners over the rest of England that is at work?

London, as Cobbett used to say, is a great wen, ever absorbing talent of various kinds, but it is one thing to absorb talent and quite another and more wonderful thing to create it. For our Shakespeare and Shaws, our Graces and Rhodes, our Cobdens and Brights, our Drakes and Frobishers, to mention only a few great Englishmen, we have to search the provinces, and it will be a pitiable day when our cities and villages look to London for their music and other arts and sciences.

During its recent visits to London it was candidly admitted by many London critics that the Hallé Orchestra had no superior in England, and we, who live 200 miles from London, owe to it our heartfelt thanks for the noble work it has done for three-quarters of a century, and anything that tends to diminish its usefulness will meet with stern resistance from hundreds of thousands of music-lovers in the North of England. It must not be forgotten that the Hallé is not the only provincial orchestra. The Scottish does a splendid work for Scotland; and the Birmingham, Leeds, and Bradford orchestras, among others, are making brave efforts to cultivate a taste for orchestral music, often under very grave disadvantages.

It cannot be denied that for persons living far away from towns and for invalids the wireless is one of the greatest blessings of recent times, but to contend that it is equally effective with attendance at an actual orchestral concert is as true as to say that a talk on the telephone is equal to a personal conversation with a beloved friend.

For the benefit and enlightenment of persons ignorant of the true position of music in the provinces, permit me to give a short *résumé* of the arrangements made for music in Bradford for the coming season. The season opens in three weeks' time with a Chamber Music Festival. The programmes for the first day include Brahms, Op. 111; Schubert, quintet for strings; Bridge, sextet; Beethoven, Op. 127; Bax, nonet (specially written for the festival); Bliss, quintet for oboe and strings (the Brosa Quartet and Leon Goossens); and Mozart's Harp Concerto.

The sixty-sixth season of subscription concerts includes four orchestral (Hallé) concerts and two piano recitals (Schnabel and Rubinstein). The Music Club gives six chamber concerts (Sammons, Murdoch, Orloff, Hungarian String Quartet, &c.), every seat already subscribed for. The Philharmonic Orchestra gives 10 orchestral concerts with London and local artists. Our two important choral societies each gives three big concerts. There are regular series of high-class concerts on Saturdays, as well as various productions of light operas by local artists. All these are entirely under local management and all are given in halls within five minutes' walk from the Town Hall. In addition, we have periodical visits from operatic and other organizations.

I am, &c.,
S. MIDGLEY.
Bradford Permanent Orchestra, 12, Oak-avenue, Bradford, Sept. 7.

REVISION OF TREATIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I would suggest that the letter of Mr. Huddleston on the subject of Revision of Treaties in your issue of the 5th inst. is misconceived, as no one has really ever suggested that the League, under Article 19 of the Covenant, has compulsory powers to alter treaties. The effect of the article must depend entirely on moral suasion and the prestige commanded by the League in the eyes of the peoples of the world.

Though Article 19 has so far never been put into operation, the prolonged discussion and resulting resolution at the Assembly last year make it clear that it is there ready for use when a suitable occasion arises. What I would suggest is likely to happen is this: Some State having a real grievance arising out of the territorial arrangements of an existing treaty will, after careful preliminary soundings in different capitals, and when the international atmosphere seems favourable, give notice, direct negotiations having failed, that it intends to bring the matter forward for debate at the next meeting of the Assembly. The result of this will be, assuming the ground to have been carefully prepared and the right moment chosen, that either the country from whom concessions are required will, in order to avoid a public debate and criticism in the Assembly with world publicity, ask for the question to be withdrawn from the agenda with a view to arriving at a direct settlement, or, alternatively, the matter will be debated in the Assembly and referred to the appropriate commission, when, after the various points of view have been stated, a compromise resolution will be agreed to, submitting the problem to inquiry by a committee who would study it in a detached and objective spirit largely on technical grounds. In due course this would result in an agreement accepted voluntarily by both sides.

It might be worth while to consider whether countries likely to desire future territorial arrangements of this kind would be well advised to sign Chapter 3 of "General Act," which seems to restrict Article 19.

Yours truly,
GEOFFREY L. MANDER.
House of Commons, Sept. 6.

THE FALL IN SILVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The advocacy of silver in the letter from Lombard-street in *The Times* of September 4 is of lively interest.

The bad state of the world's trade, adverse exchanges, unemployment, unrest and revolutionary action in countries whose economic position is poor can be definitely associated with the fall in silver. Its fall is mainly due to its having been discarded as a standard currency metal by nations that would seem to have been short-sighted. Something not very obvious to the "man in the street" is clogging trade, bringing in its train many of the evils from which we are all suffering in great or less degree. I venture to suggest that this clogging element is largely the single gold standard dictated to us by bankers and theoretical gentlemen with no practical experience of gold-mining and the further capacity of the known goldfields to produce the needed metal. In the absence of the discovery of some new big source of gold in the very near future the commercial world would seem to be heading for such a bankrupt tangle that all the "cures" of free trade or protection, Empire trading, &c., will not get us out of.

The argument that is always advanced against the use of silver as a joint standard with gold is that it is in too plentiful supply. This is extremely doubtful in the face of the gold shortage and the world's need of currencies better and sounder than printed paper. Too much use by hard-up Governments and dishonest politicians is made of paper currencies which are unsound, with little behind them but vague promises to pay on demand in gold. Unbacked paper currencies and short-dated debts are both apt to beget and multiply their kind, as with unemployment. Both of these are dangerous evils, but in a measure avoidable if some recognition and monetization of silver were adopted.

Yours truly,
S. F. GODDARD.
10/11, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

RELIGION AND FAMILY LIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When scientists are engaged in interfering with the very foundations of religion and the family life, surely it is time to protest. There is no book in the world which combines family life with religion more completely than the Book of Proverbs, in our English Bible. Surely these words deserve attention:—

"My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother."

"For they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck."

Personally I am just entering my seventieth year, but I thank God daily for my mother's teaching and influence, which have been of the greatest possible blessing to me all my life. Truly in her case the words of the Sacred Book are most applicable, "The memory of the just is blessed."

Yours truly,
September 6. G. E. JONES.

Points from Letters

CLOTHES FOR THE TROPICS

Each year a number of women going to tropical parts of the British Empire apply to this society for information, and with the help of our representatives overseas we are able to advise them as to suitable clothing and other questions relating to their journey and to the conditions they may expect overseas. Our information on the question of clothing is not yet complete, but we are continually adding to it. A leaflet has been prepared for travellers to South Africa, Rhodesia, and Kenya.—Miss E. S. NICHOLAS, Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

The exact nature of one of the wonders of the ancient world, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, has always excited discussion, and has never been satisfactorily explained, for although they were freely mentioned in antiquity as the chief feature of a great city, it is strange that no remains have ever been unearthed which could to any degree be identified with them. Mr. Woolley's excavations at Ur apparently throw light on the enigma of Babylon. In the ruins of the chief temple of Ur he found some structural arrangements of the masonry whose only function could be that of draining a layer of soil on the terraces of the temple. These terraces, therefore, were presumably covered with trees, shrubs, and flowers. If the temple of the Moon-God at Ur was thus planted, so too was the temple of Bel-Marduk at Babylon, and in view of its greater size, the magnificent spectacle of its towering height with each terrace a mass of glorious bloom may well have inspired the description "The Hanging Gardens of Babylon."—DR. R. C. HODGES, Ulster Lodge, Warminster, Wilts.

A POORER SENSE OF SMELL

Dr. A. W. Hill, in his interesting Botanical Address (reported in *The Times* of September 5) mentions the extraordinary fact that the little musk flower, for some unknown reason, has of late years lost its scent. Our sense of smell has gradually become much less acute than that of primitive races, and vastly inferior to that of the lower animals. Is it not possible that the frequent, and universal, epidemics of influenza accompanied by nasal catarrh since 1890 have quickened the rate at which civilized man is losing his sense of smell? It would be interesting to know whether members of primitive races, or very young members of our own, agree that the musk plant has no scent.—DR. F. DAWTREY DREWITT, United University Club.

TEA—A CONTRAST

If Sir Alfred Knox would obtain a sample of the British-grown tea supplied to the Army at 9½d. a lb. and compare it with the teas purchased by workhouses at from 1s. 6d. a lb. upwards, I feel sure he would find that the Army was being supplied with a superior article. The War Office obtains its supply direct from the producer or his agent, and the tea is delivered in chests packed in the factory; the workhouses, on the other hand, purchase their requirements, which usually consist of a blend of British and foreign teas, from tea dealers in this country.—Mr. A. S. JUDGE, Cheltenham.

PARLIAMENT CLOCKS

The Times of September 5 reports that through fire at the Bear Hotel at Esher a 250-year old Parliament clock has suffered damage. Large face wall clocks as old as, if not older than, the Esher time-piece are doubtless still to be found, but it is a misnomer to apply the term "Parliament" to a wall clock carrying a date anterior to 1797, for in this year, under the Administration of the Younger Pitt, a tax of 5s. per annum was imposed upon all clocks, and within a year this reduced the demand by one-half and nearly ruined the trade. Large clocks cost little more than small ones and no more taxation, and so there arose a type known as "an Act of Parliament Clock" with large dial and drop case. Tavern-keepers put up these clocks in prominent positions where they would earn their tax. Though the tax was withdrawn the following year (1798) "Act of Parliament" clocks are still to be found in old coaching inns. From this it has to be gathered it was the wall clock (then ordered to be manufactured to meet the exigencies brought about by the new Act) that was really entitled to the designation "Parliament," and consequently a "Parliament" clock cannot really be registered yet as 250 years old!—Mr. W. R. POWER, 157, Stamford-hill, N.16.

"THE BOAT COLD"

The belief of the St. Kildans (recorded in your issue of September 6) that visiting vessels always left behind them an epidemic cold fallies exactly with my own experience during some years spent in Norfolk Island (S.W. Pacific). Here you never caught a cold: you got *the* cold, always referring to the latest steamer visit (once a month ordinarily; every alternate month during the War). "Ah, you've got the Tambo cold!" one would hear; and the response might be, "No, it's only the remains of the Makambo."—Miss FLORENCE E. COOMBE, Villa Marina, Worthing, Sussex.

EGG MARKETING

In a recent article your correspondent says that the failure of the National Mark scheme "to command support is, indeed, a reflection on producers rather than on the provisions of the scheme." As a producer on a reasonably large scale, I take exception to this charge. The comparative failure is due to the fact that producers are given no chance to use the National Mark on their own produce, because those who framed the provisions saw fit to impose an absurdly high quantity qualification, which excludes all but a few mammoth producers, and which has no regard for the good—and often long-established—businesses which are being built up on a foundation of "quality and service." Before compulsory measures are undertaken such producers should be given a chance to help the scheme forward in a really voluntary way, only compelling them—if you like—to become members of a federation of packers for cooperative purposes. This would bring advantages to consumers and middlemen as well as to producers, and a large measure of success to the National Mark scheme.—Mr. F. C. M. IM THURN, Snow Hill Cottage, Crawley Down, Sussex.

CREDIT TO THE B.B.C.

The B.B.C. has taken one instrumentalist from the Hallé Orchestra to help build up what it is hoped will be the world's greatest orchestra, an undertaking which the B.B.C. alone in this country is capable of carrying through. The money which the B.B.C. gives the Hallé Society is considerably more than "for value received." Surely it is high time the B.B.C. got some credit for its disinterested support of musical enterprise throughout the country.—Mr. HERBERT ADAMS, Cheltenham Spa.

FLEUR-DE-LIS

Regarding the suggestion that the original heraldic device on the banners of France is by some people thought not to have been the iris flower at all but a toad, there is, I think, ground for believing that both the iris and the toad were at one time combined in the emblem. A French writer has said of the King of France that "before he took the Fleur-de-luce the French bore three frogs." It is further stated, and travellers will be able to confirm, that the figure of Clovis in the Franciscan Church of Innsbruck bears on its shield "three fleurs-de-lis and three frogs." If, as appears probable, the symbol derives from the marshes of the French, there is aptness in the combination of frog and flower, the iris growing in marshy places and the frog likewise having his habitat there.—HILDA NOTT, Norton House, Newbold-terrace, Leamington Spa.

SIMPLER COINAGE

Please allow me to support Mr. C. Powell's appeal for the withdrawal of the half-crown from circulation, and also the suggestion of Mr. Harold Cox that the Mint should issue a 4s. piece. I would plead that there should be no debasing of the coins with resultant discoloration as happened in recent years with the florin. Those who know of the esteem of the old Mexican dollar among the Chinese would see an advantage in British silver coins of a standard weight and fineness in international trading.—Mr. H. J. SKELTON, Sydney, Hythe, Kent.

"IMPROVING" TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

As a resident in Cockspur-street, Trafalgar-square, for upwards of 20 years, may I ask whether, when all has been said and done—or, in other words, when the proposed lawns, flower beds, bandstand, coloured lights, and "all the rest of it" have been duly installed—it is proposed to remove the statues of our national heroes—Admiral Lord Nelson, General Gordon, &c.—to a more suitable and less desecrated spot?—Mr. C. J. LE FEUVRE, 2, Upper High-street, Winchester.

LITTER

I have just returned from a three weeks' holiday spent in the vicinity of Snowdon. The walks up and about the unfrequented mountains near were delightful, but Snowdon itself was entirely spoilt for me by the disgraceful litter at the top—remnants of food, paper bags, &c. Can nothing be done to preserve the summit of our highest mountain from this defilement? The absence of litter on mountains abroad is very noticeable.—Mr. A. L. ANTHONY, 7, Park-avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11.

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ARMY TRAINING

SALISBURY PLAIN OPERATION

TANK AND OMNIBUS WARFARE

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

WARMINSTER, SEPT. 8

To-day's operation on Salisbury Plain is of special interest for several reasons. Three whole battalions of tanks, organized on the new experimental basis, are participating in the same operation for the first time. The whole of the infantry of the 7th Experimental Infantry Brigade is "mechanized," so far as strategical movements are concerned, since the rifle companies and other units which moved on their feet are being carried in omnibuses. Two Cavalry Brigades (1st and 2nd) are fighting on the same side, the 11th Hussar (Armoured Car) Regiment, less one squadron, being on that side and one squadron of the regiment on the other. Another special feature of the operation is the appearance in the field of "Light Aid Detachments, Royal Army Ordnance Corps" and "Main Ordnance Workshops," provided by the same corps, for the care of the various mechanized vehicles of the armoured fighting and other traction now being embodied in the Army.

The progress of mechanization in the cavalry is marked by the attachment of one of these "Light Aid Detachments" to each brigade. There is one with the 2nd Battalion Royal Tank Corps, another with the 9th (Mechanized) Army Field Brigade R.A., and another with the 7th Experimental Infantry Brigade. I have left to the last the Light Aid Detachment, R.A.O.C., which is included in a Medium Armoured Brigade, an experimental unit which differs from the "Armoured Brigades" of past years in that it contains no artillery, no infantry, and no R.E. The brigade consists of two battalions of tanks, the 2nd and the 5th R.T.C., and although the actual machines are for the most part substitutes for the future vehicles which the authorities have in mind, the trend of progress is shown by the methods employed in marking the "substitutes." The ordinary "medium" tanks fighting in the Northland Force (Major-General A. E. W. Harman, late Inspector of Cavalry and shortly to take over the command of the 1st Division at Aldershot) have conning-towers marked with red and white vertical lines. The "close-support" machines, of the same nature, are similarly marked, but their guns are painted white and given extreme elevation. The little Carden-Loyds, which are performing a general utility role for artillery, infantry, and R.T.C. indiscriminately, have been fitted with red and white steel superstructures when acting as light tanks.

The object of the exercise is to find out how a mechanized force can best be protected against attacks from the air or by armoured fighting vehicles while on the march, to practise handling infantry in omnibus columns when they are working both in co-operation with and against armoured fighting vehicles, and to determine the best positions and methods of moving the headquarters of a completely mechanized formation while maintaining control and communication between the various component parts in mobile operations. This sounds somewhat technical and complicated, but it obviously represents an attempt to get away from trench warfare.

There is no need to go into much detail about the general idea. The map speaks for itself. There are supposed to be large forces on both sides, but the majority of them do not "come into the picture" until to-morrow, after the operation has ended. "Neutralia" has obviously been introduced in order to shepherd the forces on Government ground. So also with the restrictions about crossing the River Wylye between Heytesbury and the Neutralian Frontier. The hostile forces started this morning refreshingly far apart in these days of training areas too cramped for the use of really mobile forces.

WARLIKE SOUTHLAND

Southland wants war, Northland does not. Southland brought it on by crossing the frontier at 7 a.m. to-day. Major-General H. H. S. Knox, the Southland commander, is faced with the difficult task of conducting about 40 omnibus loads of fighting men to a distant destination, moving for part of the time over open plain. Their destination is the line of the River Avon from Rushall, near Upavon, in the north, to Amesbury (inclusive) in the south. He has been ordered to secure the crossings there as quickly as possible, and they cannot be considered secure until he has established bridgeheads on the far (eastern) side. The Southern Force, in detail, consists, besides Headquarters with its Royal Signals for communications, of one squadron of 11th Hussar armoured cars, the 9th (Mechanized) Field Brigade and an anti-aircraft battery, R.A., the 7th Experimental Infantry Brigade with a mortar battery, and the "1st Medium Brigade Royal Tank Corps," perhaps the most interesting unit on the ground. No. 1 Omnibus Company R.A.S.C. is responsible for moving, but not for distributing or protecting, the mass of omnibuses. General Knox has the assistance in the air of No. 16 Army Cooperation Squadron and No. 25 Squadron of "fighters," R.A.F.

Major-General Harman has been provided with a very mobile force to defeat his opponent's object. He was forbidden to move any troops beyond the Tidworth area, except armoured cars, until the enemy crossed the frontier. As soon as the enemy did so, he was told to delay them with his air force and armoured cars, in order to gain time for the Northerners to forestall the invaders in the River Avon, for certain, and also on the high ridge north-east of Heytesbury between the Westbury-Lavington and the Heytesbury-Shrewton roads. (This more westerly line is over 12 miles from the River Avon line.)

The Northern Force includes, besides Headquarters, the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades. These are well equipped with mechanized artillery. The 1st has the 30th Howitzer (Field) Battery and the 15th Light Battery. The 2nd has the 76th Howitzer and the 9th Light Battery, besides "B" Battery, R.H.A. The effect of the field 4.5in. howitzers on the Southern Omnibus Company, if an opportunity offers, can be imagined. The 11th Hussars, 2nd Field Brigade, R.A., and 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, complete the fighting units of General Harman's force. Nos. 4 and 13 Army Cooperation Squadrons, R.A.F., are cooperating; the former is performing the functions of a Day Bomber squadron. I have been witnessing some fast movements up to the moment of first contact, and the umpires are being encountered by a difficult task in sorting out the situation. The most interesting lesson which so far seems likely to be developed is the distance from the Southern objective at which the infantry of the 7th Brigade are obliged to leave their omnibuses, thus reducing movements of the bulk of the force to infantry pace. I will report on the outstanding incidents and on the lessons that have been learned when the operations have been completed. In considering the topography, interest is attached to the River Wylye as a tank obstacle. Although the bridges below Heytesbury are not available for heavy weights, I know of certain fords which the forces may find.

THE 4TH DIVISION

TWO DAYS' EXERCISES IN SUFFOLK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Suffolk, during last Thursday and Friday, unknown to most of its inhabitants, was the scene of a friendly invasion, an advance, a battle and a retreat.

Essex, at war with Suffolk, had advanced north-eastwards, driving the Suffolk forces before it, and had laid siege to Lowestoft and Yarmouth. The chief line of communication of the besieging force was the Haughley and Laxfield branch of the London and North Eastern Railway, presumed to have been extended from Laxfield to Halesworth. Near this main line of communication were three Essex depôts of differing degrees of importance. Debenham contained food and petrol; Worlingworth held ammunition and ordnance parts; and Laxfield had clothing. The line of communication and the depôts had for their defence the 12th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier Sir Hereward Wake), which at the time of these operations was resting in the neighbourhood of Hoxne.

At this stage, Redland, a Continental ally of Suffolk, dispatched a small expeditionary force which landed at Aldeburgh, and a Brigade of this force advanced to Saxmundham, where they had arrived by Thursday morning. To this Brigade—the 11th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier W. J. N. Cooke-Collis)—was entrusted the task of making a raid on one or more of the three Essex depôts, and, if possible, of cutting the main line of communication of the Essex Army round Lowestoft and Yarmouth. The force for this purpose was superior in mechanized artillery to that of Sir Hereward Wake, but was somewhat inferior in aircraft. By midday on Thursday Sir Hereward Wake had concentrated the main body of his force at Tannington Lodge, in a situation so well hidden that it was not discovered by the Redland aircraft throughout the day, and had sent out two squadrons of cavalry to patrol the road from Framlingham to Peasenhall and report the arrival of hostile troops in that locality.

CAVALRY IN CONTACT

Redland had begun to move shortly after 2 p.m. and by half an hour later its cavalry was patrolling a line north and south of Rendham and advancing as a screen for the main Redland force which set out from Saxmundham at a little before 3 o'clock along the main road to Framlingham. Half way between Rendham and Framlingham, Brigadier Cooke-Collis detached a flank guard, consisting of a battalion and light battery, to make a detour through Cransford and Dennington corner. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cavalry of both sides had encountered one another in the neighbourhood of Dennington; and definite air reports of the Redland advance on Framlingham had reached the Essex headquarters at Tannington. With a view to defending the approaches to his two most important depôts, Debenham and Worlingworth, the Essex commander gave orders for his main force to take up a position along the line, Dennington, Saxtead, Saxtead Green and Dial Farm.

In the meantime the Redland force had arrived in Framlingham at 5.30, and after a short halt to water the horses, pushed through the town, infantry followed by the six-wheelers and dragons of the 2nd Medium Brigade. At Framlingham a small mobile column was detached and took the narrow road through Apsey Green, which leads past Dial Farm to Earl Soham and thence to Debenham; while the main force was proceeding along the roads to Saxstead Green, Saxstead, and Dennington.

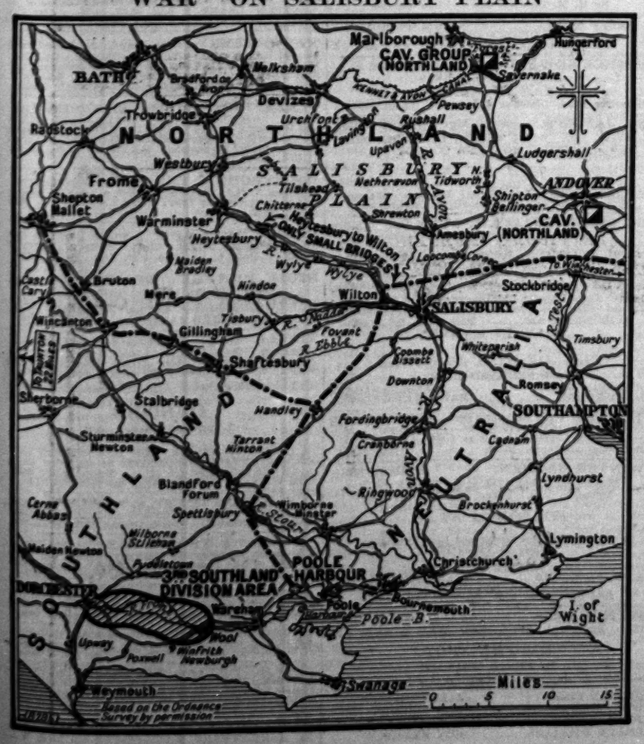
Unfortunately for the Redland commander his plan at this stage did not completely mature as was expected. The mobile column of cavalry and mechanized artillery reached Dial Farm about sunset to find the area in its neighbourhood held by a battalion (2nd Lincolns) of the Essex Army, and the road enfiladed by rifle and machine-gun fire. Darkness set in, with the column halted on the road, and the dash on Debenham must wait for daylight. Meantime, on the main front, battle had been joined along the line Dennington, Saxtead, Saxtead Green, and Poplar Farm.

THE INVADERS RETREAT

Not long after dawn on Friday a new factor entered the situation. The Redland commander then learned that a serious threat was rapidly developing on his right. By now the main Essex force operating round Lowestoft and Yarmouth had been able to detach a small mobile column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Freyberg, V.C., which was setting out at 8 a.m. in omnibuses from Halesworth to the neighbourhood of Peasenhall. Redland retreated southwards from Framlingham and then by a detour to Saxmundham.

A final effort, nevertheless, was made to snatch victory out of an unpromising situation. The small mobile force of cavalry, infantry in lorries, and medium artillery, which on the evening of Thursday had reached Dial Farm, crept in the early morning light, round by Kettleburgh and Brandeston, thus evading the Essex force, and reached a position less than a mile from the depôt at Debenham, which it proceeded to shell. Having (in theory) blown up the petrol dump there, it took a southerly direction, and again escaping from the Essex forces started on a wide detour, to rejoin the main Redland forces. Thus, when armistice was declared at 10.30 a.m. honours could be claimed by both armies.

"WAR" ON SALISBURY PLAIN



THE BY-ELECTIONS

VACANCIES IN THREE DIVISIONS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The death of Mr. Mackinder, announced in *The Times* yesterday, has created a vacancy in the Shipley Division of Yorkshire. There are thus three by-elections pending, the other two being at Scarborough, where Captain S. Herbert is resigning because of continued ill-health, and South Paddington, through the death of Commodore King, who was drowned in the wreck of the yacht Islander off the South Cornish coast last month.

At the General Election last year the candidates and figures for the three constituencies were:—

SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY

Herbert, S. (U.)	20,710
Gisborne, H. P. (L.)	17,544
Rowntree, H. D. (Lab.) ..	4,645
Unionist majority .. (No change) ..	3,166

SHIPLEY

Mackinder, W. (Lab.)	18,654
Clough, Sir Robert (U.) ..	13,693
Hirst, F. W. (L.)	11,712
Lab. majority .. .. No Change.	4,961

SOUTH PADDINGTON

King, Commodore H. D. (U.), unopposed. No Change.

After the experience of the Bromley by-election, which was fought on the old register and where it was found that there had been no fewer than 17,000 removals, it is unlikely that polling in any of these three divisions will take place until after October 15, the date on which the new register comes into operation. At Scarborough, however, the plans of all parties are well advanced. Captain Herbert, who from 1924 to 1927 was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Baldwin, has been in ill-health for some time. He placed himself in the hands of his local association a few months ago, and Mr. Paul Latham was adopted as the prospective Unionist candidate. Professor Ramsay Muir, the chairman of the Liberal Party Organization, is the Liberal candidate, and Mr. David Karmel the Labour candidate.

Mr. Mackinder's death is too recent for any definite arrangements to have been made yet at Shipley. In South Paddington it is said to be very doubtful if the Liberals will contest the seat. This would leave a straight fight between Sir Herbert Lidiard, the Unionist candidate, and Miss Dorothy Evans, the Labour candidate. Sir Herbert Lidiard has been three times Mayor of Paddington, has represented Paddington on the London County Council for 10 years, and has been chairman of the South Paddington Conservative Association for 18 years. Miss Evans is the secretary of the Clerks' and Women's Secretaries' Union.

The activities of the United Empire Party in the three pending contests are awaited with a good deal of interest, but there is scepticism as to whether candidates will be put forward for any North of England seats. It is realized that South Paddington may offer a more fruitful field, although at the last two elections Commodore King was returned unopposed, and in 1923, when the party fared so badly in many parts of the country, the Unionist majority was 6,032.

Including Bromley, there have been 11 contested by-elections since the Government took office last year. The Unionists have won one seat (West Fulham) from Labour.

THE PRESS AND POLITICS

MR. H. A. GWYNNE'S WARNING

The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was opened yesterday at Buxton.

MR. H. A. GWYNNE, editor of the *Morning Post*, in his presidential address, said that journalism was passing through a period of test and temptation. For the first time in our history the Press was gradually assuming a paramount and almost dominating position in the public affairs of this country. When it attempted to create political parties and so challenged other parties, or even Parliament itself, it would have to stand violent attacks which it had never experienced before. Power unquestioned inevitably led to tyranny, and it was also true that no State could suffer a devolution of power from itself and continue to exist. Should the State feel itself threatened, it must fight or abdicate its functions of governance. That seemed to be an issue which was being forced on us.

If political affairs were conducted without ability, or if the system under which we governed ourselves became unwieldy, too heavy, and impracticable, the temptation to intervene in some practical manner might be most difficult to resist. If it were not resisted the newspapers of the country might find themselves involved in a conflict from which they were bound to emerge defeated. For the sake of the profession, therefore, he earnestly hoped that they would limit their activities to the proper functions of the Press, which were to keep watch and ward, to inform, advise, and instruct. To go beyond them would be to invite disaster.

Referring to objects and purposes set out in the charter of the institute which still awaited action, he said that one of these called for measures for testing the qualifications of members by examination. Looking back to the period when the charter was obtained, he could not but think that the founders of the institute dreamed a dream of a profession, organized on the lines of the Law Society or the British Medical Association, admitting members after testing their qualifications, regulating their relations by a code, and bringing them on a level with other professions. He was persuaded that the members of the institute were not opposed to schemes which had for their object the raising of the status of the journalist, and he was confident that if that was so they would like to achieve it along the lines set forth in the charter.

He uttered a word of warning about the drift of modern journalism, which seemed to him to be likely to endanger its favour with the public. However much they might smile at the pages of newspapers of the Victorian age, the journalists of that day served their public with honesty and sincerity, and their successors inherited the respect which they inspired. They could only lose it by abandoning their sense of responsibility. Even in the quest of news they had no right to intrude on private griefs. They must let the rest of the world know that they detested such things as the sending of a reporter to the house of a hanged person on the evening of an execution to see how the relations were "taking it."

At no time had the need been greater of raising the status of journalists. They were at the parting of the ways. Either they were to become helots, obliged to perform tasks which might offend their self-respect, or they must create for themselves a position under which they could never be compelled to do anything which a gentleman should not do.

By the casting vote of the president, the conference adopted a resolution deprecating the Press giving prominence to suicide and affiliation cases.

Mr. W. C. Chillingworth, of Dublin, was elected president for 1931.

MOTORING OFFENCES

LORD CHARLES ARTHUR FRANCIS CAVENDISH, of Carlton-gardens, S.W., was fined 30s. by Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for exceeding the speed limit in the Mall on July 31. Mr. Whiteway, who defended, said he was instructed to lodge a protest against the length of time taken by the police to serve the summons on Lord Charles Cavendish. The summons was issued by the Court on August 21 and was not served until August 29. On the following day Lord Charles left for New York, and he expressed regret for his non-attendance. The magistrate pointed out that the police at that Court had an enormous number of summonses to deal with. Warrant Officer Box said that this was one of 300 summonses which his officers had to serve. The men engaged on that work were sometimes out from 5.30 a.m. until 7 p.m.

AVRIL JOY (PRINCESS GEORGE) IMERETINSKY, of Belgrave-square, St. George's, was fined 40s. at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for exceeding the speed limit along Constitution Hill on July 17.

SOUTHWARK RATE INCREASED

The municipal rate for the Borough of Southwark is to be further increased for the forthcoming six months, making a total advance of 1s. for the year. For rating purposes Southwark is divided into four parishes, and the new precept will be allocated as follows:—St. Saviour's, 6s. 4d., increase of 4d.; St. Mary's, Newington, 6s. 6d., increase of 6d.; St. George-the-Martyr, Borough, 6s. 6d., increase of 4d.; and Christchurch, 6s. 6d., increase of 4d.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

PROPOSED HARBOUR SCHEME

FINDINGS OF SHIPPING COMMITTEE

There is now published the report (Cmd. 3665, price 3d. net) of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the Harbour of Port of Spain, Trinidad. The Committee have had under consideration a proposal for the construction of a deep-water quay, turning basin, and approach channel at the port, on which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a letter dated March 17 last, had asked for views. The scheme was put forward by the Governor of Trinidad for a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, the assistance asked for being the grant of interest on the loan required to finance the scheme for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of construction. In the form in which the scheme reached the Committee the estimated cost was approximately £1,000,000.

The Committee, of which Sir Halford Mackinder is chairman, took evidence from many witnesses, including Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Governor of Trinidad in 1921-24; Sir Horace Byatt, Governor of Trinidad from 1924 to 1929; Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Collector of Customs, Trinidad; Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan-Lee, consulting engineers, who have prepared the scheme; and the representatives of various shipping lines.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

It is pointed out that the trade and shipping of the Port of Spain have, within the last few years, markedly increased, but that, owing to the present crisis in the sugar trade and the difficulties experienced by the cocoa trade, it is inevitable that there should, at any rate for a time, be a check to this growth. The Committee considered the scheme, in the first place, from the point of view of its practical working, and they found marked differences of opinion in the expert evidence they received. Two of the four principal British steamship lines were, it is stated, well content with the present system of lighterage and saw no great advantage, at any rate under existing conditions, in taking their ships alongside a deep-water wharf. On the other hand, the two remaining lines expressed a preference for the wharf, always provided that the cost of going alongside was not greater than the cost of working cargo at the anchorage.

Having in view the conflict of evidence on the part of expert and equally experienced seamen, the Committee feel bound to draw the conclusion that if shipping is to be tempted to use the new wharf the scheme, as carried out, must err rather on the side of a greater width in the channel and turning basin, and that, in any case, a provision of tugs, and perhaps of pilots, will be necessary.

COST AND REVENUE

Discussing finance, the Committee anticipate that the initial cost will be greater than £1,000,000, not only because of the almost universal experience that the cost of great engineering works exceeds the estimates given beforehand, but also because, for reasons described, they think that a satisfactory scheme will have to be on a somewhat larger scale than that at present designed.

In regard to the anticipated revenue the Committee observe that "the estimate is based on the assumption that practically the whole of the present imports and exports of Port of Spain will be diverted from lighterage to the quay, notwithstanding that the use of the quay will be optional. For the following reasons we are not convinced that this assumption is justifiable. In the first place, a considerable capital has been invested in the lighterage undertakings, and, according to the evidence given to us, it is not improbable that the lighterage rates would be reduced in order to meet the competition from the quay. In the second place, as will be seen from the Appendix to this Report, nearly 67,000 tons of the exports from Port of Spain consist of sugar and cocoa, and we have not been able to obtain any definite evidence that existing methods of handling result in damage to either sufficient to justify any considerable expenditure. Thirdly, according to experience at other ports, it is possible that the hulks may in some measure continue to be used for the handling of coal."

The immediate problem in regard to which the Committee were asked to advise was whether the Colony would be benefited by the quay, if they could obtain a grant for a period of 10 years of the interest on a loan sufficient to carry through the proposed scheme. In view of the fact that only after 10 years would the burden of the loan, in regard to interest and, they presume, also the sinking fund, fall on the revenues of the Colony, it would, they state, "obviously be right to allow for a further growth of trade in the meantime were there a distinct and continuous upward trend at the present time. In the past few years there has, in fact, been a marked growth in the imports and exports and in the tonnage of ships visiting the port, but a serious check has recently occurred, and pessimistic views are taken by some of those well qualified to judge."

QUALIFIED APPROVAL

Notwithstanding the conflict of evidence, the Committee state that they have come to the conclusion, "on the whole, that a case has been made out for the building of a deep water quay, provided that the proposed dues will not be exceeded, and that the burden which is ultimately to be borne by the Colonial Exchequer is within the capacity of the Colony. In regard to the first of these reservations it is obvious that the higher the dues charged the greater will be the tendency of shipping to keep away from the quay. On the question of the capacity of the Colony to bear the financial burden we are not competent to express an opinion and would merely state our view that in all probability the cost, both of construction and maintenance, will be greater than the estimates, and that the amount of the revenue to be earned must, to some extent, be speculative. We appreciate the fact that at the present time there is the possibility of obtaining assistance from Imperial sources in the shape of a grant of the interest on the loan for a period of years. None the less, it seems to us that, unless the Island Authorities have grounds for a more favourable view in regard to the future of the Colony than appears at the present time to be current, it would be wise to put off the undertaking until the position is clearer in regard to the staple industries of sugar and cocoa. Only if there be some real and immediate prospect of adequate development in other directions should we be disposed with confidence to recommend a decision to proceed with the quay forthwith."

Three suggestions have been made to the Committee for such new development, and they refer to these because each of them has an aspect which comes properly within their purview. These three suggestions concern the tourist traffic, the export of fruits, and trans-shipment. At the present time, the Committee write, trans-shipment is not on a large scale, and they are informed that, "since Venezuela imposes an extra tariff of 30 per cent. on goods shipped from West Indian ports, it is not likely that any great trans-shipment trade for the Spanish Main will be developed at Port of Spain. There is, however, another possibility which has been suggested. Vessels from South America to North America might conceivably trans-ship at Trinidad for European destinations. It seems to us that this is too remote a contingency to be allowed as an argument in favour of the construction of the quay in the present state of the Island finances, although it is true that if by chance in the future such development were to take place it might benefit by the existence of the quay."

THE B.B.C. AND OPEN-AIR LOUD-SPEAKERS

As the result of a protest from the Hampstead Garden Suburb against the open-air "loud-speaker nuisance," the British Broadcasting Corporation last night broadcast the following appeal:—"May we appeal to listeners not to operate loud-speakers in places where they can be a source of irritation to neighbours. Choose your own time for listening, but do not force your choice upon those within earshot."

The first list of prizes in connexion with the Model Engineering Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, was announced yesterday. The Championship Cup was won by George Smith, a Nuneaton draughtsman, for an 18-cylinder radial aero-engine which contains over 3,000 parts and took six years to make. It is of 15in. diameter and develops 15 brake horse-power.

AIR TRAFFIC

INCREASE IN MANCHESTER DISTRICT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 8

An encouraging increase of air traffic since the establishment a few months ago of regular air services based on the corporation aerodrome at Chat Moss is reported by Northern Air Lines, Limited.

In one month there were over 400 landings and departures, and 158 of these were by machines not belonging to Northern Air Lines. The company has decided to increase its fleet of aeroplanes from 16 to 28, and a control tower is to be erected at the aerodrome with a special wireless apparatus to facilitate the landing of aeroplanes which arrive in foggy weather.

It is announced that the services of Imperial Airways, Limited, which use the Manchester airport, will shortly be extended to Edinburgh. Northern Air Lines, Limited, report a satisfactory increase of the private hire of aeroplanes by business men for special business journeys, and there is also developing a demand for aircraft to carry business men between Manchester and their country houses.

FARMER'S FIGHT WITH A BULL

LABOURER GORED TO DEATH

The Derby Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of ERNEST THOMPSON, 44, farm labourer, who died after being attacked by a bull.

Thompson's employer, George Redvers Bentley, a farmer, of Stanton Bridge, Derbyshire, said that he and Thompson went out for a herd of cows and a bull, which previously had caused no trouble. The bull refused to move and Thompson, in attempting to kick at it, fell. The bull immediately started to gore him. The witness, who had a small whip, went to the rescue, but the bull felled and began to gore him. When Thompson rose the bull turned on him, and when the witness got up and went to Thompson's assistance he was again knocked down.

This appeared to continue for a very long time till Thompson lay still, with the bull standing looking at him, and the cows gathering curiously round. The witness managed to make his way to the farm, 100 yards away, for assistance. Thompson died the same night, and the witness was just able to get about again after two months in hospital.

The CORONER said that the conduct of both men was most courageous, as neither was equipped for such a situation.

FURNITURE STOLEN

THEFT FROM HOUSE OF MRS. DUDLEY WARD

Valuable antiques are believed to be among property stolen from the home of Mrs. Dudley Ward, at Abercorn-place, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Mrs. Dudley Ward is away from home, and until her return it is impossible to form an estimate of the value of the missing articles. The house is in the charge of a caretaker, who first discovered that it had been entered on Saturday when paying his daily visit. He had slept there on the previous night, in accordance with his instructions, and when he went round next day he noticed a motor-car standing a few yards from the house. A man was carrying a chair to the car, in which another man sat, but the caretaker did not realize that it was from Mrs. Dudley Ward's home. After the car had disappeared, however, he found a side window open, and subsequent examination revealed that a considerable quantity of furniture and ornaments had been stolen.

REOPENING OF AN OLDHAM COTTON MILL

The Napier Mill, at Oldham, reopened for work yesterday, after having been shut down since March, 1928. Few changes were found necessary in the engagement of the 160 operatives required, and nearly all the former workpeople were able to resume at their old machines. The Napier mill is one of the mills acquired and restarted by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. The plant consists of about 27,000 ring spindles.

SCIENCE OF BEE CULTURE

HONEY AS A FOOD

The opening proceedings of the eleventh International Conference of Bee-Keepers, organized by the Apis Club, was opened yesterday at Apothecaries' Hall. Dr. Wakefield, Past-Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London, was in the chair.

LORD EBBISHAM, opening the conference, said that the Apis Club was founded in 1919, since which date most important associations at home and abroad had been affiliated to its work. To-day it was recognized as one of the most important bee-keeping organizations in the world, and the conference included many representatives from the Continent of Europe and from America.

Miss A. D. BETTS, in her presidential address, the subject of which was "The National Importance of Apiculture," said that the introduction into Europe of the produce of the sugar cane was perhaps the most serious blow that had ever been struck against apiculture. A century or more ago apiculture was probably at the lowest point of national unimportance that it had ever reached. It was now, however, rising once again to a position of national importance, because it had allied itself with science and had produced a large number of practical men who, discarding rule of thumb, made an intelligent use of science in dealing with its problems. Bees and their keepers could render various services to the nation, some of which were indispensable, and as time went on apiculture would become of more national importance.

Benefit might be conferred on the public, both in the direction of giving them pleasure and in that of improving their health, if the use of honey as a daily food could be made more usual and widespread. All who habitually ate honey knew that they were the better for it. It seemed to have none of the evil effects on the human organism that were inseparable from the lavish use of even the best sugar and jam. If every household consumed even 25lb. of honey annually, the national health would assuredly benefit. Dealing with the question of price, she said that by scientific methods and careful organization the cost of the production of honey might be reduced somewhat, but much could not be done in that line. If, then, people were to be made to eat more honey they must be made to realize that honey was worth the high price which it was necessary to ask for it. If they were to do this to an extent sufficient to make apiculture a prosperous craft and to improve feeding habits to a perceptible degree, they must get the medical profession on their side. They would never persuade the doctors to recommend honey and advise their patients of its superiority to its cheaper rivals unless they were scrupulously accurate in all their advertising. To advertise honey as containing vitamins was a most short-sighted policy.

NEED OF STATE AID

If apiculture was to render national service, the State might be reasonably expected to give such help to apiculture as was possible without heavy expenditure. One way in which this might be done was the improvement of bee-forage by the planting of limes and other nectariferous trees along the new arterial roads and on other public ground. It was most desirable that the claims of bee-forage trees should be put before the Ministry of Transport and other public bodies who had the opportunity to help in this way. Referring to research, she said that they would probably never get an apicultural research station in Britain until beekeepers organized one for themselves.

The national service rendered by bees in pollinating flowers was likely to become more important as time passed. More of the population would get their only practical experience of work on the land from a suburban garden or allotment, and if their efforts were to prosper the bees needed for efficient pollination must be provided. The importance of apiculture in country places, especially regions where much fruit was grown, was obvious. No one, given fair health, was too old to be a bee-keeper, and the occupation had the advantage of keeping alive a modicum of youthful courage and initiative in all older people who practised it.

To-day there will be an excursion to Eastbourne, and to-morrow and on Thursday and Friday the conference will continue its proceedings at the Crystal Palace, in conjunction with the National Show of Bees and Honey.

News in Brief

Major James Stanley Kay, 38, fell dead while playing golf on Lytham links on Sunday evening.

Harrogate Town Council yesterday decided, by a majority of two votes, to prohibit Sunday games and entertainments on the Stray, the open space near the Pump Room.

The report of the medical officer of health for the city of Glasgow for the year 1929 states that the birth-rate of 19.6 per 1,000 persons was the lowest recorded rate for the city.

Ah Sim, 48, the blind Chinaman who was taken to hospital with burns after the fire at Pitt-street, Liverpool, in which four Chinese children were burned to death, died yesterday, a few hours before the funeral of the children.

Albert Edward Tange Porter, 22, a clerk, of Crompton-street, Derby, and Willis Eugene Coates, 30, brass moulder, of Wellington-road, Oldham, at Liverpool Police Court yesterday were each fined 40s. for stowing away in the Antonia at Montreal.

Stanley Marenda, an American business man, died suddenly from heart disease in the White Star liner Cedric, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from New York. The body has since been embalmed and placed in a casket, and is to be taken back to Illinois.

The smallest theatre in London, the Grafton, in Tottenham Court-road, was flooded out yesterday morning by the bursting of a water main in adjoining property. Members of the company took off their shoes and stockings and began baling out.

At Chelmsford yesterday two Redhill boys and an East Ham boy were charged with stealing an attaché case containing jewelry, valued at £55, from an unattended motor-car. The three boys were remanded until Friday, the police stating that further charges were likely.

The 1928 Trophy awarded by the International League of Aviators to Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith, for his flight from Australia to New Zealand, will be presented by the High Commissioner for Australia to Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith to-day at 4 p.m., at Australia House.

Mr. Marcel Albert Rose, 38, woollen merchant, of Drax-avenue, Wimbledon, died while attempting to rescue Miss Iris Calvert, who got into difficulties while bathing at Fistral Beach, Newquay, yesterday. It is stated that he had had some heart trouble. Miss Calvert was rescued by a Mr. C. S. Shelley.

At Banbury yesterday Ernest Francis Greenaway, a clerk in the Borough Accountants' department of Banbury Corporation, was charged with misappropriating moneys he had collected in rents from tenants of council houses. The Bench fined him £20, allowing a month to pay, but in default two months' imprisonment.

Private William George Booth, Royal Tank Corps, was fined £5 and his licence suspended for six months at Eastbourne Police-court yesterday for driving a car in a dangerous manner on the Eastbourne front. A Tank Corps officer unsuccessfully appealed to the Bench to reconsider the suspension of the licence, as it would affect Booth's Army career, since drivers of tanks were now required to hold ordinary driving licences.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The County of London Electric Supply Co., Limited, invite tenders for excavation work and the construction of new sidings connected with extensions to the power station at Barking. (p. 21)

The Governors of the Berkhamsted School, Herts, invite applications for the post of headmaster of the school, vacant by the resignation of Mr. H. L. O. Flecker. (p. 3)

Patent rights, "revolutionizing mural advertising," are for sale. (p. 1)

The Secretary of State for India in Council will shortly appoint five assistant executive engineers to the Indian Service of Engineers, and two assistant executive engineers to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers. (p. 3)

A reward of £8 is offered in respect of a lost green chrysoprase and diamond bracelet. (p. 1)

Sudan Government Railways require the services of a district locomotive superintendent. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Antonio Melero, of Chalcot-gardens, Hampstead, and George Thomas Ostermeyer, of Caldervale-road, Clapham, are applying to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

Fortify them against School Epidemics

THE WINTER TERM is always an anxious time at all preparatory, private and public schools. Infectious illnesses are prevalent, and the cold and damp of the winter months result in colds, coughs, and more serious ailments.

Fortify your children before they return to school so that they will have reserves of strength and vitality to resist infection. Make delicious "Ovaltine" their daily beverage, for it is super-abundantly rich in all the vital food elements which create strength and vigour.

When they return to school pack one or two tins of "Ovaltine" in their boxes and arrange for them to have a cup of this invigorating beverage at the mid-morning break and also for supper.

"Ovaltine" contains, in correct ratio, the restorative and health-giving qualities of ripe barley malt, creamy milk, eggs and cocoa—Nature's Tonic Foods. It also contains, likewise in correct ratio, all the essential vitamins. One cup of "Ovaltine" contains more nourishment than 12 cups of beef tea or 3 eggs.

'OVALTINE'

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body

Prices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1/3, 2/- and 3/9 per tin.

2528

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"OVER-PRODUCTION"

By CALLISTHENES

The word "over-production" has in the last few months come out like a rash on all the talk about trade and industry.

"Over-production" is now blamed for nearly all the ills which beset the nation. Men who know as little of the statistics of international trade as they do of the statistics of astronomy will solemnly assure their hearers that unemployment, lost export markets, falling values are all due to "over-production."

In this House we are as little impressed by the catch-word "over-production" as we have been by any of the others that have preceded it.

"Over-production," we have found, is the common cry of the salesman who cannot sell his goods. A manufacturer, for example, may make a line of hats which either in colour, shape, or material fail to impress the retailers as being likely to please their customers. The representative who has to sell them finds that orders do not come in. "Business is bad," he will report, and he and his principal, looking at the empty order-book, will console themselves by saying: "Over-production."

This, like all fatalism, has a sedative effect—but, like all fatalism, is completely valueless as a help towards improvement.

As we see it, as all energetic and resolute manufacturers have seen it, the correct reaction is to find out why the hats are not attractive, whether there is some fault of slackness or foolishness in the salesmanship, to decide that, since men still wear hats, there must be some method of manufacture or salesmanship which will get their support.

Above all there remains to be answered the question: "Can we not reduce our costs and so reduce our prices?"

For the root fact is that "over-production" must always be over-production at a given price. The retailers who refuse hats at 15s. each will accept them at 10s. each. The whole effort of the manufacturer must be to see how near he can get to the point. There is a way through if he can only find it. The same is true of our great export trades as of a man buying a hat. There may be difficulties in offering the article at a price that induces a sale, but these difficulties can be overcome.

The difficulties are not new. Every faint-hearted trader since the beginning of commerce has seen the market already too crowded with goods to welcome his. It is not for British industry now to knuckle under to old difficulties under a new name.

There never has been and never can be over-production of the highest quality at the lowest price.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

LADDERS and STEPS
J. H. HEATHMAN,
51, FULHAM HIGH STREET
(Near Putney Bridge, London, S.W.6).

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1830. Price 7d.

A correspondent who amuses himself with the blunders of a Swiss gentleman at Lucerne, who took the trouble of addressing him to the best of his power in the English language, does not see that probably his French, if he had any French at all, was quite as ridiculous to the kind old Swiss. The English in these cases are not aware, that while they are parading themselves abroad, and fancying they are the admiration of the world, they are for the most part objects of laughter or compassion, for their presumption, their blunders, and their almost total ignorance of the causes and motives of all they see and hear.

* * *

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—A report is in circulation that His Majesty has expressed his pleasure that this corps, as well as the Volunteer and Yeomanry of Great Britain, should no longer wear scarlet. This is incorrect, and we take the earliest opportunity of stating that, on Monday last, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex presented His Majesty's charter to this ancient corps, His Royal Highness also handed a new uniform coat . . . made of scarlet, with blue facings similar to the Guards' uniform, with the grenade, but the lace is silver instead of gold.

3 per Cent. Cons., 88¼ to ¾.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

THE LIEGE FESTIVAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, SEPT. 7

The serious work of the Contemporary Music Festival ended yesterday with a business meeting, a luncheon, an orchestral concert, a choral concert, and a reception by the Governor of the Province of Liége. But the hospitality of our Belgian hosts is still unexhausted: we all move on to Brussels to-day, there to enjoy some more modern music played by that most excellent Belgian string quartet, the Pro Arte, and a performance of an opera by the Liége composer Grétry. We can, however, now take stock of the works brought forward here in Liége.

Yesterday's orchestral concert was again disappointing. At the Geneva festival last year the orchestral concerts contained the music of most vitality and the chamber concerts the most experimental, extravagant, and unpalatable music. Here the reverse has been the case. I have already suggested that Roussel's Trio and Casella's Serenade will in any case go round the world, and I have already put in a plea for the hearing of Huybrechts's string quartet in England, but I do not want to hear any of the orchestral music again, except Walton's viola concerto and Henry Gibson's modest but attractive Gaelic Pipe March "Temptation," which I had already heard in England before I came to Belgium. The most entertaining piece in yesterday's programme was "Fonderie d'Acier," by the young Russian Mossolov, which was technically an essay in "sonorities" and aesthetically a piece of programme music in which realism went as far as the inclusion in the score of a large piece of sheet iron. I heard this criticized as illegitimate on the ground that programme music is an imitation; if you are going to allow the real thing, the argument ran, why not bring lathes and rivets into the orchestra? But when one comes to think of it, anvils have often taken part in orchestral music, and this piece was more than a mere reproduction of the noises of the foundry. A Saturday night audience at the "Proms" would enjoy it at least as much as Honegger's "Pacific 231."

The orchestral concerts have suffered from the extreme resonance of the hall of the Liége Conservatoire, where they have been held. A Praeludium by Pepping, a single symphonic movement called "Start" by Pavel Borkovec, a Suite by Karol Rathaus, and a Fantaisie by Marcel Mihalovici all sounded very much alike because they were heavily scored and noisy. The third English work of the festival, Gibson's "March," profited by its artistic scoring and clarity of form. A concerto for violin and orchestra by Josef Mathias Hauer was the only other work which made a definite impression. It is synthetic music constructed on a system of atonal counterpoint so arranged that horizontally the tunes are keyless but vertically the combinations of sound are consonant. The effect was sometimes like that of a gigantic concertina. The melisma of the solo instrument acquired some shape from rhythmic punctuation, but on the whole atonality is a negative principle insufficient to give form to melody or harmony, and mere seriousness of melodic line is not enough.

In the evening a choir came from Brussels to sing Szymanowski's *Stabat Mater*. This is a work which our best choral societies in England must perform. Its beauties are many; first is the steady pulsing rhythm admirably achieved in performance by M. Fitelberg, of Warsaw, who conducted it; next are the balance and blend of solo voices, chorus, orchestral colour and modern use of percussion, which was not quite so certainly held in this performance; third, the choral writing is vocal in style and poignant in effect; last, the general treatment of the poem is fresh and recalls no echoes of other settings.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

The Liége Festival, then, has given us a new choral work which, unlike the many cerebral exercises in dissonance that inevitably occupy a good deal of space in the programme, is spontaneous and, if the pleonasm may be forgiven, musical music. There is dissonance in plenty in Szymanowski, but its purpose never seems to be to appear clever or modish or perverse or due to timidity of the nineteenth century. Dissonance is, of course, a relative term; its acuity depends on the context and on the speed of the movement. And it is this question of speed which has defeated most of the composers represented at this festival. I cannot recall a single example of a slow movement written on any of the modern principles—atonality, linear counterpoint, polytonality, dissonant harmony—which will keep itself afloat in the air for more than 32 bars; most of them never leave the ground at all. In this connexion I should like to correct an error which appeared in my message of September 3: the epithet I used to describe the bare themes of Hába's Septuor was not "inspired" but "insipid." A good deal of this modern music becomes insipid through too many piquancies cancelling each other out.

There has been very little imitation-Stravinsky and very little imitation-Schönberg at this festival. The importance of a melodic line based on some sort of modal organization as the central core of the structure seems to have taken precedence over mere rhythmic balance of energy. The only triumph of modern counterpoint has been Alban Berg's *Wozzeck*, and that triumph was complete. The best of the other works—Casella's serenade, Walton's concerto, and Toch's *Spiel für Blosorchester*—have been essentially melodic. The programme music has been amusing, though of varying merit as music. We have had bull-fights, fireworks, aeroplane flights, patriotic manifestos, funeral processions, and foundries. My preference on the whole is for the foundry.

The whole festival, and with it the conference of musicology, has run smoothly, except for the habit of unpunctuality, which we developed very early. The hospitality of the Belgians has been lavish: they have arranged special excursions, special concerts and operatic performances of old music, official receptions and feastings, and even a special service for us in the Cathedral, at which a fine modern *Te Deum* by J. van Nuffel was sung. Professor Dent has once more been all things to all men, genially saying the right word (in three languages) to meet every situation. At the business meeting yesterday morning it was decided to hold the next festival at Oxford at the end of July next year, with two orchestral concerts to be given in London. The jury which will choose the works to be performed then consists of Messrs. Alban Berg, Casella, Fitelberg, Honegger, and Jirák.

The King of Italy opened the Levant Exhibition at BARI on Saturday. In explaining the objects of the Exhibition, Signor Bottai, Minister of Corporations, referred to the commercial expansion of Italy in the East, and to the necessity of finding still further outlets in the Levantine countries.

FRANKFURT CHESS CONGRESS

THE SECOND ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, SEPT. 8

The second round of the International Tournament was played this afternoon, and again four games were finished at the adjournment. I. Kashdan added a useful point to his score by defeating Professor Mannheimer, while V. Pirc could only draw with C. Ahues. A. Niemzowitsch should lose to Przepiorka, and Sir George Thomas is a pawn to the good against W. Orbach, but in his case there is a good deal to be done before the end is reached.

The pairings and results of the second round were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Pirc	English	Ahues	Drawn
Samisch	Queen's Pawn	Colle	Black won
List	Queen's Pawn	Mieses	White won
Przepiorka	Queen's Pawn	Niemzowitsch	Adjourned
Orbach	Queen's Pawn	Thomas	Adjourned
Mannheimer	Queen's Pawn	Kashdan	Black won

In their adjourned game from the first round Kashdan beat Orbach in 46 moves.

Pirc did his best to gain some advantage over Ahues, but the defence was entirely adequate. Perhaps Pirc had a slight positional advantage at one time, but Ahues was able to exchange the necessary material and the draw came in 32 moves. Both Samisch and Colle spent far too much time over the first 16 moves, and either might have lost under the time limit. However Samisch was the first to go astray, and Colle won in 32 moves.

List and Mieses played rather a wild game, with the result that the position was quite broken up at an early stage. List played the rest of the game in better style, and won in 32 moves.

Niemzowitsch can never help complicating his game, but to-day he over reached himself and had to give up the exchange to avoid further trouble. With nearly all the heavy material gone, Przepiorka remains the exchange to the good, but it will take some time to finish the game. Thomas had to go very carefully in a complicated position, and then was able to attack on the King's side and gain a useful pawn. He thinks he may win the ending, and the appearances are in his favour.

Mannheimer quite ignored the principles of correct development in the opening, giving Kashdan the opportunity to force matters in the centre. On that part of the board Kashdan had a small army of well advanced pawns; there was no arresting their further progress, and the resignation came in 23 moves.

The following is the full score of the game between E. Colle and C. Ahues:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE E. Colle	BLACK C. Ahues	WHITE E. Colle	BLACK C. Ahues
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	14. B–Kt sq	B–Q 2
2. Kt–K B 3	P–K 3	15. P × Q P	P × P
3. Q Kt–Q 2	P–Q 4	16. Kt–B 3	Q R–K sq
4. P–K 3	P–B 4	17. B–K 2	Kt–B 5
5. P–B 3	Kt–B 3	18. Kt–K Kt 5	P–K Kt 3
6. B–Q 3	B–Q 3	19. Kt × R P	R × B
7. Castles	Castles	20. Kt–B 6 ch	K–Kt 2
8. P × P	B × B P	21. Kt–R 5 ch	P × Kt
9. P–K 4	Q–B 2	22. P × R	R–K R sq
10. Q–K 2	B–Q 3	23. K–R sq	B–Q B 4
11. R–K sq	Kt–K Kt 5	24. P–K 4	Q–Kt 6
12. P–K R 3	Kt(Kt5)–K4	25. P–K 5	Kt–K 6
13. Kt × Kt	Kt × Kt	Resigns	

White has no defence left, for Black is threatening 26. . . . B × R P, and wins in a few moves.

The following is the full score of the game between Professor Mannheimer and V. Pirc:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE Prof. Mannheimer	BLACK B. Pirc	WHITE Prof. Mannheimer	BLACK V. Pirc
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	17. K R–Q sq	R–Q 2
2. P–Q B 4	P–Q B 3	18. B–Kt 3	Q R–Q sq
3. B–B 4	P–Q 4	19. Q B–B sq	P–K E 5
4. P–K 3	B–K B 4	20. Kt–K 4	Kt–R 2
5. Kt–Q B 3	P–K 3	21. K–R 2	Q–B 2
6. Kt–B 3	Q–Kt 3	22. P–K B 4	P–K Kt 3
7. Q–B sq	Q Kt–Q 2	23. R–K R sq	P–K t 2
8. K–K t	P × B P	24. K–Kt sq	Kt–B 3
9. Kt–Q 2	B–Q 6	25. Kt × Kt	B × Kt
10. Kt × B P	B × Kt	26. R–R 3	P–Q Kt 3
11. B × B	B–K 2	27. K–B 2	P–B 4
12. Castles	Castles	28. P–K Kt 4	R × P
13. Q–Q 2	Kt–R 4	29. R–Q sq	R × R
14. B–Kt 3	Kt × B	30. B × R	Q–Q 3
15. R P × Kt	K R–Q sq	31. K–K sq	P–B 5
16. Q–K 2	Kt–B sq	Resigns	

Whatever reply White made, he could not answer the combined effect of Q—Kt 5 ch or P—B 5, either of which forced the win in a few moves.

The following is the full score of the game between A. Niemzowitsch and P. List:—

ENGLISH OPENING

WHITE A. Niemzowitsch	BLACK P. List	WHITE Niemzowitsch	BLACK P. List
1. P–Q B 4	Kt–K B 3	22. P–K R 3	R–Q 3
2. Kt–Q B 3	P–K 3	23. Q–Q 3 ch	K–R sq
3. P–K 4	P–Q 4	24. Q–K 3	K–R 2
4. P–K 5	P–Q 5	25. R–Kt 4	B–K sq
5. P × Kt	Q × P	26. Q–K t1	R (Kt)–Q sq
6. Kt P × P	Q × P	27. R–Q 3	P–Kt 3
7. P–Q 4	P–Q R 4	28. P–K R 4	Q–K 2
8. Kt–B 3	P–K R 3	29. R–R 2	P–K R 4
9. B–Q 3	Kt–R 3	30. R–B 4	P–B 3
10. B–K t	P × P	31. Kt–B 3	B–B 3
11. P × P	B–Kt 5 ch	32. R–K 3	B × Kt
12. B–Q 2	B × B ch	33. Q × B	P–B 4
13. Q × B	B–Q 2	34. Q–K 2	R–K sq
14. Q R–Kt sq	Q R–Kt sq	35. R × B P	Q × P ch
15. Castles	Castles	36. R–K R 3	K P × R
16. R–Kt 3	K R –Q sq	37. Q × R	Q–Q sq
17. K R–Q sq	P–Q Kt 3	38. Q–B 7 ch	K–R 3
18. R–Q 3	B–K sq	39. P–Q 5	Q–Q 2
19. B × Kt	P × B	40. Q–B 8 ch	K–Kt 4
20. Kt–K 5	Q R–B sq	41. K–Kt 3	Resigns
21. R–K Kt 3	K–R 2		

Black was short of time, and did not examine 39. . . . R–Q 2, which made it more difficult for White.

COLISEUM

"THE INTERLUDE OF WAR"

The revolutionary episode which Mr. George Preedy has chosen for *The Interlude of War*, is improbable enough, even when placed so carefully by its author in the background of the Vendéan rising. Followers of the Scarlet Pimpernel, however, will have little difficulty in discovering the hero beneath the villain and foreseeing the romantically improbable end. If that should seem a drawback in a play which ends so soon, there is the consolation of seeing melodrama so well played and spoken as to carry willing spectators unquestioning to the end.

The task which romantic history imposes on Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Mr. Vincent Holman is made harder by the foreknowledge whith the Baroness Orczy gave us. But they perform it well, taking the author's skilfully worked intrigue through its successive stages of doubt and fear to a worthy crescendo. Mr. Reginald Tate played the part of the Republican Colonel admirably: while he was on the stage one felt human character breaking through trappings which at other times tended to become oppressive.

The rest of the programme is varied enough. Mlle. Nina Tarasova sings French and Russian songs with complete success, and "Comin' thro' the rye" in a manner which is effective, if not convincingly native. Reno and Andy do some clever burlesque dances, and the Max Theilon Troupe, after a preliminary struggle with an orchestra apparently unaccustomed to Russian time, perform some clever acrobatic tricks.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF SHOP WINDOWS

A HUMAN SWITCH

An interesting device for shop-window lighting is being shown at the Fashions Exhibition at Olympia at Frederick Sage and Co.'s stand in the gallery. It is a scheme by which a pedestrian stopping in front of a window causes an earth contact which switches on the lights and operates even through glass or brick.

It is the invention of a young Burnley man, Mr. Clifford Stanworth, an electrical engineer, and since it has been shown at Olympia orders for the instrument have been taken for stores and shops in Australia, Africa, China, Belgium, and France. Most of the big stores in London and other parts of England have arranged for or are considering its installation. The machine is so sensitive that it detects the presence of a human being through glass, wood, stone, or even a sheet of metal. The length of window frontage which can be controlled by one unit is about 30ft., though the device has been found to work at more than 40ft. An instrument can, it is stated, control unlimited lighting by the use of one or more relays, and can be made for use with either A.C. or D.C. mains. It can be regulated to work at a distance of 8ft. or 10ft. if needed, and, while it connects with the ordinary electricity supply, it does not interfere with the ordinary lighting.

The new machine is intended to effect a great saving of electricity, and on a sunny day when sunblinds dim the contents of a window it should prove as useful as on a dark day or at night. It can be used also as a burglar alarm, and by means of installations a building can be flooded with light and bells set ringing. It is said to be unaffected by atmospheric disturbances and is not dangerous.

The Estate Market

GUARDS' BOAT CLUB

CORNISH FARMS

The late Lord Cheylesmore's personal representatives recently offered The Guards' Boat Club, Maidenhead, almost three acres, through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square), and the firm has just sold it. The Club lease is at £500 a year.

Cornish land, 2,520 acres of Porthia, St. Ives, dairy farms "little affected by the prevailing agricultural depression," will be sold locally on September 19, by Messrs. Blameys, Limited (Truro), and Messrs. Lofts and Warner (Mount-street).

Longhope Manor, 91 acres, six miles from Ross-on-Wye, on October 11 at Gloucester, and Wilcroft, 22 acres, near Hereford, on October 15 in Hereford, are coming auctions by Messrs. Bruton, Knowles and Co. (Gloucester). The houses are handy for hunting and fishing.

This afternoon at their Brompton-road mart, Messrs. Harrods, Limited, will sell The Dove House and two acres at Haddenham, Aylesbury; and, with Mr. Reginald C. S. Evennett (Haslemere), The Knapp, a modern house and over an acre, in Haslemere. Oakwood, Cheshunt, has changed hands before the auction.

Lord Sanderson has bought No. 8, Sloane-gardens, a Willett-built residence. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. William Willett, Limited, effected the sale.

Hockham Hall, Norfolk, a Georgian mansion, and 1,096 acres, will be sold, on September 19, at Watton by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property, in one of the best shooting districts, includes nine farms and many small holdings.

Freehold shops in High-street, Hounslow, close to "multiple" stores, are for sale with immediate entry, at the Mart on September 25, by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (Maddox-street). Twenty-nine other shops will be offered, in eight lots, on the same occasion, when a factory near Gray's Inn-road is for sale.

No. 56, Cheapside, yields a profit rental of £340 a year. One-half of this income may be bought through Messrs. H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Poultry) at an auction at the Mart on September 18, when reversionary interests and other investments, specified in *The Times* yesterday (page 22), will be realized.

Well-planned accommodation for 1,000 pigs with a slaughter-house exists on 33 acres at Stanwell, near Staines. Tenders are invited by Messrs. Wheatley Kirk, Price and Co. (Watling-street) for the whole undertaking, according to a notice in *The Times* on Saturday (page 20).

Waterside factory premises, at Southall, with a large area of prospective building land, at present planted with fruit; and another large waterside property, near Woking, will be sold at the Mart on October 9, by Messrs. Leopold Farmer and Sons (Gresham-street), who have an auction of waterside premises in Lots-road, Chelsea, jointly with Mr. Claude M. Leigh (Hanover-square), on September 24.

SALES BY AUCTION

JOHN BRAY and SONS, with E. J. PARKER and SONS
St. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—17, Kenilworth-road £900
HANBURY WILLIAMS
FULHAM ST. MARY.—Angle Villa 500
SWANTON ABBOT.—"Miller's Pit," 19 acres 500
BOULTON and COOPER
EAST ACKLAM, YORKS.—"The Rectory," (late), 2½ acres 300

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
S. H. Motion and Roper	The Mart, E.C.	Leasehold Property
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Freehold Properties
Harrods, Ltd.	62-64, Brompton-road, S.W. (2.30)	Country Properties
Wm. Whiteley, Ltd.	158-160, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W. (—)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Anderson and Garland	9, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture, China, and Jewellery
Debenham, Storr, and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-st., W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture

LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY

DESIGN AND PATTERN

The object of a number of photographs in the twenty-first international exhibition of the London Salon of Photography at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5A, Pall-mall, appears to be to show that the camera can do what it is proverbially supposed not to do—lie. At a first glance one would take many of these photographs for lithographs or even for drawings. How exact such an imitation may be one can see in "Esther Roeck-Hansen," by Mr. Jan de Meyere (No. 168), and "Portrait," by Mr. G. H. High (No. 356). But these photographs do not, for some reason, look much like good drawings or lithographs.

There is an exactly opposite tendency among the more ambitious of the exhibitors, which is to photograph as realistically as possible various objects from such an unusual angle that one does not at once recognize what they are, and so takes the photograph for an abstract composition. Good examples of this method are "Sea and Sand" (No. 6) by Mr. Susumu Nakagawa, and "Pattern" (No. 31), by Mr. J. T. Sata. A good number of still lives seem based on this principle, even when it is easier to see what is represented. So far the photographer does not seem to have achieved any very complicated patterns by this method, and he often contrives in this way to reduce three-dimensional objects to a two-dimensional pattern, whereas the chief point of the camera, one would have thought, is the ease with which it can be used to evoke the third dimension.

One can find here and there a few examples of admirable three-dimensional design which show what might be done with the camera by an artist sensitive to this kind of design. Single figures and portraits, even in painting, which the artist observes rather than arranges, are obviously the most suitable subjects for such works. We may pick out "La mocita enojada" (No. 77), by Mr. F. Andrada, a fine and classical design, although, unfortunately, the effect is rather spoilt by an effort to make the broken surface of the print look like a drawing; and "Ester Delenius" (No. 387), by Mr. I. Helander, which composes admirably if rather theatrically. "Breakaway," by Mr. Will Connell (No. 178), is an unusually interesting and Correggiesque pose. M. P. Dubreuil has arranged in "Behind the Scenes" (No. 193) an exact imitation of Degas, but he goes even farther than Degas, making the end of a fiddle loom immense in the foreground. This is an obvious application of "artistic" photography of which not much use has been made in this exhibition.

MILAN OPERA SEASON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 8

The *Corriere della Sera* announces that La Scala will reopen for the 1930-31 opera season on December 7, and that the first opera to be given will be Verdi's *I Lombardi*, which has not been performed for many years. Other operas in the season's programme include *Don Pasquale*, *Norma*, *Vascello Fantasma*, *Loreley*, and *Le Maschere*. It seems certain that among the novelties to be performed will be the last opera of Pizzetti's, *Lo Straniero*, which is new to Milan, and *Vedova Scaltra*, of Wolf-Ferrari.

CARS OF TO-DAY

DE SOTO 8

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The De Soto 8 has eight cylinders, three speeds, and five brakes, and is not an expensive car to buy.

The six side window four-door saloon will hold five; the coachwork is of welded steel bolted on to the chassis. There is high head clearance; the front seat is adjustable. Entrance forwards is good from either side, and the driver can get to his seat from the near-side also. The wings are rather near one's coat at the back, but the space in the doorway is very fair. The four rearmost window glasses can be wound a good three-quarters of the way down; the two forward glasses can be completely lowered. The six winders are well-placed. The front screen is moved by a handle for ventilation. There is a foot-worked ventilator in each side of the scuttle, and there are bumpers, an interior mirror, and a rear blind worked locally.

The crankshaft runs in five bearings, and has a torsional impulse neutralizer in front. The camshaft for the side valves runs in six bearings. The pistons are of the steel-strut, light-alloy, ventilated bridged type. The bore and stroke of the eight cylinders are 73 and 101.6 mm., which make the capacity 3,403 c.c. The nominal power is 26.3, but 70-horse power is said to be given off at 3,400 r.p.m. The cylinder head is easy to raise. The cylinders are cast in one with the upper half of the crankcase. On the nearside under the bonnet is the dynamo, which shares a belt drive with the fan. The angle of embrace round the dynamo pulley is not large, but the belt is of canvas and rubber and can be easily tensioned. The oil filler is a tube and has no gauze. The lid acts as a breather. I should prefer a separate device, but the undershield is not taken right back, so that the fumes should be carried away below the floorboards. There is full forced feed lubrication for the engine; spray from small holes in the big ends lubricates the cylinders. The sump must be dropped to get at the main filter, and drainage is by a plug. Near the filler there are a dip-stick and a relief valve. The starter works in sequence, and when the pedal is depressed the butterfly valve in the inlet pipe is partly opened. The double make-and-break and distributor are driven from the camshaft on the other side at an angle to the vertical and are thus easy to examine or tune. There is a grease cup for the shaft. Towards the back of the head is an electrical thermometer for the water with a dial on the instrument board. The cooling fan is combined with an impeller.

The honeycomb and film radiator is in a shell; the circulation is thermostatically controlled. A tap allows the water to be run out, and in the jackets is a plug. On the offside the lower water hose coupling is rather tucked away. Farther aft are a fuel pump and breakable bowl filter. The sparking plugs are neatly sunk in the head; the inlet and exhaust manifolds are joined together; the heat for the mixture is controllable from the dash. The inlet manifold has four branches and is flat and oval; the exhaust has three double branches and a single one at either end. The holding nuts are only moderately accessible. The tappets are probably most easily adjusted with the manifolds removed. Oil mist supplies the lubrication. The down draught carburettor is fitted above the inlet manifold. On the top is a large detachable air cleaner. By means of a suction air valve within the throttle valve, when that is closed, oil should not be drawn up needlessly above the pistons—an ingenious plan—and the supply of air should keep the cylinders cooler and cleaner. The exhaust pipe is taken down centrally. The electrical leads at the bottom of the steering column are next to the pipe, but it is lagged. The original design is presumably for steering on the nearside. The oil pump is at the end of the slanted shaft which drives the distributor on the nearside. Steering is by worm and sector.

Engine, clutch, and gearbox are held together at four points, and in the offside rear bearer arm there is the tank and master cylinder for the Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes. The single-plate clutch is run dry, and the pedal, which does not stand out too far, can be altered for travel. The spigot has a graphite composite bearing, which is vaselined when erected. The release has a ball bearing. The gearbox is a separate casting from the clutch housing face, but bolted up to it. Three forward speeds are governed by a flexible central lever without stop for reverse. Oil must be replenished by a small level plug. At the back of the box a band transmission brake is applied by central hand lever. The open propeller shaft has metal universal joints, and the half-floating back axle has spiral bevel drive and a banjo case. Here, also, there is only a level plug. The battery is handy once the front floorboard has been unscrewed. The half-elliptical springs are of good length, well-clipped, and quite flat. The shackles have rubber bushes, the springs are under the frame, and they work with hydraulic shock absorbers. There are no stops behind the back shackles of the front springs. On the standard model—the model *de luxe* has wire wheels—are a detachable rim and 29in. by 5.25in. tire in a cover at the rear. Just in front is the 12-gallon petrol tank; the filler is towards the nearside, but has no strainer. The hydraulic brakes work in the usual way, and the shoes expand in the drums.

ON THE ROAD

The saloon sent for the trial was quite new and therefore some allowance must be made. The comfortable rates on first, second, and top should be about 30, 45, and 65 miles an hour; these speeds were nearly touched, but I did not want to press the engine long. On the stretch 53 was attained, and 30 and 45 were the speeds at the bottom and top of the new Dashwood Hill. With some slipping and coaxing, a standing start on top was made near the foot of the old hill, and the speed rose to 23 at the crest. There were two persons in the car, the road was dry, but the wind was across and against the saloon. The car ran well on the whole. My chief complaints were a slight surging of the power when driving steadily under loads calling for but slight throttle openings, that is, at speeds up to about 40 on the level. This was probably caused by wrong carburettor setting and the newness of the car. The hand brake was only of use for parking. The lower gears could be quieter. Otherwise, the engine was lively, well-balanced, and quiet—until the carburettor trouble became accentuated on the way home—and it kept cool. The clutch, though rather eager when starting from rest on first, like many American cars, took up the drive with firmness and very fair progression, and the change-speed was simple. The suspension allows a little fore and aft motion on occasion, but wheel bounce is rare. The steering was easy and firm, and the wheel is nice and thin. The lock is satisfactory. The pedal brakes were quick without snatch and undue foot pressure, well-graded, and even both ways. The seats are comfortable.

Wheelbase, track, front and rear, and ground clearance measure 114in., 56in., and 58in., and 8¼in., and the three forward gear ratios are 4.9, 8.77, and 13.47 to 1. This saloon costs £380, the Straight Eight chassis being £295.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and an enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

To-day week, September 16, will see the production at the Everyman Theatre of *The Honeymoon*, by Mr. Arnold Bennett. This will be the first London revival of the play since its original representation, when Miss Marie Tempest created the part of Flora Lloyd. Miss Tempest was followed in the part by Miss Lillian Cavanagh, who will play the same part in the coming production. Others in the cast will include Miss Margaret Yarde, Mr. Lawrence Hanray, Mr. Deering Wells, Mr. Alfred Clarke, and Mr. Norman Loring, who also played in the 1912 cast.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: Sir OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY and Co. in "The Interlude of War"; NINA TARASOVA; GEORGE GEE; HOUSTON SISTERS; G. H. ELLIOTT; ROSEVA SKELTON; MAX THEILON TROUPE; CLAUDE DAMPIER; RENO & ANDY; MICHEL; FREDERICK YULE; British Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Will Hay & Co., Billy Carryl & Hilda Mundy; Florrie Forde; Bleck and Sully; Ann Penn; Harold Walden; Bentell & Gould; Eight Jackuello Girls; Vera Rould and Partner.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. "HULLO, MASKELYNE!" An All-MAGIC SHOW, including Pulsy-Chops, Bell Said, Glyn Grafton, and JASPER MASKELYNE.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30. JACK PAYNE & his Band; Burns and Allen; Adele Rowland; Randolph Sutton; The Dunstanes; Murray & Irwin; Osborne & Perryer; Louie Weston, &c.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.30 and 9.
THE REPLY TO THE TALKIES.
Revue.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Closed for necessary repairs and redecoration. The run of "A NIGHT LIKE THIS" resumes on Saturday, September 20th.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With OWEN NARES and IRIS HOEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." Tem. 1171.

CAMBRIDGE. Off Shaftesbury-avenue (near Palace Theatre). Temple Bar 6056.
EVGS., 8.15. MATS., THURS., SAT., at 2.30.
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE
"RIGHT SORT OF REVUE."—*Evg. News.*
Prices 14s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. (Unreserved).

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN
THE SUPREME MURDER TRIAL THRILLER.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée & Philip Stuart. 283rd Perf. To-night.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
ELDORADO,
The Musical Play, now commences at 8.15 p.m.
Matinées, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.
ALL BRITISH CAST.
DESIREE ELLINGER. DONALD MATHER.
MIMI CRAWFORD. JERRY VERNO.
MAI BACON. MARK DALY.
GEOFFREY DAVIES. ROBERT NAINBY.
OSCAR ASCHE.
Hannen Swaffer says:—
"DESIREE ELLINGER SINGS CHARMINGLY AS THE HEROINE. THE MUSIC OF 'ELDORADO' IS WORTH SIX OF THESE ORDINARY MUSICAL COMEDIES."

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"*THE THREE MUSKETEERS.*"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Wilfrid Ltd., Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Last Week.
The Irish Players in *FAR-OFF HILLS.*
"A CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT."—*Daily Mail.*

GAIETY. (Tem. 6091.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and S

Imperial and Foreign News

DICTATORSHIP IN YUGOSLAVIA

KING ALEXANDER'S EXPERIMENT

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

After 20 rather uneventful months the Yugoslav Dictatorship seems to have entered on a phase which will probably decide whether it is to be a success or not. In his task of reforming and reorganizing the State King Alexander is applying methods which do not agree with the temperament and traditions of his subjects. Feeling is beginning to harden almost into passive resistance, and a silent struggle is beginning between his will and that of the people.

This phase is new and its beginning can be accurately dated. Up to the middle of this year it was widely believed in Yugoslavia that the King intended soon to return to some form of representative government or at least to consult the nation about the form which the new Constitution was ultimately to take. This belief had no real foundation except in the hopes of the people, but it received some encouragement last May from the nomination of four ex-members of the Croat Peasants' Party to posts in the Cabinet, and from proposals which were believed to have been made by the King or the Prime Minister to members of the other old political parties. On July 4 these hopes were rudely dashed by a proclamation in which the King made it clear that he was very far from contemplating any return to the old order.

The essential passages in the proclamation are as follows:—

> The proclamation of January 6, 1929 (by which the Dictatorship was proclaimed) must be taken as a whole, both with regard to its motives and its intentions. It has pronounced the last word about the old system of administration; the old is impossible and unwanted; new methods and new roads are being sought.
>
> The fundamental principle of the present régime excludes political parties, their representation, and their participation in the administration of the State. . . . They exist no more and they can never return in their old form.

POPULAR RESENTMENT

These phrases do not enunciate any reactionary principle, but they conveyed an impression that the King intended to make the Dictatorship a permanency. That suggestion is, as a matter of fact, contradicted by the phrase about "new methods and new roads." There is reason to believe that the King's intention was merely to warn the nation that the presence of politicians in the Cabinet implied no sort of recognition of the parties to which they had once belonged, and that the present régime would continue until the political ideas and associations of the past had been completely discarded in favour of a new "Yugoslav" attitude of mind. Nevertheless the proclamation has accentuated resentment against the King's autocratic rule.

The Dictatorship has its enthusiastic partisans in the country as well as its bitter enemies. People will readily acknowledge that it has done much good. They will probably admit that the country is better organized and administered than before. But it is not difficult to find sore spots under this outward armour of approval which is necessary for anybody who does not wish to be marked down as an opponent of the régime and to suffer in consequence.

Personal government is entirely against the traditions of the Serbian people. During the first year of the Dictatorship the only real enemies of the régime were the politicians who found their occupation gone. But in Serbia every peasant is a politician; those political instincts are now beginning to feel starved. The same is true only to a less extent in Croatia, where the political education of the peasant had been very thoroughly begun by Stephen Raditch. Even the sharpest critics of the old system complain that the new one places too great a responsibility on the King.

THE NEW PATRIOTISM

Some of the first benefits of the clean sweep of politics made on January 6, 1929, are beginning to be lost. The graft of the political parties is being replaced by the graft of the clan and family. The Serbs are essentially a clannish people. In Belgrade a man relies for success and advancement far less on his own merits and efforts than on what is called "protection." In the old days to get Government contracts or concessions a man had to be either a Radical or a Democrat. Now a whole network of more intimate and personal relations has grown up.

The second great grievance is the forcible suppression of every symbol of Serbian or Croatian nationality in order to make way for the growth of a purely Yugoslav patriotism. This was felt at first more in Croatia than in Serbia, in such actions as the removal by the police of the wreaths with Croatian colours which had been placed on Raditch's grave; but latterly Serbian feelings have been very painfully affected at the thought of the Serbian regiments having to surrender the Colours under which they had fought in so many battles.

The suppression of democratic institutions and of old nationalities constitutes the main basis of popular discontent. But criticism has lately extended to certain things which are incidental to the exercise of the Dictatorship, such as the administration of public funds, which is held to be extravagant. The State taxes are now collected more rigorously and more punctually than they used to be, and since local administration has been transferred to the provincial authorities there has been an increase in the taxes raised locally. The people see money being spent lavishly on what they regard as "eye-wash," such as the Sokol Congress in June. The large extension of the Government propaganda organization and the secret service is also viewed with disfavour. The latter is detested not only for what it costs the State but also for the demoralizing effect which it has on social relations.

Apart from the distinct improvement in the working of the Administration, the most notable characteristics of the present situation in Yugoslavia are, first, the enormous effort being made by King Alexander through the army, the schools, the laws, the Sokol organization, by means of propaganda in the Press and elsewhere, as well as by police control and a hundred other means of quiet pressure, to change the ways of thought of the people, to eradicate the old party and regional associations and traditions, and to substitute a new homogeneous Yugoslav mentality; and, secondly, the stubborn resistance which is being made by the people to the change.

The struggle goes on almost invisibly, but here and there its eddies can be seen. A number of the persons who were appointed members of the new Provincial Councils declined to serve on them. Many people still dislike to identify themselves with the régime; they feel that it is unpopular and believe that it will not last long. Others pay lip-service to the Dictatorship, but express their misgivings privately to their intimate friends. The proclamation of July 4 was followed up by a series of speeches delivered by the Prime Minister, General Jivkovitch, in the course of a provincial tour, in which he told his hearers that passive acceptance of the new order was not enough, and that every citizen must work wholeheartedly to make the King's ideas a reality.

It is impossible to foresee the outcome of the struggle, but it will be decided largely by the measure of success with which the Dictatorship is able to cope with the present economic crisis. If it manages to make the country prosperous, the grumbles about its methods will find little echo. For this reason much will depend on whether the Government is successful in concluding the loan for which it has been negotiating for some time past with Messrs. Rothschild and other foreign banks, in order to complete the stabilization of the currency and to assist economic development. Its conclusion would not only strengthen the Government's position materially, but it would be regarded in the country as a mark of confidence abroad in the Dictatorship and would be a powerful moral asset to it.

YUGOSLAV MILITARY FESTIVITIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 8

The Yugoslav military festivities were continued to-day at Topola, the home of the Karageorgevitch family, where the Patriarch opened the new Church of the Sepulchre, on Mount Oplenatz. The building of this church, which is in Byzantine style, was begun by King Peter, and he is buried there.

The skeleton of Karageorge, the first Serbian leader, which was in the old church of Topola, was then transported to the new church. The coffin was raised by King Alexander, the Princes Arsene and Paul, and the Prime Minister and four peasants of Torpola. Afterwards all the Serbian Army flags, for which Yugoslav flags were substituted on Saturday, were brought into the church, where they will be kept.

The skeleton of Karageorge, who was killed in 1817, was exhumed on August 31. The bones are said to be in a good state of preservation, and the skull measures 52 centimetres in circumference.

The official agency issues a statement to the effect that MM. Koroshetz and Demetrovitch, the two Ministers who were away from Belgrade on September 4, when the homogenity of the new Cabinet was declared, have visited the Prime Minister and given their adhesion to this declaration.

NEW TURKISH PARTY

FETHY BEY'S POLICY OUTLINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 8

Fethy Bey, the leader of the new Liberal Republican Party, spoke at the Stadium, Smyrna, before a crowd estimated at 50,000, although the official *Milliet* says that only 5,000 people were present. There was no disorder, and Fethy Bey had an excellent hearing.

He said that the Liberal Republican Party had been created with the consent of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The new party approved of the railway construction in Anatolia, but disagreed with the system adopted by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister. Three contracts made with Belgian, Swedish, and German groups constituted too heavy a burden on the Turkish taxpayer. The contract concluded with the Swedes assured the latter a net profit of 20 per cent., and the profit of the Germans was even more.

With regard to the entry of the foreign capital into Turkey, Fethy Bey said it was necessary first to stabilize the Turkish currency. At present the rate of interest prevailing in towns and villages was far too high, ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. Such a situation spelt economic ruin. Discussing State monopolies, Fethy Bey said he favoured the suppression of the petrol, sugar, and Constantinople port monopolies, and recommended an investigation into the working of the tobacco monopoly.

Meanwhile the official *Milliet* prints prominently an important article by Mahmud Bey, Deputy for Seerd, in which he warns the public against believing the reports that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, by allowing the formation of the new Liberal Republican Party, is desirous of causing the downfall of Ismet Pasha's Government. He goes on to say that Mustapha Kemal Pasha's name must not be mixed up in politics, and concludes with a barely veiled threat towards the new party.

DEATH OF MGR. VASS

POST-WAR POLICY OF HUNGARY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 8

Mgr. Joseph Vass, acting Prime Minister of Hungary and Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, was found dead in bed this morning. Death was due to a stroke. The death of Mgr. Vass at the age of 53 is a heavy loss to Hungary. He was one of the ablest men in the Government, and for some years had acted as Prime Minister whenever Count Bethlen was absent from Budapest. The funeral will be on Friday.

Mgr. Vass and Count Klebelsberg, the Minister of Education, were the two side-pillars of the "Government of Unity," which, under Count Bethlen's premiership, has governed Hungary for nearly 10 years. These two—men of large ideas and abundant energy and independence—helped more than any others to shape the internal policy of the Government. Their aim has been essentially to make the diminished Hungary left by the Treaty of Trianon a model among the smaller States of South-Eastern Europe, able to impose itself on its neighbours by the superiority of its institutions and the high cultural level of its citizens.

Joseph Vass was of humble origin, and had the thick-set body and square features of the typical Hungarian peasant farmer. He was born on April 25, 1877, at Sarvar, in Hungary, studied philosophy, theology, and Church law at the University of Budapest, and continued his studies for seven years in Rome. After his return home he worked as a priest in the country; he was then appointed rector of the St. Emmerich Student Hostel of the University of Budapest, which owes to him the erection of a new building. He lectured in almost every town in Hungary, contributed to numerous newspapers, and devoted himself particularly to organizing the Catholic People's Association in Hungary. During Bela Kun's reign of terror the Student Hostel of St. Emmerich was seized, and Vass, in order to escape sentence of death, had to remain in hiding in the country. After the collapse of the Bolshevists he took an active part in political reconstruction, and was elected to the Budapest Town Council and also to the first National Assembly. In August, 1919, he was appointed Professor at the University of Budapest. The following year he joined the Government as Food Minister, but later became Minister of Education and Public Worship, and since 1922 Minister of Social Welfare and Labour.

To him Hungary owes the extension of elementary schools, a building law for the solution of the housing question, and the organization of an extensive scheme of relief for Hungarian towns in distress. He also devoted himself to the problems of war invalids, war widows and orphans, the protection of workers, child welfare, and measures against epidemics. When the Emperor Charles made his first attempt to return to Hungary on Easter Eve, 1921, Mgr. Vass happened to be at Szombathely, and he conducted the negotiations with his Majesty till the arrival of the then Prime Minister, Teleki, who continued them on the same lines, and succeeded in persuading the Emperor to desist from his plan.

In addition to many articles and essays, Mgr. Vass published a Hungarian translation of the Confessions of St. Augustine.

Our Paris Correspondent reports that the second phase of the French Army autumn manœuvres in LORRAINE began on Sunday night, and will end with a grand review at Lunéville to-morrow.

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

MR. HUGHES'S ATTITUDE CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 8

Speculation as to the likely date of the opening of the special Session of the Federal Parliament to deal with the financial situation favours the first week in November. The sub-Committee of the Cabinet, which is to meet on Friday, will, it is believed, fix the actual date.

The programme of the Cabinet is expected to depend largely on the outcome of the conference of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, which will be held in Melbourne to-morrow, and at which the powerful Australian Workers' Union will demand the maintenance of the present arbitration awards and that there should be no dismissals of staff by the Federal or State Governments.

Disappointment is expressed at the prominence given in the London Press to Mr. Hughes's diatribes, which for the time being are directed against Sir Otto Niemeyer. Mr. Hughes has long been relegated to the background by the leading daily newspapers in Australia.

Proof of this is afforded by their treatment of Mr. Hughes's pamphlet on which the London comment is apparently based. While the Sydney Labour daily newspaper which has been engaged in vicious propaganda against Sir Otto Niemeyer gave copious extracts the Sydney *Morning Herald* published only three paragraphs. The Melbourne *Argus* did not notice the pamphlet for two days and then printed a very brief summary. The *Age* ignored it altogether.

It is necessary to acquaint those in Great Britain who are watching Australia's efforts to rehabilitate her financial position with the truth about Mr. Hughes. He is a politically spent force. This is not only shown by the failure of his efforts to create an interest in the new Australian Party, but by his declining prestige at Canberra, where his following is so exiguous as to be almost unnoticeable.

Archbishop Mannix, departing from his custom to strike at parties rather than persons, administered a severe rebuke to Mr. Hughes in a statement which is given great prominence in this evening's *Herald*. Referring to the financial situation in a speech in an industrial suburb yesterday, the Archbishop declared that there must be sacrifices both by capitalists and wage-earners. A *Herald* representative asked him a question regarding the unfavourable messages telegraphed abroad, and the Archbishop replied: "Men like Mr. Hughes do a great deal of harm. His advice to the workers to fight for the maintenance of the present standard of living is wrong. The Arbitration Court awards must be reviewed; costs must come down."

Discussing Sir Otto Niemeyer, the Archbishop said that undoubtedly his visit had done much good. He had roused Australians to a sense of their danger.

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Sept. 8.—Sir Otto Niemeyer and Mr. Kershaw arrived here to-day from Australia. They attended a meeting of the Executive Council this morning. During his stay in New Zealand Sir Otto will be the guest of Lord Bledisloe, the Governor-General, and Lady Bledisloe.—*Reuter.*

EXPLORING THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE

PLANS FOR BALLOON ASCENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 8

A Swiss scientist and member of the Brussels University, Professor Peccard, is now at Augsburg, in Bavaria, where he is awaiting favourable wind and weather to attempt a voyage by balloon to heights hitherto unknown to man. The enterprise has been made possible by the grant of 400,000 francs [£2,850] from a Belgian national fund for scientific research. Professor Peccard hopes to reach a height of from 16,000 to 18,000 metres [52,500ft. to 59,300ft.].

The greatest height hitherto reached is 12,945 metres [45,500ft.] by the American, Captain Gray, who was killed in attempting to rise to still greater altitudes. Professor Peccard has built a hermetically sealed aluminium ball, which will take the place of the ordinary basket in which aeronauts make ascents. In this ball, which is fitted as a physical laboratory and incorporates every precaution that human foresight can devise, he hopes to study in the remote regions of the upper atmosphere the cosmic radiation, electric currents, and other phenomena.

The balloon, which has a diameter of 30 metres [98ft.] and a capacity of 14,000 cubic metres [about 460,000 cubic feet], was built at the factory of Messrs. Neidinger at Augsburg. In order to allow for the expansion of the gas the envelope will only be filled with 8,200 cubic metres of hydrogen. The sphere is made of welded sheet-aluminium, 3.5 millimetres [3-20in.] thick and is 2.10 metres [6ft. 10in.] in diameter. It has two manholes for exit and entrance and several small windows of glass 5 centimetres [about 2in.] thick for observation purposes. It is just big enough to contain Professor Peccard and his assistant, M. Kipfer, and their instruments. There are parachutes for the two occupants and a smaller one for the aluminium ball itself.

The ball has been tested to withstand an atmospheric pressure much greater than any which Professor Peccard expects to encounter. Half of the exterior is painted black, the dull silver of the aluminium being left untouched on the other half. This is for the regulation of the internal temperature. If the occupants feel too warm they propose to turn the aluminium half towards the sun; if they feel too cold they would place the black-painted surface, with its superior powers of absorption, between themselves and the sun's rays. Only their legs, as Professor Peccard says, might be in some danger of freezing, as the lower part of the aluminium ball cannot by any means be exposed to the sun.

MEXICO AND CHURCH PROPERTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7

As a first step towards the nationalization of Protestant as well as Roman Catholic Church property in Mexico the Mexican Government has filed in the District Court a petition for the nationalization of property of the Methodist Episcopal Church. If the petition is successful 14 buildings belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico City alone will become the property of the nation. Hitherto, although Roman Catholic property has been nationalized, under the law which applies equally to all Church property of whatever denomination, Protestant churches have been accorded special privileges. The change in this state of affairs has been expected for some time.

ENGAGEMENT WITH KURDISH REBELS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 8

It is officially announced that the Turkish offensive against Kurdish rebels on Mount Ararat has been resumed. The Turkish troops advanced from Kabak Tepe in a northerly direction, and at first encountered fierce resistance. Eventually, it is stated, the Kurds retired towards Persia.

It is learnt from a trustworthy source that Persia is decidedly unwilling to cede Mount Ararat to Turkey in exchange for territory farther south. Persia continues, however, to collaborate with Turkey in order that the Kurdish rising may be suppressed.

THE FEDERATION OF EUROPE

GENEVA DISCUSSION OF M. BRIAND'S PLAN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 8

The meeting convened by M. Briand to discuss the best way of proceeding farther with his plan of European Federation was held in the Secretariat building this afternoon. It lasted about three hours, and was attended by representatives of all European States in the League, most of whom spoke. The upshot of the conference was that M. Briand will introduce a resolution on the subject as soon as he has an opportunity in the Assembly, which is expected to be on Thursday.

There was general accord about the desirability of the scheme, but little agreement as to methods, and it is commonly expected that the net result, so far as this Assembly is concerned, will be the appointment of a committee to study the whole project, and report upon it to the next Assembly.

The British attitude, which is understood to have been stated by Mr. Henderson at this evening's meeting, has been that the whole League, and not merely its European members, must be consulted, and that whatever is done must be contained within the framework of the League.

One or two points have emerged from the informal conversations that have been held at Geneva during the last two or three days. One is that very few States would care to proceed with the plan if Great Britain were to have no part in it, and, therefore, in view of the British reluctance to have anything to do with an exclusively European political body, nothing in the way of a new political union is in the least likely to arise from the present discussion. It has even been humorously remarked that the most that can come of it is a common postage stamp for Europe. The jest, at any rate, indicates the direction in which the only possible development of greater unity lies.

The French Government has issued in Geneva in bound form, all the documents relative to M. Briand's scheme. A final memorandum summarizes the points of agreement and disagreement in the various replies received by the French Government.

LORD CECIL'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 8

Lord Cecil contributed to the *Petit Journal* yesterday an article in which he analyses various aspects of M. Briand's proposal for the Federation of Europe and expresses his view on the British attitude towards it.

He accepts M. Briand's theory of the unity of Europe not only as a simple geographical expression, but as denoting a common mentality, but he cannot agree that the time is ripe for the Federation of Europe on the lines of the constitution of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Australia. The differences of race, of language, of religion, and the influence of tradition are too great to be swept aside in a moment. Moreover, *Europa contra mundum* would be a more formidable menace to peace than the rivalry of nation against nation. Even if that rivalry were to be feared only in the economic sphere, the fiscal Union of Europe, with its inevitable tariff barriers, would be a danger to the world.

One thing, at all events, is clear, Lord Cecil adds, and that is that no British Government could enter into a European system which had any appearance of a Continental *bloc* antagonistic to any other group, Continental or international. If the average Englishman were given the choice of joining a European Federation, or of maintaining a system of Anglo-American cooperation, he would certainly choose the latter alternative. Friendship with the United States ought always to be a cardinal point in the foreign policy of Great Britain. The fact that the British Empire is, in effect, a federation of closely allied free nations is another reason why Great Britain cannot enter an exclusively European organization. The solution of the problem which Lord Cecil offers is the formation of a European section of the League of Nations, which should take the form of a permanent European Committee called into existence by the authority of the League, and responsible to the League Council or the Assembly.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE AT SAN SEBASTIAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 8

Business and pleasure are as usual here to-day, and it seems difficult to believe that the life of the city was as completely paralysed as it was on Saturday. The Queen and her daughters drove through the town, and King Alfonso spent the morning at the Yacht Club. The bay is full of yachts for the international regattas. The Infantas Beatrice and Maria Cristina put their names down for the tennis tournament. The Prime Minister, General Berenguer, passed a quiet day.

San Sebastian has a reputation for being the birthplace of political combinations, and there can be little doubt that the King will employ the coming days in considering whether the Berenguer Cabinet shall carry through the elections or that that task should be entrusted to some other combination. Despite rumours to the contrary, there is no evidence that his Majesty's confidence in General Berenguer is in any way shaken. The Berenguer Cabinet is probably the strongest neutral Ministry that could be formed.

THE FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 8

The strike committee of the workers' unions affiliated to the C.G.T. in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area has decided to accept the terms offered by M. Laval, the Minister of Labour, for the settlement of the textile strike. These terms will be submitted to a joint meeting of the unions to-morrow.

The employers' consortium has as yet made no reply to M. Laval's offers.

LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO COPENHAGEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 8

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) and his party will conclude their visit to Copenhagen to-morrow, when they will leave for England *via* Esbjerg.

To-day the Lord Mayor visited the shipyards and other places of interest in the city, and made a tour of the harbour. He was entertained at luncheon by the harbour authorities. In the afternoon he attended a reception at the British Legation. This evening Sir William Waterlow and his party were the guests of the Merchants' Guild at dinner.

Messrs. Fraser, Binning, and Durham, the officials of the CALCUTTA totalisator, who were arrested in connexion with the recent robbery at the Turf Club, were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, as no evidence had been produced to justify him in framing a charge.

ELECTION PROSPECTS IN GERMANY

NATIONAL SOCIALISTS IN WURTEMBURG

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

STUTTGART, SEPT. 8

A stay of several weeks in the staid southern State of Wurtemburg provides a quiet introduction to the German election campaign. Wurtemburg, like several other economically well-balanced areas where the Clerical Centre Party have a stronghold, presents a relatively simple problem. Its Swabian inhabitants, hard-working, practical, thrifty, like their near relations on the Swiss side of Lake Constance, are not easily carried away by wild talk. They have too much at stake; they are too busy looking after the prosperity, which they feel they owe to a common-sense realization of values, denied, for instance, to their Bavarian neighbours. There are Wurtemburgers who contend that the big neighbouring State would be better off if every Bavarian farmer was not intent on being a squire or remaining one if he had previously attained that—in Germany—broadly applicable distinction. The Swabians, at any rate, are content to be farmers; they are building up industries in their towns, and making of Stuttgart a city which in the opinion of many is destined to become the real capital of Southern Germany.

Wurtemberg has been wont to give about three-quarters of its votes for the Centre, the Democrats, the People's Party, the Socialists, and the Communists, and about a quarter to the Nationalist and Fascist Right. It is not expected to change much, so that the bulk of its votes will probably go to the parties behind the Brüning Government and to the Socialists, the Communists perhaps retaining their one seat.

Even Wurtemberg has been unable this time to avoid at any rate noticing the National Socialists [Fascists], whose uneasiness and assertiveness are the outstanding feature of this campaign. The "Nazi" procession may consist mostly of youths, many of them under voting age, but they make up in noise what they lack in years. In the quiet cathedral town of Ulm, at the crossroads below the Close, there stands day after day a "Nazi" newspaper seller, clad in a khaki drill uniform, riding breeches, shirt, and cap. You may pass a dozen times without seeing him sell a paper, but the uniform and the leisure are typical of the present "Nazi" campaign. It is unlikely that the "Nazis" will make much impression in Wurtemberg. If they double their poll of 1928 they will not obtain a seat, although 42,000 votes would be a useful contribution towards the 60,000 necessary for a seat on the Reich list. It is on the Reich list, which in 1928 provided them with six out of 12 seats, that the fruits of the National Socialist activities throughout the country may be expected to show at the coming elections.

W. AUSTRALIAN GROUP SETTLEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), SEPT. 8

The fifth assessment of the Western Australian Group Settlements Valuation Board deals with 244 holdings, which brings the total number of settlements valued to date to 1,046. The expenditure on these 1,046 holdings totalled £3,292,175. The Board's valuation is £1,116,505, leaving £2,175,670 to be written off.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE

MEDICAL SUPPLIES EXHAUSTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8

The President of the Dominican Republic was given Dictator's powers by a special Act of the Legislature to-day so that he might be completely free to devise relief measures for the victims of the hurricane. His first act was to expedite the clearing of the streets, and to call up civilians to assist the firemen, soldiers, and convicts in the work.

About 1,300 persons have already been inoculated with anti-typhoid serum, but more than 1,000 of those lying injured in improvised hospitals have gangrene or other infections. The delivery of food, medicines, and other supplies has again been made difficult by another rising of the Ozama River after the heavy rains yesterday. The American Red Cross received word from the American Minister at Santo Domingo this morning that the medical supplies from San Juan, Haiti, and Cuba were exhausted. Army and Navy aeroplanes are to be sent immediately with 5,000lb. of surgical dressings, anti-toxin, and anaesthetics from either New York or Washington to the island.

The United States Weather Bureau at Washington issued a warning to-day of a new disturbance in the Caribbean, 200 miles south of Santo Domingo, which was moving west to north-west at 12 to 14 miles an hour. The warning said the centre would probably pass near Jamaica or the extreme south-west of Haiti on Tuesday, and advised vessels near its path to exercise caution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SEPT. 8

The corporation decided to-day to organize an Island Fund to relieve the distress in Dominica and Santo Domingo. The corporation is starting the fund with £100.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

C.P.R. RELIEF EFFORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, SEPT. 8

Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, before leaving here to-day on his annual inspection of the Western lines, announced that one of the factors which the directors and himself intended to consider on their present trip was an endeavour to improve the general employment situation. The policy of the company in both the East and West was to carry on any building programme which would in the ordinary course be proceeded with in the next year or two. The company was now employing thousands of men on the Western branches on construction and betterment work.

Unemployment insurance will be one of the chief topics to be discussed at the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which opened at Regina (Saskatchewan) to-day.

Count Ciano and the Countess Ciano, formerly Signorina Edda Mussolini, were received in private audience by the Pope yesterday. Count Ciano and his wife are leaving to-day for SHANGHAI, where the Count has been appointed Italian Consul-General. It is hoped that this visit will be followed by a visit by Signor Mussolini to the Vatican.

Telegrams in Brief

As a result of the inquiry into the espionage affair in BULGARIA two more Army officers have been arrested.

Forty-seven British firms are represented at the twenty-third UTRECHT Fair, which was opened yesterday by M. Graadt van Roggen.

For the first time since 1910 a Dutch squadron, comprising the cruiser Java and the destroyers Evertsen and De Ruijter, is paying an official visit to FREMANTLE, Western Australia. The squadron leaves for Adelaide on Saturday.

A squadron of Italian reconnaissance aeroplanes, under the command of Colonel Fougier, left UDINE on Friday on a tour of the Balkan States. The squadron will take part in the international aerobatics competition at Bucharest.

King Ferdinand and Queen Maria, the two new flotilla leaders built for the Rumanian Navy at Naples, arrived at CONSTANTZA on Sunday. They are of 1,950 tons displacement, with a speed of 36 knots, and carry five 120mm. guns and two torpedo tubes.

A Reuter telegram from PHILADELPHIA says Major John O. Donaldson was killed here on Sunday, when his aeroplane crashed while he was giving an acrobatic flying exhibition. Major Donaldson was credited with eight victories against German airmen during the War.

Numan Rifaat Bey, Under-Secretary of State at the Turkish Foreign Office, stopped in SOFIA to visit M. Liaptcheff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, on his way back from Berlin to Angora. It is understood that the prospects of a Convention of Judicial Assistance between the two countries were discussed.

It is announced in Paris that during the night of September 4-5 bandits attacked a public building in the Province of Chulou, in COCHIN-CHINA. Eighteen of them were arrested. On the following night a number of suspects were caught by the police in a house near HANOI after a fight with the police, in which one of the suspects, believed to be the instigator of recent murders and robberies, was killed.

CANADIAN SESSION OPENED

TARIFF AMENDMENT FORESHADOWED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, SEPT. 8

Amendments to the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff were foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne read by Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, at the opening of the seventeenth Dominion Parliament to-day.

The necessity for dealing with exceptional economic conditions and with the resultant unemployment (Lord Willingdon said) has induced me to summon you at an earlier date than would otherwise be necessary. Measures will be submitted for your consideration, including amendments to the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff which, it is anticipated, will do much to meet the unusual conditions now prevailing.

The Government proposes to curtail imports and safeguard the home market for Canadian producers. Upward revision of the tariff is expected on textiles, motor-cars, dairy products, farm implements, and boots and shoes, while the countervailing duties against the United States will be rescinded.

ENGLISHMAN MISSING IN THE ALPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 8

A British tourist, Mr. W. S. Newton, of Sheffield, who was staying at the Hotel Bellevue at Andermatt, has been missing since Tuesday last, when he set out to climb the Gurschen peak (9,423ft.), which is an easy ascent for an experienced climber. Mr. Newton had an ice axe and climbing shoes. Search parties have failed to find him.

Other Foreign News on following page

BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE, W.2 PARK 1200

SUMMER PRICES *for* FURS *definitely* END Saturday Sept. 13th.

Bradleys Chepstow Place Ltd London, W.2. Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

This very attractive Model in beige-dyed Squirrel is priced 59 GNS

Bradleys' Buyers have now returned from Paris and new collections of Models in Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Hats, Blouses, Lingerie, etc., are being displayed in their Salons at Chepstow Place.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

CONGRESS AGENTS AT WORK

STIRRING UP STRIFE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8

The persistence and severity of the attacks by Afghan border tribesmen upon the militia post at Kharlachi, at the head of the Kurram valley, and upon the villagers in that region have now induced the political authorities to call in military assistance. The militia, assisted by *chigas* (armed bands) from the same villages as furnish the *personnel* of the militia, gamely faced and repelled a series of attacks on Saturday and the following night, and there were hopeful signs that

the enemy intended retiring. Then came trustworthy reports that Congress agents had promised the Afghans 1,000 rupees a day and food supplies if they would continue the fight, and the attacks began again. This concerns the battle ground on the right and left banks of the Kurram River where it runs out from the Afghan hills.

Meanwhile came news from Peiwar Kotal that the Jaji sections of Afghans were trying to stir up the leaders of the Afghan clans in that region. Into the midst of this situation troops and guns have now hurried up from Kohat. Their difficulty in dealing with the aggressors is that the latter are Afghan nationals who operate just outside their own border and cannot be touched within it. The problem is the most perplexing the Government of India has ever had to face there. The whole border has been saturated with propaganda about the Sarda (Child Marriage) Act and the excitement about it among our own tribes appears almost equalled by that among the contiguous Afghans.

The Child Marriages Bill as originally introduced in the Legislative Assembly by the admirable Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda, according to the regular procedure for Private Bills, provided merely that marriages of Hindu girl children should be invalid. It was accordingly referred to a Select Committee almost wholly Hindu in composition and it emerged from it no longer a preventive measure but a penal one, and applying not only to Hindus but to all communities. The Moslem members of the Assembly on the report stage reminded the President that no private Bill could be introduced without the Viceroy's previous sanction, and, as a point of order, urged that this Bill was so fundamentally altered in Select Committee that it was in effect a new measure requiring fresh sanction.

Mr. Patel, then President of the Assembly, overruled the Moslem members. Thereupon they fought the Bill to the utmost. Their objection was that the Legislature would if it passed the Bill interfere in a matter already regulated by their religious law. Moreover, where no one suggested that their practice under that law needed reform the prospect aroused to the depths all that feeling of apprehension for the safety of their cultural autonomy which lies at the bottom of Moslem fears for their communal future under any scheme of government by ballot in India. The efforts to force through this Bill they regarded as a justification of their fears of a Hindu majority.

The Government was in a very difficult position. Knowing that the Bill did not as a practical matter affect general Moslem customs, and believing possibly that the Moslem community would not, after their representatives had made their memorable protest, further bother their minds about the subject, it assisted the passage of the Bill. The enactment of the Bill caused only temporary excitement among Moslems in India. Nothing checked their tendency to pursue their endeavours for its overturn as much as the discovery that Congress had financed certain small extremist sections of their community.

FRONTIER EXCITEMENT

Now all along the frontier from the homes of the Utman Khels and Mohmands northward of Peshawar to the Mahsuds of Waziristan, revolting tribes who have sent in their demands or statements of the reasons for revolt have insisted on the repeal of the Sarda Act, and on the non-interference of the Government in religious matters, and either on the release of the imprisoned Congress leaders, or more specifically on the release of Abdul Ghafuar Khan, who was arrested on April 24 for his troublesome activities about Charsadda, north of Peshawar.

Abdul Ghafuar Khan in his own right is domiciled on his own land somewhere near Charsadda. He has long been a politically restless character. At Christmas he accepted an invitation to attend the Lahore Congress. There the Congress leaders paid him tremendous attention, and on his return to the Frontier Province he forthwith embarked on a hot anti-Government agitation on Congress lines, touring energetically up and down the Province. For this purpose he is stated to have taken about a troop of boys and used them to give tableaux representing police atrocities and the oppression of revenue collectors and so forth.

The Congress Working Committee at its meeting at Delhi on August 22 passed a resolution congratulating Abdul Ghafuar Khan on his Congress agitation on the Frontier Province. From Malakand to Wana every village is now watching to see what punishment the Government will impose on the Tirah clans for their recent descent upon the Peshawar Plain in which every section of them took part. If condign punishment is not inflicted, every tribesman will conclude that the Government has lost its power or is afraid.

The obvious course is now at last to extend to Tirah that development of the Sandeman policy which of late years has been applied throughout Waziristan. We cannot indefinitely leave these hillmen alone. A recent forestry report, for instance, has shown that the hill country about Peshawar is being denuded of forest trees owing to their being cut down by the tribesmen to make profit from Peshawar city and other centres, and this, unless checked, can only intensify the economic stress which admittedly is the chief cause of the tribesman's abiding zeal for invasion of the wealthy plains he can see from the hills. The enormous number of troops demanded for Peshawar when the Afridis invaded the plain provided a new revelation of the magnitude of the threat which the inhabitants of Tirah constitute.

The good effect of the Sandeman policy of control and introduction of civilizing influences in Waziristan speaks for itself. Six years ago you could not move along the roads there until troops had gone out in the morning to positions commanding every yard of them. By this spring one could freely make a holiday motoring tour about any or all the roads there, and with the route not guarded by troops, but policed by khassadars, or irregular police recruited from the tribal villages.

But an extension of this policy requires ample finance, and the public revenues of India are severely straitened by the depression of trade. In the present temper of the tribes it would involve a heavy military campaign, and the adventure, if, despite these obstacles, it were undertaken, might provoke incalculable reverberations. These were doubtless some of the perplexities debated by the conference of the high political and military authorities at Peshawar on Saturday. The deliberations evidently produced a speedy agreement, for they ended the day they began, and the members of the conference who went from Simla returned by train on Sunday.

DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY

HINDU-MOSLEM TENSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 8

Fresh disturbances broke out in the Dharavi suburb in Bombay on Sunday evening in connexion with the clash between Hindus and Moslems over the Ganpati day procession. When a Hindu procession, numbering 300 persons, was returning from the seashore where the idol had been immersed, a large crowd of Moslems, which had previously collected at the Mosque, suddenly sallied out armed with *lathis* (clubs) and other weapons and rushed towards the procession shouting "Allah ho Akbar." A fight was stopped by a police officer who fired several revolver shots. The Moslems returned to the Mosque while the members of the procession disappeared down the lanes. A few stray assaults on individuals occurred until night.

The excitement continues, and large contingents of Khilafat volunteers and Congress volunteers are pouring into the suburb from the city. The tension has spread to the Moslem quarter of Bombay city, where the police are standing to in case of disorders. The total casualties since the trouble began are three dead and 26 injured, who were removed to hospital.

Conditions in the Islampur area in the Satara district are still unsettled. It is still considered unsafe for officers to move about without adequate protection. Before the outbreak much hostility was displayed towards Government officers, a deputy collector being stranded in the jungle by peasants who unyoked the bullocks from his cart, while a revenue officer who was camping in temple premises had his kit removed on his showing reluctance to leave. The revolt has been fomented by bands of people who toured the villages with seditious pamphlets and poems.

RELEASE OF PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8

The Government of the United Provinces, in conjunction with the Government of India, last night gave instructions for the release this morning of Pandit Motilal Nehru for reasons of health.

Mr. Measures, superintendent of police, motored to Naini gaol at 7.30 a.m. and found the Pandit having his morning tea. The Pandit finished his tea and shaved hurriedly, and after a conference with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, proceeded with the superintendent to his home at Anandbhawan, where the inmates were informed telephonically from the gaol of his release as the car entered the gates. Otherwise there was complete secrecy. His daughter and grand-daughter were the first to greet him, and declared that he had lost a stone in weight. He does not intend to take part in politics for the present, and will retire to Mussoorie to recuperate. The news of his release spread through Allahabad immediately and hundreds visited him inquiring about his health.

THE DACCA TRAIN ACCIDENT

RAILS TAMPERED WITH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8

The accident to the Dacca mail train, in which four persons were killed and 54 injured, was due to the removal of fish-plates and spiles from one of the railway lines by some unknown persons.

The train was equipped with headlights, and the driver, seeing the rail had been tampered with, applied the brakes as the train was approaching the bridge. The engine and first two coaches passed safely over the break in the line, but the third coach crashed against the bridge abutment and overturned into a culvert, landing upside down with the body detached from the underframe. The other coaches remained upright as the train was brought to a standstill, and nearly all the casualties were in the overturned vehicle. Panic ensued in the darkness among the passengers, but it was presently subdued and all helped to extricate the victims of the accident.

An inquiry is being held, but as yet there is no evidence as to who tampered with the rails. There was nobody travelling in the train whose presence would suggest a political origin for the outrage.

INVALIDS

Lord Rathcreedan, who was taken ill in the boat on the way to South Africa last month, when beginning a world tour with Lady Rathcreedan, arrived back in England yesterday in the Windsor Castle. It was stated last night that he was improving but was still very weak.

It was stated last night that there was no change in the condition of Sir Richard Barnett, who has had a relapse after pneumonia.

No change was reported last night in the condition of Canon Newbolt, of St. Paul's.

The condition of Mr. H. Gosling, M.P., was stated yesterday to remain unchanged.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

DISAGREEMENT ENDED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 8

The Council of the League of Nations went straight to work upon the Palestine Mandate at the opening sitting of its sixtieth session this morning. The work of the Mandates Commission was praised in moderate terms by the *rapporteur*, M. Procopé (Finland), who laid emphasis on all those passages in its much criticized report which had been favourable to the Mandatory Power.

Mr. Henderson, speaking on behalf of Great Britain, said he had no difficulty in agreeing to the resolution now submitted to the Council by the *rapporteur*. By this resolution the British Government is requested "to adopt such measures as it thinks fit to give effect to the recommendations and conclusions" of the Mandates Commission. So the controversy between the Commission and the British Government may be regarded as closed, though the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, M. van Rees, seemed to indicate its possible revival when he pointed out that it was for the Commission itself to examine the British Government's observations of August 2, and "to make such reservations as it considered necessary."

M. Procopé began by briefly recapitulating the events of the last year in Palestine. He pointed out the exceptional difficulties of the Mandatory Power, and also of the Commission, in reporting upon the manner in which its trust had been executed. He concurred with the Commission's opinion that Jewish anxieties ought to be allayed by the statement made on behalf of Great Britain that suspension of Jewish immigration was strictly temporary (Mr. Henderson afterwards explained that there had been no suspension of Jewish immigration as a whole, but only a temporary suspension of the issue of certificates under the Labour Schedule). British policy, he said, was not fairly open to the criticism that it had aimed at crystallizing the Jewish National Home at its present stage of development, or at rigidly stabilizing the public institutions of Palestine in their present form. The Mandates Commission had concluded that the Palestinian movement had in some small degree been intended to resist the policy of the Mandatory Power, but it had not said that it was a revolt against British authority.

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME

The *rapporteur* directed the Council's attention to the fact that the definition of the obligations imposed by the Mandate on the Mandatory Power was actually available in the statements made by the British Prime Minister and the British representative to the Mandates Commission, according to which the obligations laid down by the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population were of equal weight and in no sense irreconcilable. The ultimate objects were the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the establishment of self-governing institutions; but there was no time limit for their accomplishment. That entailed a sustained effort on the part of the Mandatory Power. M. Procopé then moved his resolution, of which the following is the essential part:—

"The Council of the League of Nations (*a*) decides to request the British Government to adopt such measures as it thinks fit to give effect to the recommendations and conclusions contained in the reports of the Commission and of the *rapporteur*, and to take the action suggested by the Commission in its observations on the annual report for 1929; (*b*) approves the conclusions of the Permanent Mandates Commission regarding the petitions examined by it, and instructs the Secretary-General to bring them in each case to the notice of the Mandatory Power and of the petitioner concerned."

MR. HENDERSON'S SPEECH

Mr. Henderson, looking well after his recent rest cure, said that his Government noted with appreciation the passages in the *rapporteur's* report which indicated that the difficulties of the task of the Mandatory Power were realized.

The *rapporteur*, he said, had pointed out that the remarks made by the Permanent Mandates Commission on the proper policy to be followed in the future in Palestine must not be looked upon as an attempt on the Commission's part to supplant the Mandatory Power in the exercise of the duties vested in the latter under the Mandate. Though, in their own defence before the world, and feeling the importance of removing any ground for misunderstanding that may exist, they felt it necessary to comment at some length upon detailed criticisms made by the Commission, the British Government recognized that it was the duty of the Permanent Mandates Commission to criticize, and it fully appreciated the Commission's attitude in this respect. It was the fixed determination of the British Government that its policy in Palestine should be governed by the two fundamental principles enunciated by the *rapporteur* in regard to the two sections of the population (as reported above). It had no hesitation in associating itself with the terms of the resolution with which the *rapporteur* concluded.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Mr. Henderson concluded: "A final word may be said as regards future policy, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry his Majesty's Government sent to Palestine Sir John Hope Simpson, an expert in land settlement and colonization, to report upon the present position in Palestine in regard to these matters, and in particular upon the question of immigration and development. Sir John Hope Simpson's report has now been received, and is under active consideration by his Majesty's Government; and it is their hope to present at no distant date a full statement of their intention with regard to future policy, and to communicate this statement to the Council at the earliest opportunity. His Majesty's Government trust that they will be able to announce their intention to adopt measures which will serve to promote good will between the two sections of the population, for they realize that without such good will the peace and prosperity of Palestine cannot be assured by any action of the Mandatory Power alone."

The representative of Persia, Hussein Khan Ala, regretted that the Commission had not laid sufficient emphasis on the Mandatory's obligation to safeguard the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities. He expressed his confidence in the Mandatory Power, and hoped the interests of his co-religionists would not be neglected. M. Marinkovitch (Yugoslavia) also put in a word on behalf of the Arabs, explaining that one-tenth of the population of his country were of the Moslem faith.

The resolution was adopted by the Council.

The Council then transacted business connected with the traffic in women in the Far East, economic affairs, the unification of laws and of bills of exchange, and the Greco-Bulgarian migration.

There were present at this morning's meeting:—Señor Zumeta (Venezuela), chairman; Mr. Henderson; M. Briand (France); Signor Grandi (Italy); Dr. Curtius (Germany); Mr. Yoshizawa (Japan); M. Procopé; Sir Robert Borden (Canada); Señor Quinones de Leon (Spain); M. Zaleski (Poland); M. Marinkovitch; Hussein Khan Ala; Señor Barreto (Peru); and Señor Aguero y Bethancourt (Cuba).

THE NEW PEKING GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, SEPT. 7

Yen Hsi-shan arrived here to-night. He is expected formally to assume office as head of the projected new Government in a day or two.

THE ANDREE FINDS

LAST VISIT TO THE CAMP

FRANKEL'S DEATH

(World Copyright Reserved)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 8

The relief ship Isbjörn has left Kvito (White Island) bound for Tromsö. Late to-night a final message from the ship was received here. Sudden fog and rapidly worsening weather conditions forced the relief party to decide upon immediate withdrawal. The message is as follows:—

ON BOARD THE ISBJORN, SEPT 8

We had scarcely got on board after our sunny Saturday when fog descended over the sea and quickly closed in on us. Visibility was only a few yards. During the night many signs gave us uneasiness, but Sunday morning was comparatively clear. We again made a landing in perfectly calm sea, but afterwards the fog came on again. Together with Skogvig I stepped up to the place where Andrée had camped in order to make a sketch map. We also visited the inland ice.

We have now made a last investigation of the camp. We found a sleeping-bag of reindeer skin against the outer short wall of the shelter. From the ice in the stores we dug out a third pair of snow-shoes. These were undamaged and clearly unused. We have swept snow once more over the place of discovery and have taken farewell of the scene of the tragedy of the Andrée party.

I discovered immediately south of the camping place a comparatively deep, small ravine and glacial stream. The conclusion may be drawn that the Andrée party had not lived through the winter of 1897. The site of their camp is on the north side of the cliff, protected from southern summer storms, but the ravine would have offered far better protection, especially during the winter. The remains of Andrée and Strindberg have already been identified. The body found by us is certainly that of Fränkel and he undoubtedly fell asleep in death on the spot where we found him, with plenty of food around him.

Suddenly the wind began to increase. We signalled to the Isbjörn with our flag. In a few minutes the weather became worse, the banks of fog grew, and were soon compact. With all our strength we rowed to the steamer, hoisted sail, and took the lifeboat on board. Against the hard north-west wind full speed ahead was signalled to the poor, damaged engines of our ship. This was the end of the short hospitality afforded us by the Polar Sea. Then followed raw cold, rain, and snow. We steered south-west.

We arranged and stowed away the Andrée material immediately we got under way. The waves were coming over the deck and the Isbjörn rolled heavily. We have made a coffin for the parts of the corpse of Fränkel.

It would never have been possible so quickly and thoroughly to have investigated the site of Andrée's camp unless it had been for the keen interest and understanding help of the crew of the Isbjörn, which consists of a selected band of experienced and able men.

STUBBENDORFF.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT TROMSO

(World Copyright Reserved)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TROMSO, SEPT. 8

A solemn and impressive memorial service was held here at 5 o'clock this afternoon in memory of the valiant dead of the Andrée Expedition. The church was filled to the last seat in the galleries. Among those who attended were the crew of the Bratvaag, headed by their skipper, the members of the Norwegian scientific expedition, Dr. Gunnar Horn and his colleagues, the officers and crew of the Michael Sars, the local authorities, the Consuls of a number of foreign Powers, and many old Arctic seamen.

The two oak coffins containing the remains of Andrée and Strindberg were placed in the chancel, covered by the Swedish flag, and on either side were Swedish and Norwegian flags. The coffins were surrounded by a splendour of flowers, chiefly in the Swedish blue and yellow and Norwegian red, blue, and white colours. Dean Nissen officiated, and his impressive sermon added to the emotion created by the fine rendering of the funeral service. The ceremony ended with the playing of the anthem "Sweden," the whole congregation standing. The coffins were then deposited in the crypt, where they will remain pending the arrival of the body of Fränkel.

The Michael Sars leaves to-night northward bound to meet the Isbjörn, which is expected here on Sunday or Monday next.

AWAITING THE RETURN OF THE ISBJORN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 8

Following the news of the finding of more Andrée relics the Prime Minister, M. Ekman, has been in communication with various authorities, including the Swedish scientists now at Tromsö, and also the commander of the gunboat Sevensksund, which is now in Tromsö harbour, having been sent thither to bring back the remains of Andrée and Strindberg. It has been ascertained that there is room on board the Sevensksund for the new finds, which include the body of Fränkel, and accordingly the gunboat has been ordered to await the arrival of the Isbjorn.

The relics brought back by the Isbjorn will first be examined by the commission of scientists at Tromsö, and afterwards will be transferred to the Sevensksund, which will then leave for Stockholm. Originally she had been expected here about September 14; her return will now be delayed for several days, as the Isbjorn is not expected at Tromsö before Sunday next. Meanwhile the arrangements for the funeral service here are under consideration.

POLITICAL NOTES

MR. MACDONALD'S PLANS

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The Prime Minister, who was expected back in London to-day, has decided not to return from Lossiemouth until to-morrow afternoon. He hopes to travel by air. It is now unlikely that there will be a meeting of the Cabinet until next week.

While it is the intention of Mr. MacDonald to concern himself chiefly with constitutional matters at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, it is understood that frequent use is likely to be made of the advice and knowledge of Lord Sankey on the important issues which will be discussed. Such procedure would not be without precedent. According to the official summaries of 1923 and 1926, the Lord Chancellor did not attend any meetings. In the summary for the 1921 Conference, Lord Birkenhead appears in the list of those who "attended meetings for the discussion of subjects which particularly concerned their respective Departments." Lord Loreburn spoke at the 1911 Conference on an Imperial Court of Appeal.

The Three-Party Committee which is investigating the finances of the Unemployment Insurance Fund met at the Ministry of Labour yesterday afternoon. The proceedings, which were private, lasted for about three hours. The Committee, which, it will be remembered, met for the first time some weeks ago, consists of Miss Bondfield (Minister of Labour) and Mr. Hartshorn (Lord Privy Seal), representing the Government; Sir Henry Betterton and Major Elliot, representing the Conservatives; and Mr. Ernest Brown and Mr. Foot, representing the Liberals. Yesterday Mr. Greenwood (Minister of Health) took the place of Mr. Hartshorn. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to report in time to assist the Government in the introduction of the new Unemployment Insurance Bill. At present the Unemployment Insurance Fund is about £50,000,000 in debt, and it is estimated that at the present rate of unemployment the existing borrowing powers (£60,000,000) will require to be extended before the end of the year.

At their meeting yesterday the Committee had before them statistics showing, in industrial groups and geographical areas, the unemployed and "unemployable" by categories, so that they were able to differentiate, by age categories and by efficiency categories, as to the likelihood of these persons obtaining employment in the future. It is understood that they also had before them figures showing the probable result of confining the Unemployment Insurance Fund to those who are likely to obtain employment again—the "temporarily unemployed"—leaving the others to be dealt with by a national fund. In this way it is felt that the Unemployment Insurance Fund might be placed on a sound actuarial basis, and, at the same time, the local rates relieved. The Committee called for further information after their discussion yesterday, and another meeting will be held soon.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN RUSSIA

SEVEN PERSONS SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 8

It is reported from Moscow that the Ogpu (Cheka) has shot without trial seven persons for irregularly obtaining from cooperative stores flour, sugar, fats, and other foodstuffs. The official announcement adds that the Ogpu arrested a number of cooperative employees and confined them in concentration camps for aggravating the difficulties respecting food by not observing a number of restrictions as to supplying applicants.

The Ogpu sent a "sweeping column" to Kronstadt to search for hoarded silver coins and food. The expedition found coins approximately worth 1,000 roubles [nominally £100] and also flour, sugar, and textiles, and arrested seven of the so-called hoarders.

The central committee of Komsomol (Communist Youth) has ordered the mobilization of 30,000 members of this organization for constant work in the Donetz coalmines. A similar mobilization has already been made among the collectivized peasants to counteract the mass desertion from the Donetz Basin. It is intended to send 50,000 such mobilized labourers into the Donetz mines.

NATIVE POLICY IN EAST AFRICA

NORTHERN RHODESIANS AND PARAMOUNTCY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, SEPT. 8

A memorandum drawn up by the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature on the White Paper on Native Policy in East Africa has been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his request. Originally the elected members had suggested sending a deputation to London.

The memorandum states that the trusteeship of the natives has been honourably exercised by the white settlers in Northern Rhodesia, while interference directed by an uninformed or misinformed authority thousands of miles away would only lead to resentment and antagonism. The colonists, it is said, may be forced to seek sympathy from neighbouring Colonies enjoying freer institutions and more equitable opportunities. Emphatic dissent is expressed from the doctrine of the paramountcy of native interests. The British settlers do not accept the Kenya White Paper of 1923, as paramountcy of native interests appears incompatible with justice, while the subordination of the interests of civilized Britons to the development of alien races, whose capability for substantial further advancement is not demonstrated, is declared to be contrary to natural law. That all proposals must be examined primarily from the standpoint of the native races is described as a policy directed to the disruption and ruin of the British Empire. It is claimed that the natives cannot be protected for ever.

Further, the memorandum states that the application of the policy of the White Paper would mean definite alterations to the prejudice of the white settlers. "Should it become evident (the memorandum proceeds) that the Imperial determination is not to be modified, those who still desire to remain in this territory will contemplate other political relationships under which equality of treatment of whites with natives will be justly maintained." It is added that, preferring to retain direct relationship with their own people and Government, the elected members seek a conference to prevent strife between blacks and whites.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION

POPULAR REJOICING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 8

The success of the revolution has been received with rejoicing throughout the Republic. The Junta is now in control of all 14 provinces. On the occasion of the swearing in of the provisional President and Ministers on the balcony of Government House in the historic Plaza de Mayo yesterday, a public holiday was decreed for to-day, and crowds now throng the streets. Colonel Emilio Kinkelin has been appointed secretary to the President, and General Justo Inspector-General of the Army.

The police are seeking several ex-Ministers and functionaries. Dr. Irigoyen, the former President, is still at La Plata. The Junta has given orders that he is to receive medical attention and to be at liberty to move anywhere. The Corps of Bomberos has been peacefully disarmed. The casualties during the attack on the military and civilian column were greater than was at first announced: 22 persons were killed in that and other clashes and more than 200 wounded. Among the houses sacked by the mob on Friday was that of Dr. Oyhanarte, the Foreign Minister.

It appears that Señor Botto, the former president of the Banco de la Nacion, was arrested by mistake and was released soon after with apologies.

THE PORT ADELAIDE STRIKE

MEN RETURNING TO WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 8

A special meeting of the Carters' and Drivers' Union held late to-night at Adelaide decided to order the men to return to work to-morrow. The seamen also met and resolved to place their dispute with the united disputes committee and to withdraw representatives from the Port Adelaide Council of Action. Other unions are meeting to-morrow, and are also likely to resume work. It is practically certain that the waterside workers to-morrow will call off the strike.

More trade union members seceded to-day, including members of the Drivers' and Carters' Union, who went to places of employment and re-engaged. They ignored an earlier meeting of the union at which it was decided to continue the strike, and took charge of the vehicles which transported the goods. Some of those who attended the meeting afterwards joined the crowd, when stone-throwing occurred, for which one man was arrested. The windscreens of motor-lorries were broken, and one driver's head was cut. Troopers were called out and the mob dispersed.

Flour mill employees, who left work last week owing to intimidation, resumed work to-day, and timber workers are openly disagreeing with their union's decision to remain out. Seamen are still on strike, causing inter-State ships to be held up. Volunteers are working in all ships. It is estimated that the waterside workers lost £1,500 last week.

Senator Daly, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Executive Council, who arrived from Melbourne to-day, strongly advised the unionists to resume work, as every right-thinking person must recognize that to prolong the struggle would only intensify the misery of Port Adelaide. As a result of recent Commonwealth legislation, he said, the whole question could be referred to a conciliation committee if the union applied, and if the Port Adelaide men persisted in their present attitude there could be no conciliation, but only more chaotic conditions.

CAR'S PLUNGE INTO THE SCHELDT

LADY (ALLAN) HORNE DROWNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 8

Lady (Allan) Horne and a woman companion, whose identity is not yet known, but who is believed to be French, lost their lives by drowning last night when the motor-car in which they were travelling fell into the River Scheldt.

The car had come through Eastern Flanders as far as the pontoon at Sainte-Anne. In driving on to the boat which was to take it across the Scheldt to Antwerp the chauffeur, a man named Preedy, of London, was dazzled by the glare of the lights of the vehicle reflected in the water, and the car, instead of reaching the boat, fell into the river. The chauffeur was able to get clear and swam ashore, but was suffering from shock and was unable to give an account of the accident. He was better this morning, and informed the police that he came to France as Lady Horne's chauffeur. While they were passing through a French town, the name of which he had forgotten, Lady Horne had invited to join her in the car a Frenchwoman, whose name he did not know. The description of Lady Horne was verified this morning by the police. Nothing has been found on the body of the other woman to establish her identity.

This evening the motor-car was recovered from the water by a floating crane. Signs were found that the victims had tried to get out of the car. The windows had been smashed evidently by blows from fists, and the hands of the two women were cut.

*** Lady Horne was born in 1893, the daughter of the late Hon. Alistair George Hay, fourth son of the twelfth Earl of Kinnoull. She married, first, in 1917, Captain Rowland Noel Barran, 2nd Life Guards, who died in 1919 while on service during the War. In 1924 she married Sir James Allen Horne, by whom she had a son.

BAN ON BRITISH CATTLE IN CANADA

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

OTTAWA, SEPT. 8.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture announced to-day that an embargo had been placed on all cattle shipments from England following upon the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Leeds.—*Reuter.*

THE OUTBREAK AT LEEDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, SEPT. 8

In connexion with the discovery of foot-and-mouth disease among a herd of pigs at Holbeck, Leeds, there were two further outbreaks in the city over the week-end, and a number of other contacts have not yet been traced. Captain Petrie, Divisional Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, has arrived in Leeds with a full staff of inspectors, and hopes are entertained that the outbreak will be kept in check. Already 100 pigs and a few goats have been slaughtered.

The markets and other centres affected include Leeds, Whitkirk, Wetherby, Tadcaster, Pontefract, Wakefield, Bradford, Otley, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Batley, Brighouse, Morley, and Ossett.

SCIENTISTS AT BRISTOL

VARIED PROGRAMME

FURTHER PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 8

The members of the British Association came this morning to the penultimate full day's work with pleasant memories of the week-end. The excursions on Saturday were only slightly marred by occasional rain, and fortunately the weather outlook in the morning had warned every one to take a waterproof. The weather on Sunday was better. The Botanists and Geologists had Sectional excursions to the Somerset Peat Moors and to the Mendips respectively.

The President and Committee of the Zoological Gardens at Clifton received the members of the Association on Sunday afternoon, and this afternoon the Zoological Section paid a more intensive visit. The Gardens have recently been much improved. The area is small, but is admirably laid out with many beautiful trees and shrubs. Among the animals a young gorilla, an orang, and several chimpanzees, and no less than four examples of the rare and valuable hyacinthine macaw, were much admired. Among the newer constructions, a "Monkey temple" was regarded as amusing and practical.

All the sections had a heavy day's work. Dr. F. E. Smith gave his presidential address to the mathematicians and physicists on Terrestrial Magnetism, in which he made a strong plea for organized international work. The report of the Committee on Seismological Investigations was received, and was the occasion of renewed expressions of regret at the loss of the late Professor H. H. Turner, who for long had taken a leading part in this country in correlating international observations on earthquakes. In the Chemical Section papers were read on the relations between chemical composition and therapeutic action, and Professor E. C. C. Baly, of Liverpool, gave an account of the progress he is making in the artificial synthesis of carbohydrates in the presence of light. The Geologists listened to the address of their president, Professor O. T. Jones, on the past history of the Bristol Channel. The Zoologists had specialized papers, of which the one of most general interest was by Mr. Swinton, of the Natural History Museum in London, on the fossil reptiles in the Bristol Museum.

RACES IN AFRICA

The Geographers discussed the distribution of races in Africa, and in the afternoon Dr. C. E. P. Brooks, in a very interesting contribution, explained the evidence for changes of climate in Europe during historic times. In the absence in Australia of Dr. T. E. Gregory, Cassel Professor of Banking in the University of London, his presidential address to the Section of Economics was read by the Recorder. The Engineers devoted the day to airship construction, hearing and discussing papers in the morning and seeing films of R 100, R 101, and Graf Zeppelin in the Great Hall of the Merchant Venturers' Technical College in the afternoon. The Anthropologists had a long day of papers, including an account of new evidence as to the antiquity of man in South Africa, given by Mr. A. L. Armstrong, and Sir Richard Paget described a theory of the origin of the alphabet. In the Physiological Section physiologists and psychologists discussed the different senses in which the term "primary colour" was applied. The Botanists were almost purely technical, but their discussions were keen and plainly valuable. In the Section of Education Sir Percy Nunn opened a somewhat abstract discussion, in which Sir Richard Gregory and others joined, on modes of estimating the value of educational subjects for the training of the mind rather than for conveying information. The President of the Section of Agriculture, Dr. P. J. du Toit, in his address dealt with the value of veterinary science to all branches of agriculture.

*** Reports of Sectional meetings will be found on pages 7 and 8.

AIRSHIP FLIGHT TO INDIA

It has been provisionally decided that R 101 shall leave England on her flight to India some time between September 24 and October 4.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.15
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8
Palace	FREDERICA	8
Piccadilly	OPEN YOUR EYES	8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	GREEK STREET	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Capitol	HELL'S ISLAND	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	THE DAWN PATROL	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	ROMANCE	12 to 12
Kensington	ATLANTIC	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	FRENCH LEAVE	2 to 11
New Gallery	ONCE A GENTLEMAN	2 to 11
Plaza	LET'S GO NATIVE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	PALESTINE	2.30, 5.45, 8.15
Regal	THE YELLOW MASK	1 to 11
Rialto	THE STORM	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	HIGH SOCIETY BLUES	12 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh variable winds; some rain at first, showers and brighter intervals later; rather warm.

Further Outlook (all districts).—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The various sections of the British Association had another full day's work yesterday and several presidential addresses were delivered. (pp. 7 and 8)

In the Army training on Salisbury Plain three whole battalions of tanks are participating in the same operation for the first time. (p. 9)

Troops of the 4th Division were engaged in exercises in Suffolk during Thursday and Friday last. (p. 9)

From the India Office is issued a statement of concessions in the matter of early retirement from the Indian Army, which are intended to reduce an impending block in promotion. (p. 14)

By-elections are pending in the three Parliamentary divisions of Shipley, Scarborough and Whitby, and South Paddington. (p. 9)

The question of pension schemes was discussed at the Industrial Welfare Society Conference at Oxford yesterday. (p. 14)

The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was opened yesterday at Buxton. Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the *Morning Post*, delivered the presidential address. (p. 9)

An increase of air traffic since the establishment of regular air services based on the corporation aerodrome at Chat Moss, near Manchester, is reported. (p. 9)

Extensive alterations are being carried out at Sloane-square, Chelsea. (p. 15)

The eleventh International Conference of Beekeepers was opened in London yesterday, when Miss A. D. Betts delivered the presidential address on "The National Importance of Apiculture." (p. 9)

Our Kennel Correspondent discusses the Kennel Club Show, which will be held at the Crystal Palace on October 8 and 9. (p. 15)

At the British Empire Exhibition, to be held at Buenos Aires early next year, there will be an extensive display of films of British industrial life. (p. 15)

POLITICS

The Prime Minister is expected to return to London from Lossiemouth to-morrow afternoon. He hopes to travel by air. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Conditions on the Indian North-West Frontier continue to cause anxiety. The tribesmen have been incited against the Government by propaganda by Congress agents, who use the Sarda (Child Marriage) Act to inflame the religious feelings of the Moslems. The conference of high military and political officials to consider the situation was held on Saturday and terminated the same day. It is inferred that the course to be followed was settled. (p. 12)

Pandit Motilal Nehru was released yesterday from Naini Gaol, Allahabad, on the ground of ill-health. The accident to the mail train from Calcutta to Dacca was caused through the removal by some persons unknown of fish-plates and spiles of the rails. (p. 12)

A memorial service for Andrée and Strindberg was held at Tromsö yesterday. The coffins were then placed in the crypt of the church to await the arrival of the ship Isbjörn, which is bringing the remains of Fränkel. (p. 12)

M. Briand's plan for a federal union of Europe was discussed at Geneva yesterday, and it was decided that M. Briand should bring his proposal before the Assembly of the League at the earliest possible moment. This will probably be Thursday. (p. 11)

At its opening meeting yesterday the League Council adopted a resolution requesting the British Government to take such steps "as it thinks fit" to give effect to the Permanent Mandates Commission's report on Palestine. (p. 12)

The revolution has been received with rejoicing in Argentina, where the provisional Junta now controls all 14 provinces. (p. 12)

It is expected that the Adelaide waterside workers' strike will be settled to-day. Many trade union members have already resumed work. (p. 12)

At the Contemporary Music Festival at Liége it was decided to hold next year's gathering at Oxford. (p. 10)

Lady Horne, wife of Sir Allan Horne, and a woman friend were drowned in the Scheldt on Sunday when their motor-car fell into the water. The chauffeur escaped. (p. 12)

The elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature have sent a message to the Colonial Secretary protesting strongly against the principle of the Kenya White Paper that native interests must be paramount. (p. 12)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister have left Balmoral Castle. (p. 15)

SPORT

Race Meetings under National Hunt Rules were held at Folkestone and Shirley yesterday. (p. 5)

The Australians beat the team representing the Club Cricket Conference at Lord's yesterday in an innings. (p. 6)

Germany won the Women's Olympiad at Prague yesterday, Poland being second and Great Britain third. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Easier Markets; the Outlook for Rubber; French Balance of Payments; Initial Services' Accounts; Modder East and Nourse Mines; Mining Trust Report; Fire Losses in North America; and Australian Wool Freight Agreement. (p. 17)

In the Money Market supplies of credit were fairly plentiful. Discount rates were slightly firmer. There was a small advance in the New York exchange to $4.86 3-16, while the Paris rate moved sharply in favour of London, closing at 123.83f. Spanish currency appreciated. The Argentine exchange advanced to 40 13-16d. and the Rio exchange was also higher. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16⅛d. per oz. (p. 17)

Dull conditions prevailed in the Stock Markets yesterday. British Funds reacted further. Rubber shares were weak, and Industrial shares declined after opening firm. Argentine Railway securities were strong. (p. 17)

THE ANDRÉE FINDS

New light has been thrown upon the fate of ANDRÉE and his companions both by the scientists charged with the examination of the relics brought back in the Bratvaag by DR. GUNNAR HORN and his comrades, and by the surprising discoveries reported by DR. STUBBENDORFF in the wireless messages from the White Island which were published in *The Times* yesterday. Since the Bratvaag reached Tromsö the experts have been busily engaged in their solemn task. They found that, contrary to expectation, the mass of ice in ANDRÉE's canvas boat contained the bones, not of FRÄNKEL, the third member of the expedition, but of a bear. On the other hand, they were able, with his brother's help, definitely to identify the body of STRINDBERG, and they found in ANDRÉE's clothing a diary which seems to have been of earlier date and greater importance than the diary first found and recorded. The entries observed in the first diary to be discovered were relatively few and hardly legible, and it was suggested that they were written under some great stress when the imminence of disaster weighed even upon the courageous leader. It is true that most of the sixty or seventy leaves of the diary found upon ANDRÉE's body at Tromsö will have to be separated before they can be read consecutively. Still, this operation should not be too difficult, and although it is always possible that damp and age will prove to have made numerous entries illegible, there are grounds for the belief, recently expressed by our Special Correspondent, that this note-book of eight inches by five contains the clue to the riddle of the expedition. That riddle was not easily answered when the first wireless messages were received from the Bratvaag. It was not clear how ANDRÉE and his companions had reached the White Island over the drift ice. The discovery of an entry in the aeronaut's log-book showing that the balloon had been a full week in the air after leaving Spitsbergen and had descended farther north than was first supposed made it still more difficult to understand how they could have arrived at their last halt with their sledges, their boat, and a quantity of equipment; and this problem has now been thrown into greater relief by the discoveries of DR. STUBBENDORFF and the crew of the Isbjörn.

The Isbjörn had been fitted out and dispatched northward to assist the Norwegian scientific expedition on board the Bratvaag. Learning by wireless telegraphy that their forerunners had made a great discovery and were southward-bound, her people steamed north in the hope of finding more relics of ANDRÉE. Foul weather prevented them from landing on the White Island until last Friday, when they set to work to clear away the hard ice over the site of the camp. Here they found a body which is almost certainly that of FRÄNKEL, with his diary and a surprising quantity of equipment. They also found the remains of a driftwood hut built by the party and abundant evidence in the shape of bones and skins of polar bears, seals, and walruses, and feathers of birds, that the explorers after establishing themselves on the island and constructing a model camp had been able to feed themselves on the wild creatures which they had killed. The latest discoveries obviously suggest that the three Swedes, instead of struggling across more than 200 miles of broken ice, were carried southwards by drifting floes to a point from which they were able to reach land without excessive difficulty or suffering.

But while we may hope to learn how they reached the island where they died, the cause of their deaths is still, and may remain, unknown. The discoveries made by the Isbjörn expedition show that they had not only laid up a large store of food—two white bears were among their many spoils—but had not even consumed all the tinned provisions which they had brought with them. The great "midden" of bones and skins found in front of the hut supports the belief of that eminent Arctic explorer, DR. VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, who maintained in a recent letter to *The Times* that men who can shoot and are acquainted with Polar conditions can kill enough game to support them through the long Arctic winter. DR. STUBBENDORFF clearly infers from the position in which his body was found that FRÄNKEL died of exposure and that some sudden catastrophe overtook these intrepid castaways. The possibility of food poisoning cannot be altogether dismissed; a sudden spell of intense cold may have overpowered them; those who remember the losses caused to both armies by the sudden blizzard that fell upon Allies and Turks in the Gallipoli Peninsula will be inclined to believe that they perished in one of the infinitely colder and more terrible storms that rage over the Arctic ice. If their hut had been blown down by such a tempest they may well have died of exposure or fallen victims to the white bears. Even the crew of the Isbjörn—"Icebear" is the translation of her name—had to defend themselves against these huge beasts—and numbed and frozen men may well have succumbed to such fierce and active enemies.

Three Choirs Festival

The preachers at the opening services of the Three Choirs Festival are rightly careful to remind their hearers year by year that this historic "Music Meeting," now more than two hundred years old, has always had a charitable in addition to an artistic purpose. Both the DEAN preaching in the morning and the BISHOP of HEREFORD preaching in the afternoon on Sunday quoted from sermons by the REV. THOMAS BISSE, the eighteenth-century founder of the Three Choirs Festivals, and the BISHOP pointed out that the poverty of the rural clergy to-day produces an acute need for the support of their families comparable with that which impelled the movement at the time of its inception. The widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses, Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, benefit to the full extent of, but generally to no more than the extent of, the collections taken in the course of the services and at the doors of the Cathedral after each musical performance.

It is well at the beginning of another festival to make this clear, because, as the BISHOP admitted, people who have paid a high price for their tickets may be inclined to resent a further demand for money as they leave the Cathedral. The two purposes are entirely distinct. Musical performance on a festival scale with professional soloists and orchestra costs a great deal of money. It is right that it should. There is far too little regular employment in this country to support the large numbers of talented musicians of all classes, singers and instrumentalists, who are educated at the musical colleges and elsewhere, and the Three Choirs Festival is, and ought to be, an annual contribution to the livelihood of the musicians it engages. Any attempt to cut down the expenditure on the music in order to increase the amount of the widows' and orphans' fund would be not charity but misappropriation. As it is a very considerable part of the musical work done is an indirect contribution to the fund. The choir, always the most interesting part of these festivals from the musician's point of view, consists of amateurs, men and women who devote their leisure hours throughout the year to choral practice for the love of the art and the good of the cause. The organists of the three Cathedrals expend untiring energy on the problems of organization and conducting, and the only thing that never occurs to their minds is to strike a balance between the amount of work they put in and the modest remuneration offered them by their several appointments as organists. As orchestral conductors they are amateurs, and sometimes their performances may show the defects associated with that term, but their virtues as amateurs are far more conspicuous, and appear in the enthusiasm which they bring, their readiness to undertake any and every task which may ensure success to the festival, and the spirit of devotion which they diffuse throughout the dioceses. Mayors and Corporations, prominent citizens who undertake the arduous duties of secretaryship and the responsibilities of stewardship, join with musicians and clergy in furthering the cause of the festival, and a healthy rivalry between the three centres is not incompatible with a whole-hearted comradeship. That is why the Three Choirs Festival has proved to be the most enduring of our musical institutions.

Wandering Waves

"What are the wild waves saying?" many a child has mused sitting on the edge of some vast ocean, and now the scientists of the British Association have raised a like cry as they sit with earphones over their heads on the brink of that vaster ocean called interstellar space. Just when the portable set enables the finest orchestras of Europe to be punctuated by the changing of gears and the application of brakes, the experts have confessed that they do not know how it all happens. When wireless waves are sent out they do not just wander off into space, that is clear. In that case they would travel for 100,000 million years, if the speculations of DR. HUBBLE are correct, before returning to the earth again, and it would need a good deal of faith in the musical taste of the future for the B.B.C. to give a concert under such conditions. But such rash confidence in one's descendants is not called for. The English physicist, OLIVER HEAVISIDE, found there was a layer in the atmosphere which said to wireless radiations, "Thus far shalt thou go and "no farther." In virtue of this prohibition, waves are constrained to forsake the realms of ethereal light whither they aspire and return to the drab earth whence they rose; there they are trapped in receiving sets and are forced to give up their harmonious messages for the benefit of all. Indeed, the assurance that man shall have wireless concerts is by Nature made double sure. Scientists now believe there are two such layers, and if the shorter waves get through the meshes of the lower layer they are yet forced to return disappointed from the upper.

So at least the theory goes; but physicists are disconcerted to find that some waves have defied the prohibition of Nature and gone far out into space. Yet have they returned to earth some thirty seconds later. What was it brought the wild waves back? Did a conviction dawn upon these prodigals that there is no place like home? They had no opportunity of wasting their substance in their riotous travelling. Or, like truants who have escaped from school, did they return to look in at the school window? They do not tell us as much as we should like about their wanderings. They could have gone to the moon in a little over a second, but surely they did not spend their leisure time amid her inhospitable craters? They could not possibly have gone to the sun and back under sixteen minutes. Some scientists, with a picturesqueness of metaphor that will doubtless soon be clothed in the decencies of mathematical symbol, have suggested that they were "bottled up" in the layer. We know not where they have been, nor even from what direction they have come. Only this they tell, that they set out from Eindthoven and have taken an unconscionably long time on the journey.

The more commonplace radiations are bound to suffer in our affections by comparison.

"I might love them well but for loving more
"the wild ones:
"Oh, my wild ones, they tell me more than
"these."

We listen to these wanderers with the attention we give to all travellers—generally more loquacious—from distant lands. But this is a false attitude due to perspective. The great mystery is that scrapings in the larynx of one man should cause vibrations in the air which, falling upon the ear of another, should convey to his mind an intelligible meaning. The telephone and wireless telegraphy merely extend the distance between the two men. The supreme fact, achieved doubtless in primitive man's struggle for survival, remains, and is no less a mystery than ever. It is chastening also to think that there may be around us many radiations whose existence is unknown to us and whose message we cannot therefore decipher. Between the longest waves of heat and the shortest waves of wireless there is a big gap of which we have no cognizance. The scientist's view of the universe is that of a great ocean of waves in which men are tiny islands. They know but few of the waves which beat upon them. The musician might say that man is a musical instrument of which but five notes are responsive; they are called touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing.

The Englishman Abroad

One hundred years ago to-day this journal rebuked a correspondent who had sought to amuse its readers with the bad English spoken to him by a Swiss gentleman in Lucerne. The rebuke seemed to have been deserved, for the Swiss gentleman had intended to be polite in addressing our correspondent in English; and if he enjoyed a little glow of pleasure at what he believed to be his proficiency, who shall blame him? What Englishman with a smattering of French, Italian, or Spanish, but has enjoyed a similar pleasure—unless, indeed, as the delicate malice of MR. MAX BEERBOHM has disclosed, there happens to be present another Englishman who speaks the foreign tongue a little better? Not even a good grounding in a language—that cupful of real knowledge which by contrast reveals the ocean of his ignorance—can prevent an Englishman from bridling with pleasure when a Frenchman (still better a Frenchwoman) remarks, with enchanting duplicity, how well he speaks French. But this journal's comment did not stop at the Swiss gentleman's English and the English person's French. It went on, with a large sweep of condemnation, to tell English travellers in general how ridiculous they were with their presumption, their blunders, and their almost total ignorance of the causes and motives of all they see and hear. In September, 1830, young MR. THACKERAY was not yet, by some seven years so far as is known, a contributor to those columns; but the paragraph quoted this morning from our issue of September 9, 1830, is very like several passages in "The Kickle-burys on the Rhine," the Christmas Book of twenty years later: passages that mention "our vulgarities and our insolences," and ask whether it has not been said that we carry our prejudices everywhere, and only admire what we are accustomed to admire in our own country.

The benighted foreigner in the eighteenth century had, with reason, some respect for such a traveller as SMOLLETT, who roared and raged without pretence at everything foreign, or as the great, the expansive, the munificent fourth EARL of BRISTOL and BISHOP of DERRY, who travelled much more like an Earl than a Bishop, and spent his money magnificently on the things of beauty, animate and inanimate, which he deigned magnificently to admire. It was such as Lady Kicklebury or Lord Talboys that tried the foreigners' polite forbearance; or such as the angular ladies with contemptuous noses and projecting teeth, or the check-suited over-hearty males, and the other caricaturists' types, which, by some freak of fortune, are seldom seen in England but are always the first figures to catch the traveller's eye on disembarking in France. But even these are dying out, and are ceasing to matter one way or the other. Time is taking his revenge upon us now. The Continent in general cares much less than of old what the English traveller says or does; and England, in her turn, is learning for herself what it is to entertain the not wholly awe-inspired and admiring visitor. At Rougetnoir-bourg when the Kicklebury's were there, the "Broadway swell" had already begun to take his station. In London, at Stratford-upon-Avon, in far Cornwall to-day the Park Avenue belle (together with such male appurtenances as she cares to carry with her at the moment) is the person to whom English life must adapt itself, as French, Swiss, German, Italian life used to be expected to do of old to the English. It is we who must be content to see a hasty glance thrown up and down Westminster Abbey as prelude to a long account of the wonders of the highest building in the world; and to sit with our backs to Kenilworth or to Bodiam while we contemplate in imagination the Grand Canyon or the Adirondacks. It is we, moreover, who, duly chastened by this lesson in the sense of proportion, must be humbly grateful as we see our pictures, our books, our panelling, and our cottages packed up and put in the hold, as we used to expect the Italians and so forth to do in times gone by. And as for being overbearing or contemptuous abroad, the only excuse for it now would be the vain hope of being flattered by the ascription of a nationality that is not English.

CONTINENTAL SANITATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many of those who are in the habit of travelling on the Continent may be labouring under an entirely wrong impression regarding the much advertised "running water" provided in the rooms of most hotels. These lavatory basins with hot and cold supplies have the outward appearance of being sanitary, but my experience has often been to the contrary. Now and again one will hear a gurgling sound in the basin, and this is invariably followed by the emission of a most unpleasant smell. An inexperienced person would fail to understand the cause. This nuisance is brought about by a discharge of the contents of a lavatory basin on another floor, the momentum from which causes the water in the trapped waste below to be siphoned out, in which case the seal is broken. To guard against this the trap should be ventilated by a small pipe carried to the open air. Our by-laws in England compel us to adopt the principle of what is known as anti-siphonage, and therefore the danger is very much less in this country.

Lavatory basins in a bedroom are a great convenience, but if they are improperly fixed they become a nuisance and danger to health. It is my invariable rule when travelling abroad to turn on the water after hearing the noise referred to, by which means the seal of the trap is re-formed. Some of the principal hotels in the chief resorts have been resanitated by English firms, and in these cases one is quite safe; but Continental engineers have not yet grasped the full meaning of sanitation, and as a result a little knowledge becomes dangerous.

Your obedient servant,
ALBERT J. OFFER.

Elizabeth-street, S.W.1, Sept. 4.

LANDING ON ST. KILDA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Chartres Biron does Johnson more than justice. The explanation of "the epidemick cold" which seized the inhabitants of St. Kilda when a stranger landed is not Johnson's but that of the Rev. Mr. Christian, of Docking. It was communicated to Boswell by Burney, who received it from a lady of Norfolk. (Boswell, 1768, p. 47, Vol. II. edition of 1824.)

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DESMOND BRITTAIN.

77, Sidney-road, Hillmorton Paddox, Rugby, Sept. 8.

STUDY OF OLD MASTERS

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

A SUGGESTION FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During a pilgrimage to the shrines of Rembrandt in Holland and Germany I have had every opportunity of learning how far modern scientific methods of examining pictures are recognized and followed on the Continent.

Everywhere, but more especially in Germany, I find much attention is being given to scientific methods of research, and everywhere the investigator is welcomed and everything is put at his disposal, and I have spent many happy hours with the directors and professors with camera and microscope, surrounded by priceless Rembrandts waiting for our examination. Both in deciding the attribution of pictures and in examining them before and during cleaning, the camera, the microscope, X-rays, and ultra-violet rays are used. Owing to the fact that those engaged in picture cleaning and restoring are the salaried servants of the galleries there is nowhere any mystery, and everything is approached in a scientific spirit. Already there are two journals in Germany devoted to these questions, and an international conference of scientific experts in the examination and attribution and cleaning and preserving of pictures and other works of art is to be held in Rome this autumn.

Nowhere is any equipment yet complete. In one the scientific laboratories of the university are utilized, in another a complete X-ray installation is provided, in another pictures are examined in ultra-violet light before and during cleaning. I write to urge that our own National Gallery be the first to establish a complete scientific equipment and staff.

It already has *ateliers* for cleaning and restoring pictures and an excellent photographic department. What is required in addition is a small chemical laboratory, with equipment for micro-chemical analysis, apparatus for every degree of magnified photograph and an X-ray and an ultra-violet installation. The whole necessary expenditure would be very modest. A young chemist should be appointed who has been trained in the research laboratories already existing for pigments, oils, and varnishes, and who is sent to visit the European art galleries and departments like those of Professor Eibner and Professor Dörner in Munich. A year could thus be profitably spent, and everywhere he would be received with open arms.

Yours, &c.,
Munich, Sept. 2. A. P. LAURIE.

"AFTER AN OPERATION"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, as an old surgeon, having long stepped off my quarter-deck, be permitted to enter a very gentle protest against the words "after operation" or "after serious operation," which frequently occur in obituary notices? The fallacious *post hoc, propter hoc* argument is always more or less present in the human mind, and it seems to me hardly fair to the most beneficent of all the arts and sciences even to suggest, however indirectly, that death has resulted from the strenuous struggle surgery has made to correct or alleviate the ravages of disease.

I am, &c.,
G. BUCKSTON BROWNE, F.R.C.S.
80, Wimpole-street, Sept. 8.

PSYCHOLOGY OF INFANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his address to the British Association Professor C. W. Valentine, while urging upon us the importance of the study of infant psychology, admits that the method and technique of that study are still greatly in need of improvement. This is a weighty admission. If the Professor would make it part of his method to "collect" the opinions of mothers of infants on this question he would find, I think, that few mothers would deny the importance of understanding the being of a little child, for their angels are in the presence of God the Father. But the method of gaining such an understanding is that of loving observation, an observation which is at the same time nurture and watches to see where it can help. Now, this is the opposite of the scientific method, which seeks only to know, neither to love nor to help, which belongs, that is, to the head, not to the heart or the hands. The more detached, objective, cold an observer, the more scientific. What happens when such a method is brought to bear on infants? Professor Valentine has noticed that children are susceptible to their environment. (I suspect it was the father who observed it, but the Professor has called it "sensitivity to environmental influence.") We agree with him that children are susceptible, and the presence of a coldly scientific person, male or female, counting their reactions will not be without an influence on them, a reaction so hidden that the psychologist will miss it, but a reaction none the less deadly.

And will not the psychologist miss much else besides if he approaches the living soul with a method which has been built up in the investigation of lifeless objects, a method which makes a virtue of objectivity and is based on a theory of knowledge which holds that it is impossible to know the essence of things ("the thing in itself")? Goethe had another mode of knowledge when he observed the kingdom of living plants. And where a knowledge of human beings is sought it will not be found that love is blind, but rather that love is the only revealer.

The study of the psychology of infants will be fruitful to the extent to which psychologists believe in Psyche and discover a spiritual method of investigating spiritual things.

Believe me, yours truly,
DAPHNE HARWOOD.

Old Hall, Ramsden, near Charlbury, Oxon, Sept. 6.

A SUFFOLK EPITAPH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I feel that the following epitaph, which I copied from a tomb in Bramfield Parish Church, Suffolk, will not only interest your readers by reason of the quaint phraseology, but excite their sympathy even after the passing of nearly 200 years.

Poor, gentle Bridgett! Epitaphs on the tombs of her various relatives in the same church indicate the nature of some of the major troubles that were "Born by her with Incredible Patience" during the "Fatigues of a Married Life"; and on leaving the beautiful old building one pictures her wandering proudly yet disconsolately in the shaded and sleepy Suffolk lanes, and breathes a silent prayer that the 60 hours' struggle with that "Grand Enemy to Life" was passed by her in blissful unconsciousness.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC BALL, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Park Cottage, Lee-road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

Between the remains of her brother Edward
And of her husband Arthur
Here lies the Body of Bridgett Applewhaite
Once Bridgett Nelson
After the Fatigues of a Married Life
Born by her with Incredible Patience
For four years and three Quarters, bating three weeks
And after the Enjoiment of the Glorious Freedom
Of an Easy and Unbeloved Widowhood
For four years and Upwards
She resolved to run the Risk of a Second Marriage Bed
But DEATH forbad the Banns—
And having with an Apoplectick Dart
(The same Instrument with which he had formerly
Dispacht her Mother)
Toucht the most vital part of her brain
She must have fallen directly to the ground
(As one Thunder Struck)
If she had not been catcht and supported
by her intended Husband
of which invisible bruise
After a struggle for above Sixty Hours
With that Grand Enemy to Life
(But the certain and Mercifull Friend to Helpless Old Age)
In Terrible Convulsions, Plaintive Groans or Stupefying Sleep
Without recovery of her speech or Senses
She Dyed on the 12th. day of Sept.
in Ye Year { of our Lord 1737 / of her own Age 44
Behold I come as a Thief
Rev. 16th Ch 15 V
But Oh thou Source of Pious Cares
Strict Judge without Regard
Grant, tho' we go hence unawares
We Go not Unprepared
Amen

AN INDIAN DIARY

II.—THE REFORM SCHEME

DIFFICULTIES OF COMPROMISE

In the second of the articles based on the diary kept by the late Edwin Montagu during his visit to India as Secretary of State in 1917-18 the extracts quoted give a candid record of the conflicts and misunderstandings that arose in the long-drawn-out consultations that ended in an agreed scheme of Reforms for India.

The five and a half months which Edwin Montagu and his mission spent in India at the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918 drafting the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was a period of intensely hard and anxious work. From his diary it is evident that the delicate business of working out an effective compromise where there were so many conflicting views put a great nervous strain on all those engaged in the task, and Montagu's frequent criticism of the methods and the attitude of the Government of India is often sharply expressed.

The Memorandum of proposals for a Reform scheme prepared by the Government of India is rejected with the remark that "apart from the fact that it shows no line of advance in the future, which I think is fatal, I am satisfied that it could not be accepted for a moment." The next passage in the diary ends:—"If they can go no further than this we are doomed to failure."

Soon afterwards there is this entry:—

These people here, with whom I really have no patience, living in their seclusion and in a firm belief in their superiority, are really tinkering with the subject. They are not in earnest in suggesting a fundamental reform, and they are very foolish, because heaven save them if our tour fails. I am not going, as I have said before, to submit to the Cabinet something which I do not think is ample, but if the thing breaks down because they will not go far enough I do not know what the situation will be.

A few days later, while on a week-end visit to the Maharajah of Bikaner, during which Montagu "shot quite well," he writes:—

If they do not produce a scheme I like I shall then have to consider my tongue free to say what I really think of the Government of India. . . . They have either got to take what I want or stew in their own juice when this Mission has failed.

"ASQUITH-LIKE METHOD"

Among other comments on the Government of India is the following, written just before the mission left Delhi for Calcutta:—

He [Mr., now Sir John, Maffey, then private secretary to the Viceroy] agreed with me that there was no drive in the Indian Government, and that Chelmsford's Asquith-like method of summing up and always reflecting the opinion of his Council was not suitable to a Council composed like this one. They were all very fond of him and very loyal. It certainly differs from the time when I was here last, when all the strong men like Craddock, Butler, Fleetwood-Wilson, and Carlisle were all quarrelling like cats. These small men stick together.

The daily record of the ups and downs of the consultations and of Montagu's moods of hope and depression brings out the immense difficulty of drafting an agreed scheme. In Calcutta Montagu finds that "Ronaldshay [Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor of Bengal] is alive, and he has some driving force." In Madras the entries are gloomy. When he first arrives there Montagu says:—

Madras has produced no contribution whatever to the discussion of the matters we have to deal with. The Government of India letters and circulars are answered on half-sheets of notepaper; the whirlwind rages round them; political storms wax and menace, and they remain obstructive, angry, sullen, effortless.

And when he leaves it is "with a very heavy heart." The end of the last entry in Madras runs:—

It seems to me hopeless. Here, if anywhere, officials administrate and do not govern; here, if anywhere, they refuse to explain themselves and hold themselves aloof; here, if anywhere, they misuse powers, either their Press Act or their powers to disallow resolutions and Bills. Here they have caused their own situation. Madras is not the same place that it was five years ago. Brahmans and non-Brahmans, English and Indians—all have been set at loggerheads. We must have a vigorous Governor for Madras. Pentland [Lord Pentland, the Governor] does not know what is going on in his own Province. How can he know? He never discusses politics with these people. . . .

Pentland, thin, whiskered, in tightly-buttoned frock-coat, large gardenia-like flower in his buttonhole, saw us off on the platform, looking what he is—an early Victorian Governor in post-War India.

A BRIGHTER TONE

After the second visit to Bombay—which Montagu left "with great admiration for the personality and character of Willingdon"—the entry in the diary is more cheerful. But when he returns to Delhi, in January, 1918, the "perplexities" produced by the consultations cause "profound depression." When he arrived at the station he received a letter from the Viceroy containing the "welcome news that he had put our new plan"—a reform scheme that had been drawn up in the light of the earlier discussions and efforts at compromise—"to every member of his Council, and that they had all accepted it without demur and were prepared to suggest amendments on detail."

This was "extraordinarily good news," but Lord Donoughmore "remarked characteristically: 'There must be something wrong with the scheme,'" Montagu himself described the new plan as "so like the old scheme that I could not conceive why men who had condemned the old scheme as useless were willing to accept this scheme." He had "often pointed this out to Chelmsford, the sole difference being that at the end of the six years probationary period in the new scheme the presumption was, and was stated to be, in favour of responsible government."

Next morning it appeared that there was a "great difference of opinion among us" on the question of second chambers for the Provinces. The following is an extract from the entry of January 10:—

Roberts is very keen on a Second Chamber in the Provinces; Duke wants it also; so do Vincent, Seton, and Kisch [one of the private secretaries]. Donoughmore and I are hotly opposed to it. Splendid fellow, Donoughmore; he backs me all the way through, and is becoming a fine Radical.

Apart from this, however, all were "more or less in agreement." Then, in the evening, the "whole glorious atmosphere was suddenly dissipated." The entry continues:—

Chelmsford has put before his colleagues my new scheme without disclosing to them at all the fact that the onus was admitted and the presumption was in favour of responsible government; in other words, he presented it to them as though it were a mere question of postponing the evil day for six years. No wonder they accepted it! I cannot understand it. It is not as though he only had it verbally, because my letter sent to him at Gwalior clearly states it. . . . Not to have mentioned this vital fact is absolutely inexplicable. . . . I felt very, very depressed.

On the next day Montagu "confronted the Government of India" and they were all "opposed to the change of the onus of proof." On this he observes:—

What strikes me as so curious is that they object to the statement that their powers shall be transferred unless the Statutory Commission has it proved that they should not be transferred. That they object to, and yet they admit in argument that it is quite true that those who object to transferring ought to be the plaintiffs before the Commission. Well, I am perfectly certain that there is not much difference except in wording, if they are genuine in this latter admission. . . . But what a terrible tragedy it is that men are so timid as to refuse to commit themselves to such wording as will make the scheme

acceptable. . . . I am not going to be tricked, as I had been tricked, into accepting something which merely means six years' delay.

At the morning meeting Sir Sankaran Nair had been "frightfully quarrelsome, vilely mannered, and obviously out to wreck" and "Basu, in short, was unintelligible."

After recording some discouraging private talks during the evening the writer goes on:—

Just as if this was not complete tragedy enough, Roberts reports to me that he had a long interview with Nair this evening, who refused to look at any scheme, and seems to think he can create a revolution. Perhaps he can. Certainly he will if the Government of India has it its own way. I do not know what to do; I do not know where to turn for help. The whole thing, just as it looked most promising, has tumbled about my ears. Oh! my God, I do not know whether I should not go home at once, frankly confess I have failed, and turn my attention to smashing the whole concern.

By January 24, however, all had "practically agreed to a compromise." But then there was a meeting to discuss agitation. At this "gloomy proceeding" the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors "began and went on talking." Their speeches lasted for two hours. After that Montagu gave his views:—

I told them, [he writes] that I was more depressed than I could say by what they had said; that I did not seem to talk the same language as they did; that I dare say they were right, but if they were right, then our policy was wrong; we need not discuss political reform any further. The announcement of August 20 was wrong; the Morley-Minto reform scheme was wrong, and India ought not to have any political institutions.

THE "DEPTHS OF GLOOM"

So, with many entries of "deep depression," the diary proceeds until February 7, when there is this note:—

Our proposals in principle are complete. . . . But I leave, as I say, in the depths of gloom—no chance of public acceptance; no possibility of getting any trimmings which the Government of India are shying at; [Lionel] Curtis, Nair, and Vincent, all hostile—Curtis with his power of working Milner and Curzon. Well, things may look brighter, but I must say that they have never looked worse. I have come to an agreement with the Government of India which nobody accepts, and that is what I have always feared might be the outcome. You see, there has been nobody who has constructed; they have only acquiesced; and where I fear that my own proposals may have been spoiled is in my desperate endeavour to find compromises at every stage.

For another two and a half months the consultations went on. The tension and the overwork caused misunderstandings and outbursts of temper, but after breakfast on Sunday, April 21, "we finished the report" and "we are all rather pleased with it."

(To be continued.)

The first article in this series appeared in *The Times* yesterday.

"An Indian Diary," by Edwin S. Montagu, edited by Venetia Montagu, will be published shortly by William Heinemann, Limited.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 8

The sixteenth International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened today in the Senate. Forty nations were represented, and the conference was presided over by Baron Descamps, vice-president of the Belgian Senate, with whom were the Duke of Brabant, M. Vauthier, Minister of Sciences and Arts, representing the Belgian Government, and M. Eugène Baie, secretary-general of the conference. The presidents of the Belgian Senate and Chamber, as well as M. Louis Franck, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, were present. Baron Descamps congratulated the Duke of Brabant, who was cheered, on the birth of his son, Prince Baudouin.

After welcoming the foreign delegations the president said that it was for the Conference, by seeking a solution of economic problems, to contribute to the stabilization of European peace. The conference should be an advance guard on the road that would lead the peoples to international solidarity.

The Duke of Brabant welcomed the foreign delegates on behalf of King Albert. The object of the Conference, he said, was to seek the possibility of international understanding in the economic field. The diversity of tariffs placed a yoke on international exchanges. To remove it was the task devolving on Parliaments, who must achieve this aim in the interests of international solidarity. The subjects before the conference were such as were likely to have good effects on the relations between peoples and on the realization of the ideal of peace to which all were attached.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, M.P., spoke of the interdependence of countries in matters of international trade. To solve international problems, he said, it was necessary to study and to know the objectives of each country in particular.

The subjects on the agenda of the conference are economic cooperation in Europe, the distribution of products and organization of markets, and international law.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM

GUESTS OF SIR K. STUDD

Sir Kynaston Studd, when he was Lord Mayor last year, made certain that none was to be more welcome in the City than those with whom he had played cricket, and this year, as president of M.C.C., he took his opportunity to entertain the members of the Australian team last night in the Merchant Taylors Hall. He had invited cricketers of all ages to be present to pay tribute to the Australians, and at the same time to proclaim that his game—the game that they were all honouring—was the greatest in the whole wide world.

He had chosen his guests of honour most wisely, for on his right was the Captain of the Australian team, and next to him Sir James Barrie, while on his left he had the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and Lord Harris. LORD HARRIS emphatically declared that cricket was as popular as ever it was, and the JAM SAHIB, responding to the toast of "Cricket," in a speech which insisted on the spirit of the team, whether it be country or Empire, announced that the Princes of India would support the King-Emperor in the manner in which they had learned to play cricket.

Mr. WOODFULL, replying for the Australian team, whose health SIR JAMES BARRIE had proposed, said:—"England has not been easy to defeat. Although we have come out on top, you put a great side in the field. It has been said that we take the game too seriously. There is only one way we can play the game and that is to play it right up to the hilt. We must put our maximum effort into the game if we wish to achieve the maximum result, yet with all that effort we can be sporting cricketers." (Cheers.)

NEW FREEMEN OF SCARBOROUGH

Lord Hawke, who for 28 years was captain of the Yorkshire eleven, and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, president of the Surrey County Cricket Club, were made honorary freemen of Scarborough last night in recognition of their services to cricket generally in England and overseas, and particularly in connexion with the Scarborough Festival. Lord Hawke's association with Scarborough goes back to 1881, and for 30 years Mr. Leveson-Gower has captained the M.C.C. team against Yorkshire at every match played at the Scarborough Festival.

"INDIA'S DEBT TO ENGLAND"

Mr. K. C. RAY CHAUDHURI, Labour Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, spoke on "India's Debt to England" at the Brotherhood Hall, Wembley, yesterday. Mr. Chaudhuri gave a brief outline of the history of the British connexion in India, and said that India owed a debt to England for the British administration, Western education, and the Christian Missions. The British rule in India had infused a spirit of democracy and equality between man and man in India and had checked the evil growth of Eastern autocracy of a few over millions.

INDIAN ARMY

IMPENDING BLOCK IN PROMOTION

CONCESSIONS FOR EARLY RETIREMENT

The India Office issued last night a statement giving particulars of certain concessions in the matter of early retirement so as to reduce the impending block in promotion of officers in the Indian Army.

The statement runs:—

1. Officers in the Indian Army have probably realized the fact that there is impending a block in promotion which must adversely affect the prospects of many of them, as well as the interests of the Service. This state of affairs is mainly the inevitable result of the abnormal recruitment that was necessary during the War and the time it took after the conclusion of the War to re-establish ordinary conditions. The Indian Army at present contains an excessive proportion of officers whose first commissions date from between the years 1914 and 1920; the normal flow of promotion must thus be interrupted; and unless some special steps are taken officers cannot expect to rise to regimental commands or equivalent appointments in Departments in the ordinary way. The situation may not become acute for some years; but if no action is taken meanwhile it will mean that in regiments and Departments there will in time be an excessive number of officers with 26 years' service, who will be eligible for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel; and it must be obvious to all that it cannot be either in the interests of the efficiency of the Service, or to the advantage of individuals, that an undue proportion of officers of this seniority should be serving in units and Departments.

2. The Government of India have had the whole position under consideration for some time, and, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, have decided to offer certain concessions in the matter of early retirement, with the object of reducing the block. These concessions, which are set forth in paragraph 6 below, will remain in force for five years from the date of this announcement, and should give officers ample time to realize to what extent they are personally affected and to decide what action to take both in their own interests and for the good of the Service. The scheme is purely voluntary and no pressure of any kind will be exercised; but it may be expected that a number of those who find themselves with two or three others of about the same age immediately senior to them in the same unit may prefer to avail themselves of the concessions and retire at an age when they will find it easier to secure other employment, rather than serve on with no prospect of securing command. The main responsibility for advising officers whether to avail themselves of the concessions must rest with commanding officers, but the Military Secretary at Army Headquarters will also be prepared to give such advice as he can.

AT THE END OF FIVE YEARS

3. If at the end of five years it is found that a sufficient number of officers have not taken advantage of the concessions, it will be for Government again to examine the position and decide what further action may be required; but there can be no guarantee that the present terms will be continued for a longer period. On the other hand, if the number of officers who apply for the concessions now offered is larger than is required, it will be for Government to select those to whom they may be granted. It is obvious that the numbers who can be permitted to retire prematurely must depend to a large extent on the maintenance of an adequate supply of new entrants, so that there may be no drastic reduction in the strength of the establishment as a whole. The offer of the concessions is therefore subject to the general limitation that they will only be granted to officers whose services can be spared.

4. Although the majority of the officers affected are those whose first commissions date from between the years 1914 and 1920, it is also anticipated that in certain ranks blocks in promotion will occur among officers who entered the Service before 1914. The concessions are therefore not confined to the former category of officers, but Government reserve to themselves the right to decide, from time to time, the numbers of any rank to whom permission will be granted to retire on the special terms.

EXCESS OF CAPTAINS

5. Calculations show that an excess of officers in the rank of lieutenant-colonel is to be anticipated from the year 1931 onwards, and in the rank of major from 1933 onwards. At present there is a considerable excess in the establishment of captains, while there is a shortage of lieutenants. This information will afford some guide as to the prospects in each rank of being granted permission to accept the special terms.

6. The concessions are as follows:—

(i) For Lieutenant-Colonels not holding a Lieutenant-Colonel's appointment. From the date of this announcement:—An additional pension of £60 per annum, provided always that the pension which the officer would have earned on completing four years' service in the rank is not exceeded; or a gratuity in lieu of the additional pension admissible, calculated as shown in the table prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council for the commutation of pensions of officers of the Indian Army. A copy of the tables at present in force is appended to this announcement. In the case of an officer aged, say, 47 at retirement the gratuity in lieu of £60 would amount to £803.

(ii.) For Majors, after January 1, 1933, only.—An additional pension of £40 per annum or a gratuity in lieu, calculated as above. In the case of an officer aged, say, 42 the gratuity would amount to £578.

(iii.) For Captains. From the date of this announcement:—

	Pension	Indian element
Captains with 17 years' service ..	£160 plus	£45
Captains with 16 years' service ..	£165 plus	£40
Captains with 15 years' service ..	£150 plus	£35

A gratuity, calculated as above, may be drawn in lieu of the Indian element of pension. In the case of an officer with say 17 years' service and 36 years of age the gratuity would amount to £697.

Captains of 10 to 14 years' service:—Gratuities as laid down in Article 611 of the Royal Warrant for pay, *i.e.*:—

	Indian element.
£1,000 at 10 years plus	£150
£1,100 at 11 years plus	145
£1,200 at 12 years plus	170
£1,300 at 13 years plus	195
£1,400 at 14 years plus	220

7. The following rules will govern the grant of the above concessions:—

(1) Officers of the following classes will not be eligible for the concessions:—

(a) Officers who by reason of professional inefficiency or otherwise have been declared unfit for command or for promotion, or for retention in the service;

(b) Officers who before the date of this announcement have either applied for permission to retire, or have been granted leave preparatory to retirement, provided in the latter case that the officer has recorded his intention or wish to retire at the end of the leave;

(c) Officers on leave on medical certificate, or on the temporary non-effective list, unless and until they are pronounced by a Medical Board to be fit to return to duty.

(2) Officers retiring under the present scheme will be entitled to draw on any balance remaining at credit in their passage accounts to defray the whole or part of the cost of their passages from India, provided that the amount so drawn does not exceed, in the case of each officer and each member of his family, if any, the cost of one single passage from India, as provided in Passage Regulations. Officers will be allowed to retain a lien on the use of their passage accounts for this purpose for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of the officer's retirement.

(3) No assignment of, or charge on, the pensions or gratuities given will be recognized by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(4) Gratuities if paid in India will be converted into rupees at the current rate of exchange in force, as communicated weekly to Controllers by the Military Accountant-General, on the date of the officer's application to retire, or on the date of payment, whichever may be more favourable to him.

(5) If an officer entitled under these rules to draw a gratuity elects to do so but dies after the date of his retirement and before he has drawn the gratuity, the gratuity will be credited to his estate.

(6) The existing standards laid down for the promotion of officers will not be relaxed so as to permit unqualified or inefficient officers to be promoted in order to secure the benefit of the concessions.

(7) The families of officers who retire under this scheme with from 18 to 20 years' service will, as a special measure, also be eligible for pensionary benefits equivalent to those provided for in the Royal Warrant for Pay, &c.

8. Officers retiring under the present scheme will be liable to recall to service in the Indian

(Continued at foot of next column)

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW FISHERY RESEARCH VESSEL

The new fishery research vessel which was laid down at Chatham Dockyard last week is to be named the CHALLENGER. Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, was present at the laying of the keel plate, and the ceremony was performed by his daughter. The CHALLENGER is being built by the Navy for the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out exploratory work with the object of finding new fishing grounds. The sloop ROSEMARY and other vessels of the Fishery Protection Flotilla have recently shown that useful work can be done in this direction to assist the fishing fleets. The Admiralty are responsible for the design and building of the new ship, which will be manned with naval *personnel* and will fly the White Ensign.

The name of CHALLENGER, which has been borne by some half-dozen vessels of war since 1806, is chiefly associated with the scientific expedition round the world which was commanded by Admiral Sir George Nares in the seventies. This expedition added greatly to scientific knowledge, especially in relation to deep-sea sounding and the examination of the great ocean beds. The last ship of the name was a cruiser launched at Chatham in 1902. She served in African waters during the late War, and took a prominent part in the naval operations at the conquest of the Cameroons, where she was the ship of the Senior Naval Officer, now Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, Second Sea Lord.

ATLANTIC AUTUMN CRUISE

The Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, begins its autumn cruise today. Devonport and Portsmouth ships will leave for the eastward, and to-morrow Chatham ships will join them at an appointed rendezvous for passage to Scotland. The battleships, battle-cruisers, cruisers, sloop SNAPDRAGON, and fleet tugs are going to Invergordon, Cromarty Firth. The CENTAUR, flying the broad pennant of Commodore E. O. B. S. Osborne, D.S.O., with the Fifth and Sixth Destroyer Flotillas and the Second Submarine Flotilla, will go to Rosyth. The aircraft-carrier COURAGEOUS, accompanied by the destroyers SESAME and TETRARCH, are to remain at Portsmouth to carry out deck landing training, rejoining the Fleet at Invergordon on completion.

NEW KING'S HARBOUR MASTER

Lieutenant-Commander H. P. H. Bent is appointed from to-day as King's Harbour Master and Superintendent of the Chart Depôt at Simonstown. During the late War he served in the cruiser DARTMOUTH and the battleships ERIN and KING GEORGE V. He became navigator of the gunboat HUSSAR in 1919, and of the cruiser CENTAUR in 1921. Following a commission in the MACKAY, leader of the Ninth Flotilla, he joined the staff of the Navigation School in 1925, and has since served in the battleship EMPEROR OF INDIA and the submarine depôt ship TITANIA in China. His last ship was the aircraft-carrier ARK ROYAL, at the Nore.

SENIOR OFFICERS' SCHOOL

There will be two vacancies this year on the instructional staff of the Senior Officers' School at Sheerness. Colonels G. A. Stevens and A. W. Bartholomew leave for appointments which have been already announced, the former as the new West Indian Inspector-General, and the latter to Colchester as Artillery Commander, 4th Division. Colonel Stevens leaves this month for Jamaica, and a War Office announcement places Colonel Arthur Kenneth Grant, D.S.O., at the school as his successor. He was adjutant and battalion commander in The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and a General Staff Officer in 1918 at the Cambridge Staff School. He has held other G.S.O. appointments at home, in France, and in India. He was adjutant to a mixed column in the Boer War when a second lieutenant of one year's service, and was mentioned in dispatches.

R.A.F. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Wing-Commander A. T. Whitelock, who formerly served at the School of Technical Training (Boys), has taken up duty as Inspector of Recruiting, R.A.F., and his place in command of No. 10 (Bomber) Squadron at Upper Heyford is being taken by Wing-Commander P. C. Sherren, M.C., who earlier in the year took the course at the Army Senior Officers' School, Sheerness. Wing-Commander E. W. Norton, D.S.C., from the command of No. 58 (Bomber) Squadron, Worthy Down, has been appointed to command Station Headquarters at his place in No. 58 Squadron is being taken by Wing-Commander C. C. Miles, from the Directorate of Staff Duties, Air Ministry. Squadron-Leader S. S. Benson, A.F.C., from Andover, whose appointment to No. 5 Flying Training School, Sealand, Chester, is announced, will be employed on engineering duties, in succession to Wing-Commander C. G. Tucker. All these officers saw active service in the late War.

INDIA SCHOOL NOTES

First-class qualifications have been awarded at the Army School of Physical Training at Kasauli to Lieutenant C. R. Buchanan, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Second Lieutenants G. S. Knox, R.C. of S., S. D. G. Robertson, 2nd Battalion The Suffolk Regiment, H. E. FitzR. Fox-Davies, 2nd Battalion D.L.I., and P. J. Johnston, 2nd Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Eadie, D.S.O., Iraq Headquarters, has qualified as a first-class interpreter in Kurdish.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BASIDU, Sept. 5.—Lupin and Folkestone arrived.
BASRA, Sept. 5.—Triad arrived.
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI BAY, Sept. 5.—Heliotrope arrived.
COLOMBO, Sept. 5.—Emerald arrived, and left Sept. 6.
DEVONPORT, Sept. 7.—Snapdragon and Taraet left for Portland.
GALLE, Sept. 5.—Emerald left for Colombo.
GIBRALTAR, Sept. 6.—Walrus left for Malta; and Vendetta left for Chatham.
HANKOW, Sept. 5.—Cnat arrived.
HONG-KONG, Sept. 5.—Osiris and Oswald left for Wei-hai-Wei.
LAGOS, Sept. 5.—Delphinium arrived.
MALTA, Sept. 5.—Coventry left for Venice. Sept. 6.—Bryony left for Crete.
PAPHOS, Sept. 6.—Witch arrived.
PATMOS, Cyclades, Sept. 6.—Queen Elizabeth and Volunteer arrived.
PEITAIHO, Sept. 5.—Cornflower left for Nanking.
PLYMOUTH, Sept. 6.—Halo, Seabreeze, and Whirlpool left for Invergordon.
PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.—Leeward, Lunar Bow, and Pumarole left for Invergordon.
PORT SWETTENHAM, Sept. 5.—Iroquois arrived.
SARAWAK RIVER, Sept. 5.—Herald arrived.
SIMONSTOWN, Sept. 5.—Verbena left for Knysna.
SUEZ, Sept. 6.—Hermes arrived, and left for Port Said.
Sept. 7.
VENICE, Sept. 5.—Second Destroyer Flotilla (less Viscount and Vega) and Resource arrived.
WAKAYA, Sept. 5.—Laburnum arrived.
WALVIS BAY, Sept. 5.—Wallflower arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUTS.—J. E. BROOME, to Royal Oak (Sept. 5); I. M. COOPER, to Royal Oak, and A. S. BOLT, to Curlew (Oct. 10).
SUB-LIEUT.—C. L. G. EVANS, to Dunoon (Sept. 8).
PAYM. COMMR.—G. H. THOMSON, O.B.E., to Ganges (Sept. 9).

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUTS. (E.).—H. C. HOGGER, F. J. RICKS, J. R. DE M. WARREN, R. L. JORDAN, F. H. FLETCHER, R. E. FAUNTHORPE, J. H. D. MIDDLETON, and C. G. GOSLING, to rank of Actg. Lieut. (E.) (seny Aug. 7).
MIDSHIPMEN (E.).—R. U. ALCOCK, O. P. TILDEN, and W. V. STITT, to rank of Sub.-Lieut. (E.) (seny. June 1); and T. T. BRANDRETH, E. F. E. NAISH, and A. H. BACCHUS, to rank of Actg. Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. Sept. 1).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

MIDSHIPMEN (E.).—F. L. GEORGE and O. T. AMOTT, promoted to Actg. Sub-Lieuts. (E.) (seny. Sept. 1).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

AIR COMMODORES.—P. F. M. FELLOWES, D.S.O., to No. 23 Group Headquarters, Grantham, on appointment as Air Officer Commanding (Sept. 6); P. B. JOUBERT DE LA FERTÉ, C.M.G., D.S.O., to R.A.F. Staff College, Andover, on appointment as Commandant (Sept. 7).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—T. H. FRENCH, D.F.C., to No. 502 (Ulster) Squadron, Aldergrove (Sept. 5); A. D. DAVIES, to No. 4 Squadron, South Farnborough (Sept. 11).
FLYING OFFICERS.—F. M. V. MAY, to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon (Sept. 1); I. J. PITCH, to No. 4 Squadron South Farnborough (Sept. 4); G. M. BEATTIE, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Aug. 11); C. M. HEARD, to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (Sept. 2); T. M. ABRAHAM, to Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch (Sept. 2).

STORES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—F. J. W. HUMPHREYS, to H.Q. Coastal Area (Aug. 21).
FLYING OFFICER.—J. R. R. HARVEY, M.M., to No. 1 Armoured Car Company, Iraq (Aug. 24).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—G. A. BENNETT, to No. 23 Group Headquarters, Grantham (Sept. 17).

MEDICAL BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—R. H. STANBRIDGE, to Central Medical Establishment (Sept. 15).

Military Forces under the provisions of paragraph 7, Pension Regulations.

The following are examples from the tables, referred to in paragraph 6, showing the number of years' purchase according to age:—

Age next birthday	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Number of years' purchase ..	17·494	13·449	14·087	12·918	10·166	7·298	4·776

TABLE OF VALUES FOR COMMUTATION OF PENSION BY OFFICERS OF ASIATIC DOMICILE:—

Age next birthday	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Number of years' purchase ..	16·51	13·41	13·83	11·58	9·71	8·79	3·41

Obituary

SIR JAMES GUTHRIE

TRIBUTES BY BROTHER ARTISTS

Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., R.S.A., writes:—

With the passing of James Guthrie, one of the noblest and most widely gifted men of his time, a circle of intense lovers and admirers is left desolate, and the art, not only of Scotland but of Britain, bereft of its greatest personality. For well-nigh 50 years he had been Master of the North, and who in the South could be compared with him among his contemporaries? His first portrait, that of the Rev. A. Gardiner, D.D., of 1885, acclaimed with such generous praise and understanding by the artists of Scotland and France, before he had been heard of in England, was a weighty and searching human study of an old divine, as surprising in its power to-day as when first seen, and was the beginning of a long line of interpretations of varied men, public and private, and also a group of women's portraits of strange beauty, elusive and enchanted, of flowery delicacy of colour or veiled in the mystery of romantic tones.

Scotland and France saw those first things with an admiration rarely extended to so young a man, and looked thereafter expectantly to what each year might bring forth. Surrounded by a group of men who at once recognized his power and leadership, his great artistry, his high business capacity, his eloquence in thought and expression they gave him that stimulus and encouragement which sustained him in his long and most brilliant presidency of the Scottish Academy, and added to him a distinction and power, won from experience, which drew the eyes of the finest observers upon him. Orchardson and Sargent and many others were not slow to recognize his real power, his grip of essentials, his searching analysis, his profound looking into the deeps of his subjects. His scholarship, his learned and considered composition, and the nervous and vital touch of his brush, with broken, vibrating colour, now resting in sympathetic tenderness on eye or lip or with sweeping power and spacious assurance revealing some marked contour of figure, or fold of drapery, with the sheen of silk or bloom of velvet, lost and found amid the transparent mysteries and shadows of backgrounds, never black and obscure, but charged with colour infinitely suggestive.

His work is too little known beyond Scotland, and there are, so far, but few examples in public galleries. Establishing his art in increasing degree on the great traditions, and building his superb technique on the experience of masters of portraiture, he was ever responsive to the note of his time. In the beginning—like so many others in the eighties—he found guidance in Bastien Lepage and gathered something from Courbet and the unhesitating declaration of Manet, softened by the delicate and elusive tones of Whistler. His penetrating understanding seemed to draw out the secrets he required from those varied sources, and then, uniting them to his deeper study of Velazquez and Rembrandt, he evolved a language of his own, at once brilliant and profound. He did not always succeed, but no artist of our time maintained such intensity of application, such tenacity of purpose, such consistent and arduous concentration on the ideals and visions before him as this great painter who has passed. He awaits a wider recognition, from those who have eyes to see and hearts to understand the deep things which art can reveal. Among those who knew him and shared his inner sanctuary, his place can never be filled. Of high spiritual and moral stature, abhorring all vulgar sensation and advertisement, he brought to bear on whatever subject engaged him, art or politics or business, or the deepest thoughts of "life's tangled skein," a ripe judgment, a pondered opinion, a rarely clear intelligence and power of expression, all richly intermingled with deep humanity.

In paint or in words, as vehicles of expression, he was a master, and a true knight in splendid courtesy. It is not every generation which yields so fine a flower as James Guthrie, and those who have known him, as friend and president and inspiring presence, down the long years of half a century and more, as one strangely apart, strangely beloved, strangely fascinating, will hold his revered name in everlasting remembrance.

Sir John Lavery, R.A., R.S.A., writes:—

Because, and entirely because, of his very real dislike of seeking notoriety one of the greatest of modern painters has passed with only very inadequate comment in Sir James Guthrie. Although valued and respected in his native Scotland, he rightfully belonged to the wider world of art. He had the soul of the very great, that sensitive vibrating and intellectual control essential to the true artist, a power so sternly schooled and restrained that in the rush and ostentation his singular qualities were often obscured. Therefore, as a lifelong friend and deeply devoted admirer, I pay this humble tribute to his memory. There was something Noble and Greek in the profundity and simplicity of his nature and in the purity of his art. A great soul has gone from us, but there fortunately remains the immortal expression of his labours to inspire those who come after.

DR. L. P. MARK

Dr. Leonard Portal Mark, who died on September 5 at 40, Oxford-terrace, W., at the age of 75, was the patient observer of the painful and disfiguring disease named acromegaly, of which he was himself a victim.

Born at Marseilles, he was the second son of the British Consul, Edward Wallhouse Mark, and his elder brother was the well-known collector of Majolica ware. Leonard Mark was educated in France until he became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from which he graduated in 1879, taking the M.D. degree at Durham 20 years later. After holding minor appointments at various hospitals, he settled in general practice in Oxford-terrace, where he gradually obtained a devoted clientèle. Coming of an artistic family, he employed his spare time at first in etching for his own pleasure, and later as pathological artist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital—a position which he held for many years.

Then came the tragedy of his life. He suffered from acromegaly, a disease so insidious that he wrote, "I suddenly became aware that I was the subject of a peculiar and rare disease. Great was my surprise when I learnt shortly afterwards that the fact was well known to my medical friends, who had watched its steady development for about 15 years or more." At the time little was known of the condition, and even its name had only just been coined, and Mark was among the first to describe it carefully in his own person. It ran what is now well known to be its usual course, altering him physically, crippling him, and causing him frequent and intense headache. But in spite of this he bore right onward, nor did he bate a jot of heart or hope. He recorded carefully the symptoms from which he suffered, and had photographs taken from time to time to show the advance of the disease. These records he published, and thus produced one of the earliest and best monographs on acromegaly, for it was based entirely upon personal experiences which he was able to consider without bias and in a scientific spirit. The outcome was, perhaps, better than he expected, for he lived beyond the allotted span, but as a confirmed invalid, while the torturing headaches became less severe in the course of years and he would say jestingly that he was outliving his enemy.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. F. GRAHAM

Major-General George Fergus Graham, who died on Sunday at his residence in Seymour-street, W., at the age of 94, was a veteran of the Honourable East India Company's service. Born on May 16, 1836, the second son by his second marriage of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bt., of Norton Conyers, who was born in 1789, he took part in the Cossiah and Jyntian Hills campaign of 1862-3. Afterwards he was promoted colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, and retired in 1886 with the rank of major-general. He married, in 1871, Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Mr. T. J. Atkinson, of Calcutta, and he leaves one son. Mrs. Graham died in 1874.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. B. HAYWARD

Major-General Henry Blakeney Hayward, late 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, died on Sunday at Bexley House, Crayford, at the age of 92. Born on August 10, 1838, he was sent to school at Eagle House, Brook Green, and joined the Sherwood Foresters from Sandhurst in 1856. He served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, taking part in the storming and capture of Magdala, and commanded the 1st Battalion of his regiment from 1880 to 1885. He retired with the rank of major-general in 1886. The funeral will be on Thursday at 2.30.

While a passenger train was passing through Stocksfield, Northumberland, on the Carlisle-Newcastle main line yesterday, six of the windows were smashed. No one was seriously injured. It is believed that the damage was caused by a projection from a passing goods train.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS

AN AID TO AGRICULTURE

The special grants, mentioned in a Ministry of Labour announcement yesterday, in aid of schemes for the improvement of small docks and harbours that are likely to be of material value in promoting the development of agriculture will apply more particularly to port plans that will provide the farmer with cheaper transport facilities for fertilizers, foodstuffs, and crops. The schemes may embrace facilities for improving coastwise shipping, dredging operations, land reclamation, and reconstruction of quays or warehouses, for both railway-owned and non-railway-owned ports.

The decision is the result of representations made from many parts of the country. It is understood that the Government were much impressed by the evidence given by Sir Norman Hill, vice-chairman of the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, before the Royal Commission on Transport, and by the representations he made in 1929 to Mr. J. H. Thomas, then Lord Privy Seal, as to the commercial wisdom of assisting in every way possible the revival of the smaller ports of Britain, as well as finding work for unemployed. Various schemes have been submitted by the authorities of both large and small ports to the Unemployed Grants Committee. Recent estimates showed that grants equivalent to £1,993,857 had been made in respect of schemes of a total cost of £6,646,189, and that schemes estimated to cost nearly £24,000,000 were under consideration or in course of submission from large and small ports. The latter sum includes about £12,000,000 in respect of road approaches to and from docks in East London.

When dealing with the applications of the smaller ports, whose schemes under consideration will entail an aggregate expenditure of not more than £1,500,000, it was found that some of them were not able to raise funds as easily as the large dock and harbour authorities can do, while long neglect or only partial use for some years had led to deterioration of equipment and buildings and a considerable amount of silting up in a few cases. Special consideration became necessary, therefore, in the matter of financial assistance, and as the Government has an agricultural marketing scheme in prospect it was decided to offer special terms in respect of those schemes that will assist agriculture in the manner indicated. Hence the offer of an increased rate of grant at 100 per cent. of the interest on any loan raised to meet approved expenditure for the first seven years, and 50 per cent. for the remainder of the period or eight years, whichever is the shorter.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

OXFORD CONFERENCE

The question of pension schemes was discussed at the Industrial Welfare Society conference at Oxford yesterday morning by Sir Joseph Burn (general manager, Prudential Assurance Company).

SIR JOSEPH BURN said that in an ideal scheme he would expect to see a pension of adequate amount at an age when the beneficiaries would be glad to retire from active work. This would naturally vary with individuals, and so a minimum and a maximum age for retirement would be fixed. To guard against premature death after retirement the pension would be guaranteed for a certain number of years, so that the pensioner's widow or other dependents would have time to set the house in order. He would like a provision enabling a pensioner to settle a proportion of the pension on his wife, in order that he could be relieved of anxiety for her financial welfare.

One of the rather awkward questions that had to be faced, Sir Joseph Burn said, was the policy to be adopted in relation to women in industry, as there must inevitably be a proportion who would not marry and would therefore need to be provided for in old age. It was sometimes difficult to persuade an employer that this need would arise, as the employer's past experience had shown that most of his female staff left his service at a comparatively early age. Women's pensions were usually granted at an earlier age than men's, 60 or even 55 being often regarded as a sufficiently advanced age. With the consistently lighter mortality shown by women over 55 it followed that for a capital sum the pension which could be granted to a woman was considerably less than a similar sum would provide in the case of a man of the same age.

Speaking at a subsequent session on "works planning in relation to health and welfare," Mr. R. N. VANES (Messrs. Hal Williams and Co.) said that judging from the factories which had been built in recent years, manufacturers had recognized that appearance counted for something and was really worth while. In many factories the employees might see the front when they entered, and be duly impressed, but they had to live with the back. He discussed in detail questions relating to heating and ventilation, and lighting and colour schemes, and he said that there must be subtle forces at work on the operatives the moment they entered the factory. A well located and emphasized doorway opening on to a clean, cheerful vestibule would do much to foster in the mind of the employee the idea that he was part of the establishment.

The REV. R. R. HYDE, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, gave an account of a visit to Russia, and said that his first impression of Leningrad was that it was dull and drab, and that there were no stocks in the shops. The people were ill-clad, with worn-out shoes. Butter cost 16s. a lb., hard green apples 5d. each, unripe pears 1s. 4d.; cheese 12s. a lb.; worn-out shoes 47s., and new shoes £9 10s. a pair. In Moscow the state of the streets was everywhere bad beyond imagination, and the houses were in ill repair, but Moscow seemed more cheerful than Leningrad, and the people were better clad.

NIGHT FIRE AT MARGATE

DAMAGE TO AMUSEMENT PARK

Fire late last night caused considerable damage to buildings and show property in the Dreamland Amusement Park at Margate. The outbreak occurred about 11 p.m., after the park was closed, and no lives were endangered. The fire began in an amusement device called "The Rapids," and quickly spread to an arcade and a number of side shows. The Margate and neighbouring fire brigades soon arrived, but many of the buildings in the park were of inflammable material, and the flames by then had a firm hold.

At 1 a.m. the firemen were still hard at work, but there were signs that the fire was under control. A large number of stalls and sideshows were destroyed, but a menagerie forming part of the Amusement Park was fortunately outside the danger area.

FASCIST VIEW OF TRIESTE EXECUTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 8

The *Order Sheet* of the Fascist Party published this evening discusses the sentences in the Trieste trial.

"The Fascist revolution," it says, "is determined to defend itself both within and outside the frontier. Further lead awaits other backs. There are some who have deserved it for a long time. They shall have it. As the Fascist revolution progresses in time, the more severe it becomes. Gentlemen of over the frontier, take note! The 'good Italian' is no more! The Italian of the Fascist factors is of another temper and mind."

SHAMROCK V.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, Sept. 8.—Shamrock V. was taken into dry dock to-day, for her hull to be scrubbed and smoothed down with sandpaper. When this process is completed, she will be painted green and gold above the water-line and copper-brown below. She is expected to remain in dry dock until Thursday afternoon, when she will be taken out for a trial.—*Reuter.*

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME FOR BERMONDSEY

The Bermondsey Borough Council have asked permission of the London County Council to borrow £100,000 for a slum clearance scheme. The Borough Council have also decided to spend £50,645 on sewer reconstruction in order to provide work for the local unemployed.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED: SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, Sept. 8

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression off Western Ireland is moving slowly eastward and associated secondary disturbances north-eastward across the British Isles. Unsettled conditions with some rain will spread from the west to become general.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh variable winds; some rain at first, showers and brighter intervals later; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh variable winds; cloudy, some rain; local mist, perhaps fog; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate or fresh variable winds; mainly cloudy, some rain and showers; local mist, perhaps fog; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR RO

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 8

The Prince of Wales has left the Castle.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., and the Very Rev. Alexander Martin, D.D., have also left.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Hellenes arrived at Oban on September 4 and left for the Isle of Mull to stay with Mrs. Murray Guthrie at Torosay Castle.

The Swedish Minister returned to London yesterday from Sweden.

The Earl of Harewood is 48 to-day.

The Countess of Huntingdon will return to London to-morrow from Baden-Baden.

Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Plumer do not expect to return to London until the end of the month from Derbyshire.

Baroness Ravensdale expects to return to London about September 25 from her cruise to the northern capitals of Europe.

Lord Ashfield returned to 43, South-street on Sunday from Norfolk. Lady Ashfield will return to London to-day.

Lord Melchett will leave New York on September 10 in the Aquitania. He expects to arrive in England about September 16.

Lord and Lady Newborough have returned from the Continent. Lord Newborough has left London for Wales.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor and Lady Stanley returned to London yesterday from Le Touquet.

The Hon. Mrs. Evan Morgan will return to 40, South-street on Thursday from Holland.

The Hon. Claud and Mrs. Lambton will return to London towards the end of the month from Scotland.

The Hon. Michael and Mrs. Scott sailed for New York in the Olympic.

The Agent-General for New South Wales will leave London to-day for Scotland. He expects to be away for about a week.

Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn-Campbell returned to London yesterday from Aix-les-Bains.

Jeanetta Lady Tuck returned to 29, Park-crescent, Portland-place, yesterday from Harrogate.

Mr. and Lady Joan Peake will return to London on Thursday from the Continent.

The Dorset Hunt Ball will take place on Thursday, January 8, 1931, at the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.

The funeral of Mr. A. E. S. Walter will take place at Bear Wood, Wokingham, at 2.30 to-morrow.

HOUSE PARTY

LADY SAVILE

Lord and Lady Savile are entertaining a party at Rufford Abbey for the Doncaster Meeting. Their guests include:—

The Earl and Countess of Midleton, the Marchioness of Douro and Lady Anne Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Sir Lawrence and Lady Philipps, Sir Alan Johnstone, the Hon. Francis Brodrick, Mrs. Arthur Jansen, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Birkin, Captain David Livingstone-Learmonth, and Mr. Billy Levita.

MISTRAL CENTENARY

CELEBRATIONS AT MAILLANE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 8

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frédéric Mistral was celebrated at Maillane to-day. The ceremonies opened with the singing of High Mass before the village church, whose façade had been draped with scarlet hangings, embroidered with golden grasshoppers. Then the authorities present, who included M. Eugène Lautier, the Minister of Education, a representative of the President of the Republic, and officials from all the Southern departments, and delegates from the Latin countries and from many learned bodies visited Mme. Mistral in the house where the poet passed his married life. Mme. Mistral received her guests in the traditional costume of Provence, and was invested by M. Lautier with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The next ceremony was at the tomb of Mistral, where M. Marius Jouveau, *capoulié* of the *félibrige*, made a speech Provençal, and the cup presented to Provence by the Catalans in 1887 was placed inside the mausoleum. The procession, escorted by a band of tambourines and fifes, then visited the Mas du Juge, in which Mistral was born. After a banquet in the open air, at which toasts were drunk to the prosperity of Provence and the health of her poets, M. Lautier delivered a speech in honour of the poet. "Mistral's genius," he said, "knows no frontiers. He has joined Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe. He lives in that empyrean which Victor Hugo called 'the region of equals.'"

The festivities at Maillane, which concluded with farandoles and other country dances, mark the climax of the Mistral centenary celebrations. Some towns, including Avignon, have already paid their tribute.

U.S. MINISTER TO SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, SEPT. 8

Mr. Ralph J. Totten to-day presented to the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, his credentials as the First Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Union of South Africa. He was received by the Earl of Athlone at Government House, and was accompanied by Mr. Garrett G. Ackerson, Secretary of the Legation, and Mr. Edward B. Lawson, Acting Commercial Attaché.

The Earl of Athlone cordially welcomed Mr. Totten, assured him of every cooperation in the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries, and asked him to convey to President Hoover his reciprocal wishes for the continued prosperity of the great country over which he presided.

THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

The Queen of Norway arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday in the steamer Blenheim and proceeded to Sandringham.

THE ANGLO-SPANISH INSTITUTE

The Prince of Wales will be present at the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-Spanish and Spanish-American Institute of London, which will be held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding, on Tuesday, October 7, at 4 p.m. The Prince of Wales is the president of the Institute.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. W. P. N. EDWARDS AND THE HON. SHEILA CARY

The engagement is announced between William Philip Neville, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Neville Edwards, of Orford, Littlehampton, and Sheila, younger daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Falkland.

CAPTAIN M. DENNIS AND MISS J. GRAHAM

The marriage arranged between Captain Meade Dennis and Miss Joan Graham will take place on September 17 at Usk.

MR. R. A. LEGGETT AND MISS GORDON

The engagement is announced between Ronald A. Leggett, elder son of Brigadier-General A. H. Leggett, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Leggett, of The Brown House, Ashtead, Surrey, and Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gordon, of Moffat Cottage, Ashtead.

MR. E. E. COLQUHOUN AND MISS MAKIN

The engagement is announced between Edgar Edmund Colquhoun, M.B.E., second son of the late Ernest Colquhoun and of Mrs. Colquhoun, 36, Hyde Park-square, and Elisabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Makin, D.S.O., and Mrs. Ernest Makin, of West Wellow, Hampshire, and grand-daughter of the late Colonel Frank Makin, of Adelaide, South Australia, and of the late Sir Evan Morris.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. F. BURGHARD, R.N., AND MISS SHEPPARD

A marriage has been arranged between Geoffrey Frederic Burghard, Royal Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burghard, of Bodinnick, Fowey, and Nancy, eldest daughter of Colonel G. S. Sheppard, C.M.G., and Mrs. Sheppard, of Malton House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

LIEUTENANT C. M. HALL, R.N., AND MISS ALFORD

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Cecil Moreland Hall, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. Courageous, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall, of Maidenhead, Berks, and Una Violet, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Alford, of Stafford Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.

COLONEL C. GERARD AND MISS N. ROGERS

A marriage has been arranged between Colonel Charles Gerard, D.S.O., of Wrightington, Lancs, and Harrock House, Buxted, and Norma, daughter of Mrs. Frankford Rogers, of Ottawa, Canada, and 24, St. James's-street, London.

CAPTAIN C. R. HORLEY AND MISS YOLLAND

The engagement is announced between Captain Rupert Horley, M.C., 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr. C. T. Horley and Mrs. Horley, of 10, Marlborough-road, N.W., and Mary Evangeline (Molly), only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Yolland, Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Yolland.

MR. G. E. L. LENNOX-BOYD AND MISS S. M. MACDONALD

The engagement is announced between G. E. L. Lennox-Boyd, lieutenant, The Highland Light Infantry, eldest son of Alan Walter Lennox-Boyd and Mrs. Lennox-Boyd, of Broadley House, Sway, Hampshire, and Sheila Mary MacDonald, daughter of Colonel A. W. MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald, Blarour, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire.

THE REV. R. A. REEVES AND MISS A. M. VAN RYSSEN

The engagement is announced between the Rev. R. Ambrose Reeves, B.A., and Ada Margaret, third daughter of the late Anthony and Mrs. van Ryssen, of Crouch End, N.8.

THE REV. G. F. NEWMAN AND MISS G. E. ROWE

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Guy F. Newman, M.A., rector of Lifton, Devon, eldest son of the late Archdeacon E. F. Newman, M.A., and Mrs. Newman, and Grace Eulalia, younger daughter of the late Mr. P. D. Rowe, of Great Haye, Lamerton, Devon, and Mrs. Rowe, of Innsbruck.

MR. T. D. B. KIMPTON AND MISS SIMMS

The engagement is announced between Thomas David Bland, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kimpton, Castellain-mansions, W., and Ella Georgiana, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simms, Wilderness, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

MR. W. G. REID AND MISS M. A. TUFNELL

The marriage arranged between Walter George Reid, of Mombasa, and Millicent Audrey, younger daughter of the late Sidney George Tufnell and Mrs. Tufnell, of Catsfield, Sussex, will take place on November 5 at Mombasa.

MR. H. J. H. NETHERSOLE AND MISS D. JOYCE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Harrison John Hastings Nethersole, eldest son of Harrison Ralph and Violet Nethersole, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Dorothy Joyce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward Joyce, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, will take place on Saturday, October 4, at St. Helen's Parish Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

MR. G. J. MURDOCH AND MISS SHAW

The engagement is announced between Gerald John, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murdoch, of 18, Cumberland-terrace, N.W.1, and Sheila Eileen Maclean, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shaw, of 17, Lindfield-gardens, N.W.3, and of Tenandry, Killiecrankie.

MR. F. R. CATTY AND MISS J. M. CATTY

The engagement is announced between Mr. F. R. Catty, of 20, Merrick-square, S.E.1, and Joan Margery, daughter of Mrs. F. B. Catty, of 73, Parkside, Eltham Park.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham-Martin took place on September 4 at Canterbury Cathedral. The Very Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, Dean of Canterbury, officiated, and the child was named Fiennes Fairfax.

OPTICAL CONGRESS

THE VALUE OF LEGISLATION

The International Optical Congress at Cambridge held a meeting yesterday morning, when Mr. J. H. SUTCLIFFE (Great Britain), president of the International Optical League, in speaking on the movement, said that the League began quite humbly at Oxford three years ago, it was strengthened at Cologne, but nearly died subsequently.

It was now, he said, recovering, and a big programme had been formulated, among the objects of which were to try to improve the status of opticians in all parts of the world, to endeavour to establish an international bureau of advice, and to promote a system of education in optical matters in countries where it was most needed.

Mr. STEPHEN SMITH, secretary of the National Federation of Clerical, Professional, and Technical Workers in Great Britain, who deputized for his president, Mr. George Lathan, M.P., urged the formation of a link between the International Optical League and the advisory commission of international workers at Geneva, pointed out the value of international organization, and suggested the affiliation of the Optical League with the C.I.T.I., a French union of professional or non-manual workers.

Mr. LAURITS PETERSEN, New South Wales, said that there could not be much argument against the fact that optical legislation was essential both for the protection of the public and optometrists. He was not pleading for the qualified optician so much as for the general public. The qualified optician could always obtain his fees and make a good living, but unfortunately many men did not qualify for the art because they could, at present, sell glasses without qualification. When the public was protected by a Bill of that description a skilled class of both mechanics and professional men would arise, and the vision of the nation would be improved.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. W. B. Barker, in summarizing the debate, pointed out that in other countries the lack of uniform legislation acted as a bar to the progress of their profession, particularly in Switzerland, where it had been pointed out the 24 cantons each had different legal restrictions on many things, from the speed of motor-cars to the testing of eyesight. In France it had been proved that uniform legislation had improved the status of the optician in recent years.

At Hurcomb's, Piccadilly, yesterday, a Louis XV. kingwood and marqueterie oval-shaped writing-desk fetched £670 (Axford) and a set of six and one arm Chippendale mahogany dining chairs, £580 (Mallett).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SURVIVOR OF THE INDIAN MUTINY

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES CALDER STEWART, C.B., of Jermyn-street, St. James's, and the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, a survivor of the Indian Mutiny, died on July 1, aged 90, leaving £22,759.

Mr. BENJAMIN KENYON, of Trinity-gardens, Folkestone, who died on June 16, left £99,301, with net personalty £98,159. He gives:—

£75 to William Russell, chauffeur.

Mr. GUY GILBEY, J.P., of Sheering Hall, Harlow, Essex, and the Carlton Club, managing director of Pilchers, Limited, Morgans-lane, Tooley-street, S.E., and a director of Merryweather and Sons, Limited, died on June 14, leaving estate of the gross value of £89,704, with net personalty £72,447. He gives:—

£50 each to A. H. Riley and H. C. Golding, of Pilchers, Limited; £50 each to his butler, Simmons, and his chauffeur, Harry Green, if still in his employ; and an annuity of £104 to his stud groom, Henry Green, if still with him.

Mr. REGINALD SOAMES, of Sydney-street, Chelsea, S.W., who died on July 17, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £66,216, with net personalty £51,229. He left:—

His library of books, £250, and £350 per annum to Lily May Hilborne "as an acknowledgment of the care she has taken of me for several years," and £100 a year to Beatrice Eugenie Hilborne.

Miss CONSTANCE JANE LOWE, of Forest House, Forest-row, Sussex, who died on February 28, left estate of the gross value of £62,223, with net personalty £54,995. She left:—

£500 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and £250 each to the Church Army and Haltwhistle War Memorial Hospital.

Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD CECIL GRAY, of Garth Marr Castle, Carrock, Cumberland, who died on July 4, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £53,037, with net personalty £42,938. He gives:—

£500 each to his housekeeper, Sophie Palmer, and his housekeeper, Elizabeth Ogg.

Miss ANNE POWER, of Widmore-road, Bromley, died on July 11, aged 87, leaving £38,701, with net personalty £38,636. She gives:—

£1,000 each to the Royal United Kingdom Benefcent Association, the Clergy Pensions Institution, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; £500 each to the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Society for Assisting Gentlewomen in Reduced Circumstances, the Phillip Memorial Hospital, Bromley, and the South London Institute for the Poor Blind; and £100 each to the Liverpool Cathedral Building Fund and St. John's Church, Bromley.

Mr. ROBERT TOWNSEND, of Belvedere, Old Colwyn, North Wales, and of Villa Guariglia, Posillipo, Naples, Italy, head of Messrs. W. Shilton and Co., drapers, of Naples, who died on March 25, aged 73, left property in this country of the gross value of £47,340, with net personalty £46,429. He left:—

5,000 Italian lire to Guiseppe Marino "as an acknowledgment of faithful and disinterested services to my late wife and myself"; 7,000 Italian lire to his maid, Luisa Vitiello.

Subject to a life interest, £1,500 to the Cottage Hospital, Hesketh-road, Old Colwyn, for "Annie and Robert Townsend Cot" and £500 to the Boys' and Girls' Refuge and Home, Strangeways, Manchester.

DR. WILLIAM WHITFORD, M.D., J.P., of Sandymount Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire, who died on June 15, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £12,261, with net personalty £11,241. He gives:—

An annuity of £52 to his housekeeper, Isabella Bell Entwistle, and when such annuity shall cease £500 to the Liverpool Stanley Hospital; and £50 to Violet Pentall, if still in his service.

Mr. ROBERT MATTHEWS INMAN, L.R.C.P., of Brighton-road, Stoke Newington, N., who died on April 17, aged 93, left estate of the gross value of £16,169, with net personalty £14,615. He left:—

£50 each to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland-road, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The residue of the property to his wife for life, and then one-tenth each to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland-road, the Middlesex Hospital, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Miss HENRIETTA FAIRCLOUGH, of Woodville, Broomfield-road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, who died on August 7, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £7,963, with net personalty £7,836. She left:—

£200 each to her cook, Lizzie Greenfield, and her servant, Rose Jones, if respectively in her service at her death; and £50 to her gardener, William Ellaway.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BROOKFIELD, Mr. Charles Henry, of Newstead-road, Lee, S.E. (net personalty £4,079)	£5,178
BUNNY, Colonel Frederic Brice, late R.A., of Langham Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. (net personalty £3,620)	2,839
CROFTS, Mr. William Thomas, of The Manor House, Stretton under Fosse, Monks Kirby, Warwick, farmer (net personalty £24,745)	43,460
FERGUSSON, Mr. John Blackburn (74), of Balgarth, Ayr, of Messrs. Whigham, Fergusson, Cunninghara and Co., wine merchants, Ayr and Edinburgh (personal estate in Great Britain)	68,776
GILROY, Mr. Robert Campbell, M.B., C.M., of Meadowcroft, Upper Manor-road, Paignton, Devon (personal estate in Great Britain)	5,090
GOLDSWORTHY, Mr. Richard Edward, of Newport-road, Cardiff, district secretary in Cardiff of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (net personalty £14,893)	15,122
LAING, Mr. John Sturrock, A.M.I.C.E., of Whitehouse-road, Cramond Bridge, Edinburgh (personal estate)	4,489
OLDHAM, Mr. Arthur Combermere (75), of Cowbeech House, Hailsham, Sussex, a member of the Stock Exchange since 1881 (net personalty £14,945)	16,072
PENGELLY, Mr. James, of Gardner-road, Tuebrook, Liverpool, retired purser, late of the American and Red Star Line (net personalty £1,768)	5,331
PHILLIPS, Mrs. Mary Ann (80), of Hazeldene, Park-road, Hengoed, Glamorgan, widow of Alderman N. Phillips, J.P. (net personalty £4,196)	4,742
PRATT-BARLOW, Captain Barrington Frederick Powys (66), The Dorsetshire Regiment (retd.), of Taplow, Bucks (net personalty £4,301)	5,649
STEPHENS, the Rev. John, of Stoneleigh, James-street, Llanelly, Carmarthen	494
STEPHENSON, Mr. John William (66), of Swanland-avenue, Bridlington, Yorks, retired farmer, (net personalty £8,997)	10,911
THURLOW, Mr. Alfred Samuel (70), of Byeways, Bury St. Edmunds (net personalty £1,175)	6,820
VILLAR, Mr. James, F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A. (86), of Gledholt, Charlton-lane, Cheltenham, Gloucs, architect and surveyor (net personalty £651)	973
WAKEMAN-NEWPORT, Mrs. Louisa, of Sandbourne, Bewdley, Worcs, widow of H. A. Wakeman-Newport (unsettled) (net personalty £40,235)	40,716
WALKER, Miss Harriett (84), of Beauchamp-avenue, Leamington Spa (net personalty £5,917)	5,990
WALL, the Rev. James Oswald, of The Presbytery, Hethe, Oxon (net personalty £1,755)	1,854
WATERHOUSE, Captain Claude Francis (53), late 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, of Psu. Basses Pyrenees, France (net personalty £1,904)	2,405
WILLIAMS, Mr. Thomas (75), of Uxbridge-road, Kingston-on-Thames (net personalty £8,719)	8,843

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

NEW VICAR OF WIMBLEDON

The REV. E. H. TUPPER, who has been vicar of Mortlake and East Sheen since 1918, has accepted the offer of the vicarage of Wimbledon.

The King has approved the appointment of the REV. F. J. TACKLEY, vicar of Greenwich, to the rectory of Hartest-cum-Boxted, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. J. W. C. Wisdom.

The REV. S. W. G. FROST, vicar of St. Andrew's, Coulsdon, has been appointed rector of the Cathedral Parish of St. Paul, Rockhampton, Queensland.

NOTES

The weekly mid-day services at St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, E.C., will be resumed to-morrow at 1.15 p.m.

The Bishop of Leicester will preside, and the Bishop of Victoria (Hong-kong) will speak at a farewell to missionaries at the Albert Hall at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, September 24.

After 46 years in the diocese of Durham, Canon Arthur McCullagh has resigned the vicarage of Christ Church, Sunderland. Canon McCullagh, who is 73 years of age, is the fourth son of the Rev. Thomas McCullagh, of London, who was president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1884.

MEMORIAL TO RYE LIFEBOATMEN

Dependents of the 17 Rye lifeboatmen who were lost in the disaster of 1928 have decided that a figure in bronze of a lifeboatman wearing oilskins, sea boots and sou'wester, and throwing a life line, shall be the memorial to surmount the grave of the men in the Rye harbour churchyard. The design is the work of Miss Margaret Winser, of Tenterden, who designed the Hastings War Memorial. The women preferred the design to a cross-shaped cenotaph. Four hundred pounds of the sum subscribed for the dependents was set aside for the memorial.

AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT OF SHELLEY

DISCOVERY IN A BOOK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Hitherto only three portraits of Shelley executed in his lifetime have been known to exist. One is a bust by Marianne Hunt and the others are pictures. One of the pictures represents him as a boy of 12 or so and shows the fine features of the Pilfold family. The other was painted at Rome by Miss Curran in 1819, and the artist had not quite finished the work. She told Mary Shelley that she was on the point of burning the painting before she left Italy, but luckily saved it just as the fire was scorching it. Upon those two pictures all other portraits of Shelley are based.

Now, it is fairly safe to say, another genuine portrait may be added—a pencil sketch made upon the end fly-leaf of a volume once belonging to Leigh Hunt. The features of Shelley are sufficiently familiar from Miss Curran's picture, and so are the variations of the original by later artists, to say nothing of the written portraits left by friends, all alike impressed by the appearance of a beautiful and most effectual angel, to enable it to be held with confidence that this slight sketch is of Shelley. The nose, the fine forehead, and (cleverly suggested by a few strokes) the abundant hair all agree.

This agreement, it is reasonable to claim, establishes the subject of the picture, and a clue or two provided by the book, and other facts, point to the artist as being one who often saw Shelley plain. It is not too venturesome to ascribe the work to Thornton Hunt, the eldest child of Leigh Hunt. The book in which the sketch appears is "Letters of Mr. Pope and Several Eminent Persons: From the Year 1705 to 1735," published in 1735. On the title page is the signature in ink "Leigh Hunt." The book is scored throughout, and there are many marginal comments. Some of the pages are mutilated; the journalist's scissors have been at work for the purpose of quotation.

Thornton Hunt, Leigh's eldest son, the "favourite child" of Lamb and later the admired of Carlyle, was only 12 years old when Shelley died. He was to become one of the most vigorous of leader-writers and when a boy was prodigiously talented. The bare statement that he would engage in discussions on religion and other deep matters with his father's friends, including Shelley, might suggest priggishness if there were not the correcting impressions of his sympathetic nature left by Carlyle and others. His talent and manner won him love as well as wonder. An artist's career seems to have been marked for him, but he was so much affected by the smell of the pigments that he decided to be a writer like his father, and his first published writings were in art criticism. There are a number of pencil and pen-and-ink sketches in existence, some made in his childhood, to prove his skill. It was one of his pleasures to sketch his father's friends. There may be nothing conspicuously excellent (if we forget the artist's age) in the sketch of Shelley we reproduce, yet it is the work of a trained hand, and (fortunately for our purpose) Thornton had a mannerism or two in drawing, most helpful in identification.

Attention may be directed to the emphasis of the eyes. If this picture is compared with others by Thornton Hunt, it will be observed that, in the matter of eyes, his father's friends had curious resemblances. There is a sketch by Thornton of a group listening to Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt disputing—rather, Hunt might be disputing if an angry Hazlitt in full flood could be dammed for a moment. On the outskirts of the group, which includes some great figures, the protective Charles Lamb, who appears as if saying, "Keep out of this, my boy," is putting a restraining hand on the arm of Thornton himself, who clearly wishes to hazard a fording of the torrent. The characters in this group have their distinct expressiveness, but the eyes are darkened by the artist in the same style, and it is the style shown in this portrait of Shelley. It should be remembered that there was a special bond of friendship between Shelley and Leigh Hunt. Young Thornton observed it and was himself thrilled by the poet's presence. His loving reverence inspired a valuable description of Shelley as he appeared just before the tragedy in the Bay of Spezia, and there are other references in his writings which show the deep impression made upon him by the poet.

Awe is mixed with pleasure in the handling of this volume of "Letters of Mr. Pope," with its sketch and its marginal comments. One of its owners, it would appear from a notation opposite the title page, was Peter Cunningham.

Picture on page 16.

FLOWERS AT HAMPTON COURT

GAY AUTUMN BORDERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Although Saturday night's deluge battered the flowers, the borders at Hampton Court are a capital example of the intelligent use of early autumn-flowering plants, for they are as gay now as they have been at any time of the year.

In the long borders under the wall of the palace garden, annuals, perennials, and bulbous plants have been used to make a floral picture of interest and beauty which should provide amateur gardeners with a happy example of the successful grouping of flowers for harmony and contrast. From end to end of the wall border varieties of that fine Japanese lily, *speciosum*, have been boldly grouped at intervals, and are just now at their best. The old hydrangea, *paniculata*, one of the best of autumn-flowering shrubs, has also been freely used, and if the two South African plants *Streptosolen Jamesonii* and *Plumbago capensis* do not always succeed in our climate, there is no doubt about them at present. The scarlet Californian *Gilia coronopifolia*, too, is a success this year, and the recent hot weather has spurred on the fine, shrubby *Bougainvillea glabra* to unusual display.

Good use has been made of annuals like *Salpiglossis*, *Zinnia*, and the feathered cockscomb, *Celosia*. The late-flowering varieties of clematis on the wall have been well chosen, and in the open borders, roses, *gladioli*, the Cape hyacinth, and silvery-leaved plants like *Leucophyton* are happily representative of the cosmopolitan character of English park gardening. Dahlias, both large and small, have a prominent place in the border facing the picture gallery, and elsewhere Michaelmas daisies, *rudbeckia*, and the fruiting barberries and cotoneasters are anticipating the end of the floral season.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

CHANGES IN CHELSEA

A NEW SLOANE-SQUARE

Extensive alterations are being carried out at Sloane-square, Chelsea, where the central area is being made into one large island, and the war memorial has been taken down for removal to a new site prepared on the Court Theatre side.

In the square were originally two large and two small islands. When, at the request of the Ministry of Transport, the gyratory system of traffic was introduced at Sloane-square, it soon became apparent that the war memorial, on one of the small islands to the south-west, was not, in the new conditions thus created, happily placed. A proposal to move it was accompanied by difficulty. There is a deep sentiment attached to war memorials; there was no knowledge of one in London having previously been moved; and there was a desire not to wound feelings. The Chelsea Borough Council decided to consult the Royal Fine Art Commission, and the new position chosen follows their recommendation.

A suggestion was made that the memorial should be placed at the junction of Sloane-street and Lower Sloane-street, near the middle of the new island, but it was thought desirable to reserve this site for possible future development. The underlying idea of the site selected is that it shall be at the east end of a "nave," bordered with trees. The foundation for the memorial is now in position.

The new "square," when completed, will, in fact, be an oblong. About a dozen more trees are to be planted, but it is feared that some of the old trees may have to be sacrificed, as they are too big to be moved. The whole space will be covered with flagstones, carried out in a symmetrical pattern in blue and brown York stone. It is believed that the work, when finished, will present a very attractive appearance and be a great improvement. One-way traffic will continue in operation.

THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW

LABRADORS AND COCKERS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Two dog shows stand out conspicuously in the yearly round—that of the Kennel Club in the early autumn, and Mr. Charles Cruft's in February. One may say as much without detracting from the importance of the shows of the Scottish Kennel Club, Birmingham, Manchester, and half-a-dozen others whose proportions give them prominence. Ever since the old days when double the customary fee was charged for each dog entered, a win at the Kennel Club has been greatly prized. Arrangements are in an advanced stage for this year's show that will take place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday, October 8 and 9. From the schedule, copies of which may be had from 84, Piccadilly, it will be seen that well over 1,000 classes are provided.

None of the 70 odd breeds and varieties recognized in this country is omitted, and those that are not already on the registers can gain admission under the heading of "any other variety not otherwise scheduled." In this attractive section specimens often appear of breeds that may later on become fashionable. One never knows what unexpected treasure may be revealed. Next month four classes have been guaranteed for Scotch bearded collies, which are sensible dogs more nearly resembling an Old English sheepdog than the collies which at one time took the country by storm and succeeded so well on the Continent that the Germans, spurred to emulation, set about fashioning the Alsatian, which is really the product of three or four varieties of German sheepdogs. Schnausers have now gained such a footing as to warrant the engagement of a German judge, and another of the same nationality is down for the dachshunds. In order to give the evening public the opportunity of seeing some of the general competitions, the brace classes open to all breeds will be judged from 5.15 p.m. onwards on the first day.

Most will agree, I think, that the progress of Labradors was consolidated by the foundation of the Labrador Retriever Club, of which Lorna Lady Howe is hon. secretary. Its policy of encouraging gamekeeper members by providing a stake for their dogs at the field trial meetings and in other ways is to be commended. The Year Book of the club that has been issued recently affords the opportunity of drawing attention to the most interesting period in the history of the breed, that which began in 1906, when the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert exhibited Munden Single at shows and competed at field trials. It was not until then that people realized what excellent workers these dogs were. Major Maurice Portal's Flapper and Captain Butter's Peter of Faskally emphasized the lesson, and before long Labradors had become more successful at trials than the flat-coated retrievers.

Lady Howe has taken the trouble to analyse the results of the field trials for retrievers that have taken place in the 19 years beginning in 1908. One has to dissect them to realize the supremacy of the Labradors, which have been placed first in 384 stakes, against the 53 of the flat-coats, and 42 of the goldens. It should be explained, however, that the goldens did not take part in trials until 1920. Latterly they have been doing very well, and their advance on the show bench has been significant.

Another Year Book that should not be overlooked is that of the Cocker Spaniel Club that was published two or three days ago. We are naturally concerned with the welfare of a breed that frequently contributes the most entries to shows and is of great value to shooting men. That the style has changed since they were expected to retrieve fur as well as feather is apparent, the dogs now being bigger than they were at the opening of this century. They have also improved much in heads, in length of neck, and in several other respects. Mr. E. C. Spencer, one of our oldest breeders, expresses the opinion that the merry action so characteristic of cockers is not as common as it was, and his criticism of hindquarters is justified. Many of the show dogs fail there.

Mr. C. A. Phillips, who, as a shooting man, wants utility points on the show dogs, makes some interesting comparisons between the past and present. His conclusion is that, so far as quality goes, the dogs of the past could not bear comparison with those of to-day. That is not surprising when we remember the mixed ancestry of the variety. For all that, the old cockers had some features that might well have been preserved, and he suggests particularly that attention should be paid to improving the hindquarters and regaining the animation that has almost disappeared in the show ring, though it is still seen at trials.

BRITISH EXHIBITION AT BUENOS AIRES

FILMS OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE

The London organizers of the British Empire Exhibition, which is to be held at Buenos Aires from next March 14 to April 27, stated yesterday that they were unperturbed by the change of Government in Argentina. They assumed that the new Government would be as friendly in its attitude to Great Britain as was the old one.

The promoters have made an application to the Air Ministry to arrange for the dispatch of the airship R 100 or the R 101 to Buenos Aires during the period of the exhibition. The Air Ministry are considering the proposal. Apart from the fact that neither of the airships has made a voyage to South America, the lack of a mooring mast or shed at Buenos Aires presents a serious difficulty for consideration.

A feature of the exhibition will be an extensive display of films of British industrial life. Many British firms have already arranged to have films of their works, their processes, or the performances of the machinery which they manufacture included in the display, which will take place daily from a number of theatres in the exhibition grounds. This will probably be the largest display of industrial films ever made at an exhibition.

THE BUSH

MOODS AND SEASONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The bush has its moods. At noontide on a still, golden, blue-skied, midsummer's day its mood has much reverie about it. Also it seems to have an eager expectancy. There are brown, furry-trunked, palm-like, wide-spreading treeferns lining the red road that ever winds up and up through it, and shining grey-green bracken, and dense Christmas bush, and native hazel, and grey musk. Then climbing up the mountain sides towards it and above it are great, shining-leaved gums with variegated trunks and distorted silver-grey limbs pointing into a magnificent blue sky.

Both before and behind are the mountains, distinctly outlined. Far below in the timber-filled gullies' course ripples and babbles and murmurs, over rounded stones and round the roots of trees and ferns, a busy and self-important little stream. All about is the dainty scent of sunheated wood and earth and leaves. A great stillness serves to accentuate all individual sounds. Not a leaf or a twig stirs, and there is no sign of animal life, and there are no birds. Cicadas trill shrilly and a few flies move about in the sweet hot air murmuring with a drowsy, half-sad rising and falling cadence as they circle nearer or move farther away. The mountains, the great gums, the ferns, all seem to be waiting and listening, hands to ears, fingers on lips, for some tremendous message that is to come from some tremendous thing. Everything seems as if it has been ordered by an imperative gesture to wait and be still.

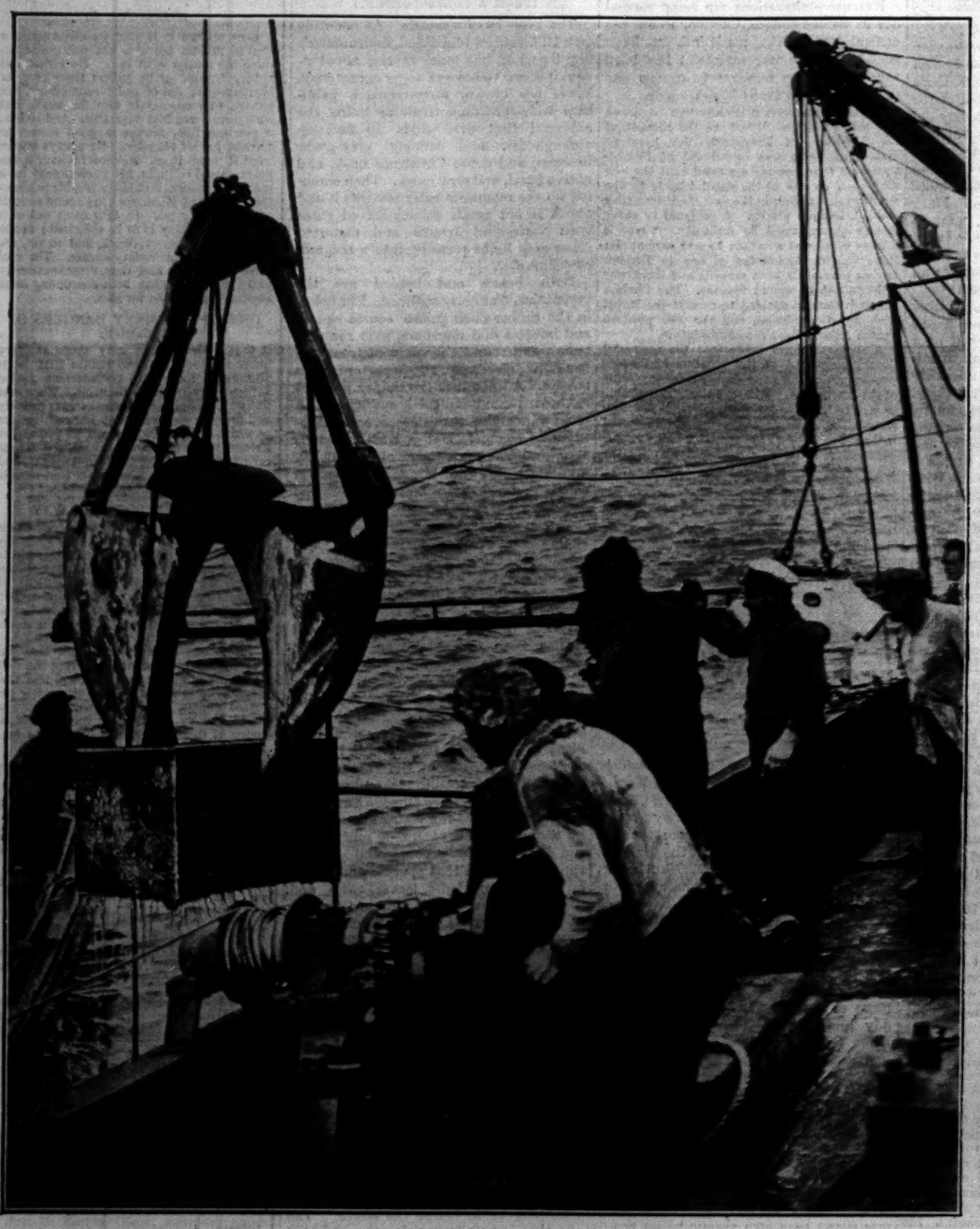
There are people who hold that the Australian bush is always melancholy. But who that has ever been in it on a fine autumn morning, for instance, will be likely to agree with those people? Now the moon, the 'possums, the wombats, the mopokes, that helped to make the bush at night mysterious, have all gone away, and the pale trunks of the young gums march up through the ever-thinning mists. The sun is up gloriously young and glad, to sup up the dews that sparkle and glitter on all the grassblades, leaves, twigs, and cobwebs. I once knew a farm in a clearing in the bush, and I can see it on such a morning to this day. The blue smoke goes up straight from the wooden chimney, and two poplar trees in the garden are like tongues of pale gold flame against the darker verdure of the bush. One can hear distinctly a dog barking, and an axeman at work in the bush; and all the small birds are setting up a busy chirping and twittering, and the magpies are chortling, just as glad about something as the sun is, and the jackasses laugh their grim, wise laugh, keeping their keen eyes open all the while on the lookout for grubs and worms in the newly-ploughed field. Framing this farm all around is the virgin bush, rolling away over the foothills and right up the mountains to where they cut into the sunlit sky.

The bush has its grey moods. There is that hour or so before the storm. The sky then is a uniform pale grey, and over it come up grey, almost black, and always more and more foreboding clouds. And how very grey the bush can now be!—grey tree-trunks, grey-green leaves, grey logs, grey earth. There is an ominous stillness all about, and a great unaccustomed roaring is to be heard—the far-off stream probably, possibly the wind away down in the great gully. A flock of parrots passes by like flashing red and green lights. A huge white yellow-crested cockatoo alights on the branch of a high gum and screams out wrathful defiance. A rabbit moves like a shadow into the little clearing, sits up with ears erect, sniffs the air, and runs on. Two white butterflies flutter up and follow one another, now up, now down, whirling and twisting and turning, engrossed lovers, against the grey sky. Then a few hot puffs of air, silence, and an increasing roar. Leaves fly level from the bending trees, twigs are snapped off. There is a great tossing and rolling. Invisible spirits are loosed on the world. The storm is here.

The bush has its weeping mood. It is raining steadily, and from every twig and leaf now is suspended a sparkling silver tear. All about are little, newly-made, silver, musically murmuring falls. I am wading up a wide stream fishing for trout. The weather a little while ago was hot and bright, but now clouds have raced up and formed into heavy ranks, and the sun has gone and rain begins. One by one immense drops fall and make widening circles on the shining black waters, and big silver bubbles come suddenly into being, float a little way down, give great winks, and burst. Soon there is the smell of wet clothes and wet earth and wet bush. What more pleasing scent than wet bush is there in all the world?

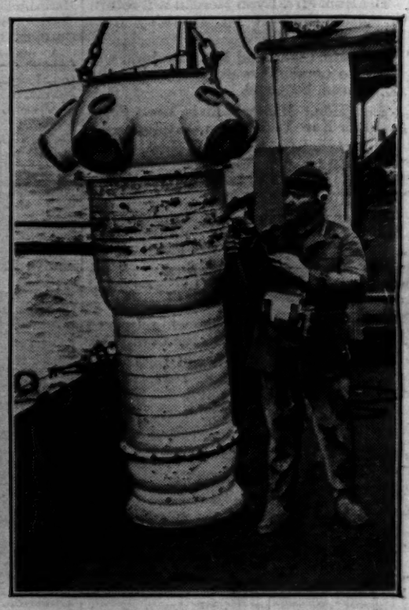
Who that has ever been in the bush on a summer's evening is likely to forget its mood? All day long a hot w

THE DISCOVERY OF THE EGYPT: SALVAGE WORK IN PROGRESS

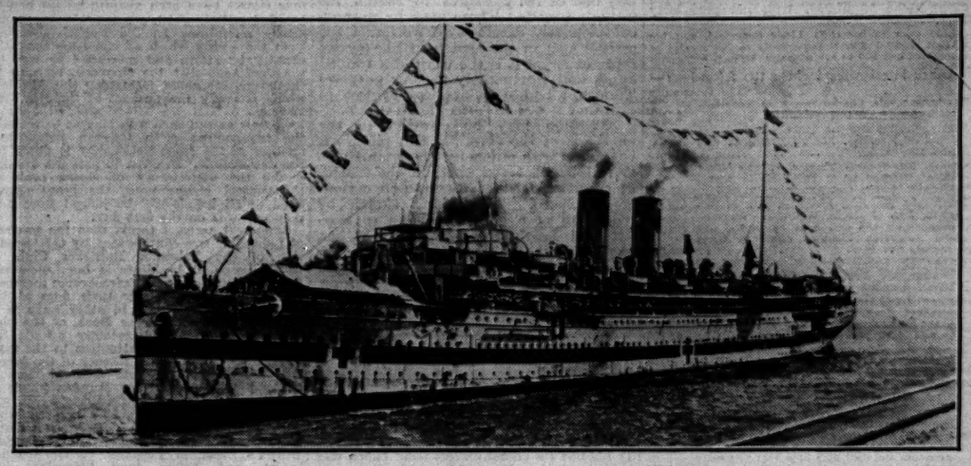


THE CAPTAIN'S SAFE.—To-day we give a series of pictures, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* on board the Artiglio, of the salvage work on the liner Egypt. Above, hauling in the captain's safe by the scissors-grab.

FIXING THE BOMBS.—The sunken liner Egypt was actually identified by one of the hydraulic cranes on board, and in order to dislodge it explosive charges had to be fired at a great depth. The photograph on the right shows a line of bombs being fixed to a spar before being lowered over the side. On the left are three divers, using the Captain's safe as a table, with a model of the Egypt.



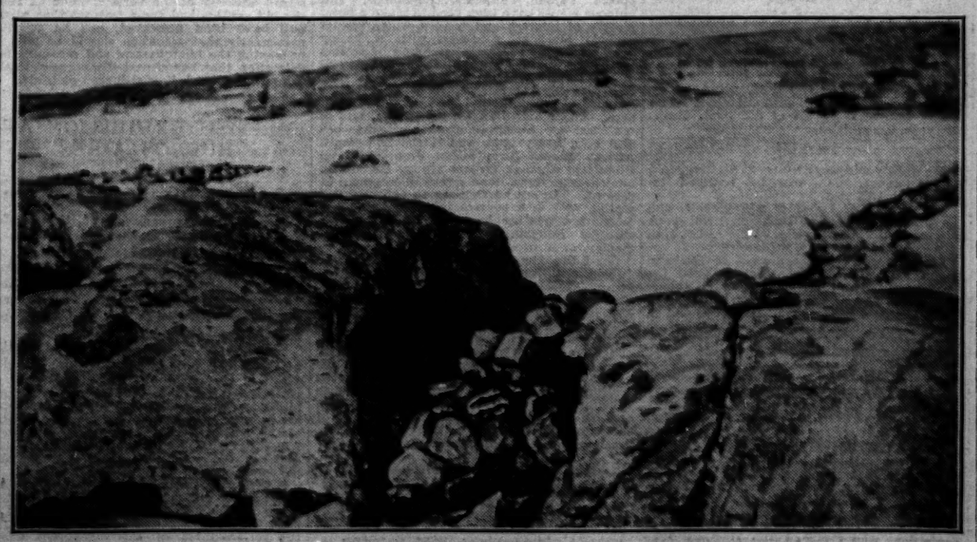
OBSERVATION SHELLS.—The work of locating the wreck was extremely difficult as the diver from his observation shell can see a distance of only six feet. We show an observation shell being hauled in. *Right*: Chief Diver Gianni.



THE EGYPT.—A photograph of the Egypt as a hospital ship entering the docks at Bombay during the War. She was sunk in collision in 1922 and lies about 25 miles south-west of Ushant.

A WAR ANNIVERSARY.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne was celebrated at Meaux on Sunday. M. Maginot, French Minister for War, is seen leaving the Cathedral.

A SHELLEY PORTRAIT. — The pencil sketch of Shelley, attributed to Thornton Hunt, referred to in an article on page 15.



WHERE A COMPANION OF ANDRÉE DIED.—A photograph taken on White Island by Dr. Gunnar Horn, leader of the Norwegian scientific expedition, of the creek where the body of Dr. Strindberg, scientific assistant to the Andrée expedition, was found partly covered with stones. It was entirely "iced down" and was very difficult to remove.

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CITY NOTES

EASIER MARKETS

RUBBER PRODUCERS' PROBLEMS

Stock markets had a rather disappointing day yesterday, for although inquiries from clients were more numerous, the expected increase in business did not materialize. In consequence, prices slipped back a little. The rise in the past fortnight was mainly the result of "bear" covering and there was little public buying. It was obvious, therefore, that the pace of the advance was too hot to last, and yesterday's reaction was really quite a healthy movement. The strongest market in the "House" was that for Argentine railway stocks, which were bought on satisfactory reports from Buenos Aires regarding the political situation and the sharp advance in the Argentine peso, which closed 1½d. higher at 40 13-16d. The recovery in the peso represents a substantial gain to the railways and other British enterprises in the Argentine. The weakest market was that for rubber shares. For the greater part of the day the gilt-edged market was rather dull. Dealers appear to be fairly well supplied with stock, and as buying was checked last week owing to the fall in the New York exchange, they are little disposed to add to their books. Towards the close, however, the market hardened, the New York and French exchanges having moved in favour of this country, notably the French, which advanced from 123.78f. to 123.83f. The market for Australian securities showed a better tone on the Cabinet's decision to stand by the programme of financial reform, but there was no real recovery, a fact which shows the mischief that can be done by thoughtless extremists.

The Outlook for Rubber

Rubber fell further yesterday; the price touched 3 13-16d. per lb. at one time, but on covering operations by "bears" it rallied to 3 15-16d.-4d. at the close. Although the immediate outlook for rubber certainly is far from bright, nevertheless the situation is not without some encouraging features. The market has suffered from many illusions in the past, and the last of these—namely, that the Dutch might agree compulsorily to restrict their output—has now been destroyed. As a result, growers have a clearer perception of what lies before them, and should have no difficulty in deciding on the right course to pursue. Any appreciable further fall seems unlikely, for few companies can be making a profit at the present price, while a number must be definitely working at a loss. The closing down of their estates or the confining of output to the more favourably situated areas is inevitable. It may require some courage on the part of the directors to close down their estates pending an improvement in the rubber situation, but they should not hesitate to do this if the loss by working their estates is greater than the bare cost of maintenance. Otherwise liquid resources will be dissipated for no good purpose.

Decrease in Native Exports

Ever since the War began the market has been deceived as to the real size of the potential output of rubber. During the War there were restrictions on shipments. After the War voluntary restriction was resorted to, and later compulsory restriction in British areas under the Stevenson scheme. As subsequent events have shown these varied restrictive measures obscured the real facts from many people, with the result that production was under-estimated. Great progress, however, has been made, especially by the larger groups, in applying scientific methods to the cultivation and production of rubber, and very large economies have been effected. The cost of freight, insurance, warehousing, and selling charges has been reduced in the case of the best-managed estates to ¼d. per lb. Since the War this part of the industry has been revolutionized. Thus the industry is in a much better position to face native competition than would have been the case if costs of production had remained at the old extravagant levels. Probably there is not now very much scope for economies, except by the merging of small contiguous estates into one concern, the elimination of redundant directors and the saving of their fees. A reduction in the number of elements employed in marketing the rubber may also be effected. Hesitation on the part of companies operating at a loss to close down would only serve to prolong the unsatisfactory condition of the market. Already the price factor has begun to have a markedly restrictive effect upon the output of the native plantations. Exports of native rubber from the Dutch East Indies in July last amounted to only 7,445 tons, against 10,665 tons in the same month of 1929. The decrease in native exports first began in May, and it has become more marked in subsequent months. Probably those native plantations which have to pay for their labour have found it necessary to restrict first, and those estates which are operated by the natives' own families will be the last to feel the effects of low prices.

French Balance of Payments

An estimate of the French balance of international payments for 1929 has just been published in the *Revue d'Economie Politique*. According to these calculations there was an adverse trade balance of 10,320,000,000f. This, however, was more than offset by invisible exports, which amounted to 14,800,000,000f. net; the principal items were 3,100,000,000f. from freights, 8,500,000,000f. from tourist traffic, and 5,800,000,000f. from interest on private investments. Capital movements which included Reparations receipts and repayment of foreign debt resulted in a net receipt of 3,560,000,000f. Imports of the precious metals, chiefly gold, amounted to 8,500,000,000f. The figures show that France increased its capital investments abroad by about 6,000,000,000f., and, allowing for the fact that France's gold stock is in excess of requirements, it is estimated that her capacity to export capital amounted to between 9,000,000,000f. and 12,000,000,000f.

A Prosperous Business

That great prosperity was again enjoyed by Initial Services (1928) in the 12 months ended June 30 is apparent from a study of the accounts for that period issued yesterday. The company provides offices and business houses with a regular service of towels, soap, tea, and other things, and manufactures to let on hire carrier tricycles and motor-cycle vans. In the period under review it earned a profit of £210,483 on a capital of £625,000. As £400,000 of the capital takes the form of Eight per Cent. Preference shares, the profits are equivalent to nearly 80 per cent. on the Ordinary capital (£225,000 in 1s. shares) after providing for the Preference dividend. Profits are not distributed up to the hilt, however, and the Ordinary shareholders actually receive 50 per cent. for the past year, £13,694 being written off goodwill, £30,000 transferred to general reserve, and the balance carried forward being raised from £9,716 to £15,436. The balance-sheet shows a substantial surplus of liquid assets, cash, and investments in British Government securities amounting to £238,938. Goodwill will annual—after writing off this year's allocation—to £200,000, or less than one year's profits. The results of the company reflect every credit upon the management.

Modder East and Nourse Mines

Of the chief producing mines of the Central Mining group of Rand mining companies, one, the Modderfontein East, did not do so well in the past year, but Nourse reported a slightly larger profit. The results of the two companies for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	Year ended June 30, 1930	1929	1928
MODDER EAST—			
Tons milled	817,000	775,500	721,000
Yield per ton (dwts.)	5.929	6.100	6.230
Revenue per ton	25s. 3d.	28s. 7d.	28s. 6d.
Working costs per ton	20s. 2d.	20s. 8d.	21s. 0d.
Working profit per ton	5s. 1d.	8s. 11d.	6s. 6d.
Net profit	£206,538	£228,326	£198,591
Dividend	£214,548 (30%)	£232,449 (32½%)	£186,499 (13⅛%)
NOURSE MINES			
Tons milled	719,700	731,600	712,700
Yield per ton (dwts.)	5.901	5.760	6.000
Revenue per ton	25s. 1d.	24s. 7d.	25s. 11d.
Working costs per ton	23s. 6d.	23s. 1d.	23s. 5d.
Working profit per ton	1s. 7d.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Net profit	£56,328	£53,854	£89,383
Dividend	£59,723 (25%)	£55,854 (25%)	£90,350 (39⅛%)
	£39,183	£19,592	£39,183

The results of development work on the Modderfontein East were again rather disappointing. It is pointed out by the consulting engineer that, notwithstanding the large development footage (52,986ft.) accomplished, the ore reserve position has not been maintained, the reserve showing a decrease of 32,400 tons. He considers it, therefore, essential to continue vigorous development work and active exploration of the large remaining virgin areas, and also to conserve ore reserves by mining a large proportion of marginal or low-grade ore from outside the reserve. The tonnage crushed was again a record. On the other hand, the results of development work on the Nourse Mines were more favourable, and the available ore reserves show an increase of 24,800 tons.

Mining Trust Report

The accounts of the Mining Trust show a very large expenditure on the development of its subsidiary and associated working companies, and with the report are published extensive progress reports of the different mining enterprises. It is to these indications of the progress of development work that its shareholders will devote chief attention, for the success of the trust depends upon the realization of the estimates of the future profit-earning abilities of these mines. For the year to June 30 the income of the trust merely amounted to £49,656, derived from "interest on investments, loans, and bank deposits, less loss on realization of Government securities," and the profit balance of £34,605 is carried forward. The total value of the assets is £4,538,650, of which £3,494,097 represents shares in subsidiary companies, other investments and Debenture stock of subsidiary companies, while advances to subsidiary and other companies represent a further £892,621. Cash amounts to £102,972. The investments appear at cost, and the directors state that market prices of the quoted securities show a considerable depreciation.

Fire Losses in North America

Losses by fire in the United States and Canada during July are estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, to have amounted to $34,847,750, which compares with $31,985,493 in July of last year. The total cost of the fires in the North American Continent during the first seven months of this year is estimated at $277,147,486 (£55,429,497) as compared with $262,078,288 (£52,415,657) in the corresponding period of last year, showing an excess for this year of $15,069,198 (£3,013,840). The corresponding figures for each month of this year are as follows:—

Month	1930 $	1929 $
January	42,344,000	44,713,825
February	43,206,940	41,520,290
March	42,964,322	41,277,814
April	43,550,996	38,845,795
May	38,415,143	32,120,468
June	31,818,286	33,565,683
July	34,847,750	31,985,493
	$277,147,486	$262,078,288

While losses are higher, premium incomes generally are believed to show substantial reductions owing to the depression of trade in the United States, so that the percentage of claims to income probably shows a further increase.

Australian Wool Freight Agreement

The announcement from Sydney, N.S.W., respecting freights for wool from Australia, which was published in these columns yesterday, described one of the first practical results of the efforts made to secure a form of rationalization in the Australian export trade. It is intimated that the Oversea Transport Association, in order to secure the stabilization of freight rates at present levels, has decided that the freights for wool, except to Japan and the United States, shall be increased by one-sixteenth of one penny per pound, with a loyalty rebate of 1s. 9d. per bale on greasy wool and 1s. 6d. per bale on scoured wool, made at the end of the season. Each producing industry is to appoint a committee to estimate the freight requirements at definite periods. These arrangements are known to be the result of prolonged negotiations between the various interests. When a deputation of shipping leaders visited Australia last year it was pointed out that better use could be made of shipping tonnage if the lines regularly in the trade could have some assurance of steady support.

Terms for Regular Supporters

In order to guard against the risk of trade being diverted to occasional vessels, which it might at times suit their owners to dispatch to Australia without attempting to maintain regular services, it has been suggested that a form of contract between shipowners and merchants would be a reasonable arrangement, since the regular shipping lines and the regular merchants have obligations to each other. Under the law which then existed in Australia an agreement of the kind between the lines and the shippers, such as exists in other routes, would not have been practicable. Legislation sanctioning agreements was therefore proposed by Mr. Bruce's Government and it was introduced and passed by the present Government of Mr. Scullin. The new agreement means that the rates of freight will be little changed for the regular shippers who enter into the agreement, although the shipping lines in the Australian trade are now experiencing very difficult times. The Commonwealth Government and the representatives of the shipping lines and of the Australian producers had approved the general principle of the agreement and the other parties to the present arrangement are the European wool buyers. The system will, it is hoped, conduce to the more efficient working of the shipping services, to the advantage of all concerned.

STOCK EXCHANGE

ARGENTINE RAILS HIGHER

FALL IN RUBBER SHARES

Dull conditions prevailed in the stock markets yesterday, the first day of the new Account. British Funds reacted further, heavy selling of the Four per Cent. Consols being reported, and Home Railway stocks were easier. Argentine railway securities, on the other hand, were a good market, owing to the receipt of reassuring advices regarding the political changes in Argentina and to the rise in the exchange. A prominent feature was the weakness of Rubber shares, which were generally marked down on the decision of the Government of the Straits Settlements not to adopt a policy of compulsory restriction. In the absence of business most of the industrial shares prominent in the advance of the past Account showed small losses on the day.

Although falls on balance were the rule, BRITISH FUNDS had a slightly harder tendency at the close as a result of "bear" covering. The War Loan declined ¼ to 103¾, and there were falls of ¼ to ½ in the other British Government loans, including short-term issues. India loans were weaker. Australian stocks had a slightly better tone, but no real recovery took place. HOME RAILWAY stocks were slightly easier as a rule, L.M.S. falling ¼ to 36¾. Underground shares rose to 24s. 9d.

A firm tone prevailed in the FOREIGN market. Argentine loans were steady. Brazilian bonds hardened slightly, the exchange being higher. Peruvian Corporation stocks were distinctly better, the Preference rising 1¼ to 37. The new Japanese loan rose to 93¾, and the Chinese 1912 loan was higher at 38. ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities gained further ground, gains among the leading stocks ranging from ½ in B.A. Great Southern to 1¼ in Central Argentine. In the Brazilian group Leopoldina reacted.

While RUBBER shares were marked down all round, there was no real general pressure to sell, though a fair amount of Rubber Trust and Anglo-Dutch shares came out. There was a slight recovery in the price of the commodity, which after being 3 13-16d., rallied to 3 15-16d.-4d. per lb., but the shares closed at the lowest points. Prominent in the decline were Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, Malayalam, United Sua Betong, and Telogoredjo. Idle conditions prevailed in the TEA market. Ou. shares were firm; Burmah rose 3-32 to 4¼.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market textile shares were mostly lower, small falls being recorded in Fine Spinners, Bleachers, Calico Printers, and Bradford Dyers. Courtaulds was a fraction lower after a firm opening and "Snia Viscosa" also was easier. British Celanese shares declined. Falls were shown by Imperial Chemical, United Molasses, Unilever, Turner and Newall, and Dunlop Rubber; the Ordinary shares of the first-named company finished 6d. below Friday's closing price at 22s. 7½d., after being 23s. 3d., bid. Borax Deferred again advanced. Anglo-American shares closed higher on balance, though finishing below the best. There were appreciable gains in International Nickel, Hydro Electric, and Brazilian Traction. Gramophone shares had an easier appearance. General Electric, Associated Electrical, and Siemens were all higher. Cables and Wireless stocks reacted, the "A" closing 1¼ down at 30. Coal, iron, and steel shares were firm on the whole. Guest, Keen was a shade easier; the company reopened its Dowlais works last week. In the motor group strength was shown by Singer, Austin, and Ford, while Leyland and Guy weakened. Thornycroft again advanced. Imperial Airways were higher. Wall Paper Deferred moved upward. In the store group losses were shown by Harrods, John Barker, and Whiteley, but Maple was higher. Brewery shares were quiet, and, while Bass gained a little ground, Distillers fell back.

South African MINING shares were easier where changed, small falls occurring in Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, East Rand, and Randfontein. Chartered and Tanganyika were higher, and a firmer tendency prevailed for Rhodesian copper shares. Selukwe advanced. Rio Tinto strengthened, the price of copper being higher.

RAMBUTAN RUBBER

SCHEME APPROVED—POLICY IN PRESENT CONDITIONS

An extraordinary general meeting of the Rambutan Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday in London to consider a scheme of reconstruction providing for the formation of a new company with a share capital of £300,000 in 5,000,000 shares of 2s. each, and the allotment of 2,400,000 shares in the new company credited with 9d. per share paid up (the unpaid liability of 3d. per share to be payable on application), shareholders having the right to subscribe for one share in the new company for each fully paid share now held.

Mr. STANLAKE LEE (the chairman) said that they now knew there could be no organized restriction in cooperation with the Dutch. That made the position clear, and efforts to find some other suitable way to alleviate the situation would have to be made. If there was any prosperous future for the rubber-producing industry the company's estates were well worth maintaining.

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM'S VIEWS

In the course of a long discussion SIR FRANK A. SWETTENHAM said that statements that by ceasing to produce altogether the company would save money were not true; it paid better to produce a certain quantity of rubber than to produce none at all. To show how that worked out he could instance a well-managed small estate with just over 2,000 acres of mature rubber. Their estimate was to produce 850,000lb. of rubber, and that would have meant a loss of £4,600 at present prices. By reducing production to 500,000lb., and thereby greatly helping the industry, they would make a loss of only £1,300 on the year. The view of managers of estates was that if costs were to be reduced more rubber should be produced; that was wrong. If they took the best producing fields and those that were most accessible and left the fields that were poor, and employed only the most skilled tappers, they would be able to produce a certain amount of rubber at a smaller cost.

It was urged by certain shareholders that the meeting should be adjourned to enable a better scheme to be put forward.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the board had had great difficulty in getting the shares underwritten, and he was doubtful whether they would have another opportunity if the scheme were not passed. The company could produce cheaply, and the new money would enable them to carry on for about two years, even at a very low price for rubber.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES explained that to close down tapping and to restrict the expenditure merely to upkeep and weeding would cost about £2 10s. per acre; the policy hitherto had been to continue tapping so long as harvesting of rubber contributed something towards the minimum cost of upkeep.

After further discussion the scheme was approved by the requisite majority.

MINING NEWS AND OUTPUTS

N'CHANGA DRILL HOLE RESULTS

YARDE KERRI GROUP TIN.—August output, 9 tons.
KAGERA (UGANDA) TINFIELDS.—August output, 28 tons (July same).
BOULDER PERSEVERANCE.—Output for August, 6,896 tons; value, £13,084; working loss, £506.
FABULOSA MINES CONSOLIDATED.—The production of tin barrilla for August was approximately 127 tons.
GOLDEN HORSE SHOE (NEW).—During August 36,506 tons; yield, £6,471; profit, £2,606.
ASSOCIATED GOLD MINES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (NEW).—Crushed in August, 5,299 tons; yield, £7,656.
TAGUAR AND ANGELO.—Cablegram:—"The reef has been struck beyond the fault in No. 14 level north (West Reef). Values later."
SAN FRANCISCO MINES OF MEXICO.—During August treated 34,720 tons; lead concentrates produced 4,295 tons. Estimated net smelter return, $166,241; profit, $49,220. Office note.—The estimated net smelter return includes a plus adjustment of $20,568, being excess of realisations of products over valuation in respect of previous months.
N'CHANGA COPPER.—Cablegram:—Final interpretation of the results obtained from Diamond Drill Hole 3.36: 142.3ft. (1,307.7ft.–1,450ft.), average 7.92 per cent. total copper, of which 69.1 per cent. (5.47 per cent. copper) is in the form of sulphide; the core recovery is 63 per cent. of this 142.3ft. 65ft. (1,450ft.–1,515ft.) average 11.51 per cent. total copper, of which 64.3 per cent. (7.4 per cent. copper) is in the form of sulphide; the core recovery is 66 per cent.
FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD.—During August milled 3,280 tons; value, £10,146. £4,585.
MARMAJITO MINES.—Milled in August, 940 tons; value, ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS.—During August crushed 10,711 tons; yield, 13,437oz. of fine gold; value, £27,062; sundry revenue (estimated), £1,100; net profit, £21,955.

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

RECOVERY IN ARGENTINE CURRENCY

In Lombard-street yesterday there was again some attempt to raise discount rates in view of their low level and the recent fall in the New York exchange. It was not very successful, however, partly owing to the more favourable tendency of both the New York and French exchanges, the Paris rate in particular rising sharply and closing at 123.83f. An encouraging indication that the Argentine revolution has not interfered with financial affairs was provided by the strength of Argentine currency, the Buenos Aires rate rising to 40 13-16d. Money was fairly plentiful, day-to-day advances being obtainable at 1½ per cent. or 1¼ per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were generally renewed at 1½ per cent. Leading discount houses usually refused to purchase three months' fine bank bills below 2 3-32 per cent. A small Continental demand was reported at 2 1-16 per cent., but the market was reluctant to sell at this rate, and business was accordingly restricted. Home banks were reported to have obtained some November bills at 2 1-32 per cent., and the market to have sold a few "hot" Treasury Bills at 2 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2 3/32—2 1/16	2 1/32—2 1/16	2 1/16—2 1/8

Discount (Treasury Bills).		Fine Trade Bills.		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
% 2 1/32—2 1/16	% 2 3/32	3—3 1/32	3 1/32—3 1/16	3 3/32—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The general tendency of the New York exchange was favourable to sterling, although the rate did not close at the highest point of the day. The rate rose to $4.86 5-16, but finished at $4.86 3-16, against $4.86 3-32 on Saturday. At $4.85 9-16 the Montreal rate showed a rise of 3-16c. French francs were decidedly more offered, and the Paris rate moved sharply in favour of London, closing at 123.83f. Other Continental rates to move in favour of sterling were the Brussels (34.84½b.), Milan (92.82l.), and Zurich (25.05½f.). The Berlin rate, on the other hand, was lower, closing at 20.40½m. A further improvement occurred in the Spanish peseta on the stabilization reports. Pesetas were persistently bid for during the earlier hours, and the Madrid rate reached 44.60p. before a reaction occurred in the peseta, the final quotation being 45.00p., compared with Saturday's quotation of 45.62½p. Among the Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate rose to 1s. 7 17-32d., while Japanese yen were bid for and showed alight appreciation. A feature was the strength of Argentine currency, the Buenos Aires rate rising to 40½d. and closing at 40 13-16d., against 39 9-16d. The Rio exchange was also higher, being finally 4 27-32d. There was a further recovery in Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchge.	Sept. 8	Sept. 6
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.85 15-16–4.86 1/16	4.86–4.86 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.85 3/32–4.85 5/32	4.85 1/32–4.85 1/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.78–84	123.77–79
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83 1/4–34.83 3/4	34.83 3/4–84 1/4
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78–92.84	92.80–92.94
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05–05 1/8	25.05–05 1/4
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4–375 1/4	374 3/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.22	193–193 1/4	193–193 1/4
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.60–45.75	45.60–46.05
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/4–108 3/4	108 1/4–108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 1/2–08	12.07 1/2–07 3/4
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.40 1/4–41 1/4	20.41–41 1/2
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583½	34.41–34.44	34.40–34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.72–27.76	27.72–27.76
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163 3/4–163 7/8	163 3/4–164
Warsaw	Zloty hol	43.38	43 5/8–43 7/8	43 5/8–43 7/8
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.22–25.28	25.20–25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	813–815	813–815
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.625½	1.625½
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274–274 1/2	274–274 1/2
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.88	48 3/4–48 7/8	48 3/4–48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.059	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.22–18.27	18.20–18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16 1/2–18.17	18.16 1/2–18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09 1/4–09 1/2	18.09 1/4–09 1/2
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18–18.18 1/2	18.16–18.18 1/2
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 5/32–1/5 11/32	1/5 5/32–1/5 11/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 5/32–1/5 11/32	1/5 5/32–1/5 11/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 5/32–1/5 11/32	1/5 5/32–1/5 11/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 11/16–1/3 15/16	1/3 23/32–1/3 15/16
Kobe	Per yen	2s.56d.	2/03 3/4–2/04 1/4	2/03 3/4–2/04 1/4
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/07 3/8–2/07 7/8	2/07 3/8–2/07 7/8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	1/11 5/16–1/11 7/16	1/11 5/16–1/11 7/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	2/33 11/16–2/33 15/16	2/33 11/16–2/33 15/16
Manila	Per dol.	24.666d.	13.07 9/16–07 3/4	12.07 7/16–08 1/4
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.895d.	2/07 1/8	2/07 1/8
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43 7/16–43 5/8	43 1/16–43 5/8
Valp'so	$ to £	—	40 9/16–40 5/8	39 1/4–39 1/2
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	39.50	39.50
Lima	Soles to £	12.186	40 1/2–40 3/4	39 1/4–39 1/2
Mexico	Peso to£	9.76	14.80	14.70
			10.20–10.30	10.20–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–2.93 to 100kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

	Buying Rates per £100			Selling Rates		
	Demand	30 days' sight	90 days' sight	Demand	30 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 12 6	99 12 9	99 13 3	99 17 6	99 17 9	99 18 3
New Zealand	99 17 6	99 17 9	99 18 3	99 17 6	99 17 9	99 18 3
South Africa	99 15 0	99 15 3	99 15 9	99 15 0	99 15 3	99 15 9
Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 15 3	99 15 9	99 16 3	99 16 6	99 17 0

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.57	24.54
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	27.00	26.80
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.03¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.15	10.35
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.50	13.33

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £1,730 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £312,961, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Sept. 4—		Sept. 4 ..	Nil
Bar gold ..	16		
Sept. 5—		Sept. 5—	
Sovs. ..	350,374	Bar gold ..	8,739
		Sovs.	7,000
Sept. 6	Nil	Sept. 6—	
		Bar gold ..	27,960
		Sovs.	4,000
Sept. 8	Nil	Sept. 8—	
		Bar gold ..	1,730
		Net influx ..	312,961
Total ..	£350,390	Total ..	£350,390

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,123,834; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz. The mail steamer from Cape Town due to reach this country on September 22 has on board £511,230 in bar gold.

Silver was a firm market, the price rising 1-16d. to 16½d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 31/32–2 15/16	1½–2
New York	2½	2-1/8	2½
Paris	2½	2¼	Unquoted
Berlin	4	3½	3-4
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 15/16	2½
Brussels	2½	2 7/16	⅞

CEYLON AND RUBBER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8

Sir Cecil Clementi's announcement of the decision against restriction has disappointed Ceylon interests, who feel that there must now be a fight to a finish, with disastrous results to many estates, the weaker of which will have to close down. On the local market the price of rubber fell sharply. Mr. M. J. Cary, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said that there was now no further object in Ceylon considering any form of restriction. The project of sending a deputation to the Straits Settlements to discuss restriction would be abandoned while there was no prospect of unilateral action by Ceylon.

U.S. COTTON CROP

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The report on the American cotton crop issued to-day by the Washington Department of Agriculture shows that the average condition of the crop on September 1 was 53.2, against 65.2 a month ago, 55.4 on September 1 last year, and a 10-year average of 57.5. This indicates a deterioration of 9 per cent. on the month, against 14.2 per cent. in the corresponding period last year and an average deterioration of 11.2 per cent. for the past 10 years.

The average yield per acre is estimated at 153.2lb., against 155.3lb. a month ago and 152.2lb. a year ago, indicating a crop, exclusive of linters, of 14,240,000 bales, against 14,362,000 bales estimated in the August report and last year's crop of 14,828,000 bales. The growth in Lower California, which is not included in the United States total, is estimated at 55,000 bales, against 75,000 bales harvested last year.

The acreage abandonment is estimated at 2.2 per cent., making a revised total of 44,791,000 acres, compared with 45,815,060 acres estimated on July 1, 47,067,000 acres last year, and 46,946,000 acres in 1928.

The United States Census Bureau reports that up to the close of business on August 31 a total of 1,878,000 bales of this year's cotton crop had been ginned. This compares with 1,568,000 bales to the corresponding date last year and 957,000 bales two years ago. The amount ginned since the last report, which was made up to August 16, is 1,305,000 bales, against 1,263,000 bales in the same period last year and 675,000 bales in 1928. The total includes 43,000 round bales, against 37,000 a year ago.

U.S. INVESTMENT COMPANY MERGER

Plans for an amalgamation of interests between the Public Utility Holding Corporation of America and the U.S. and Overseas Corporation, two members of the Harris Forbes group of companies with combined assets of over $100,000,000 (£20,000,000), were announced in New York yesterday. The merger is to be effected by means of an exchange of stock, and both concerns will retain their individual identities and management. The scheme has already been approved by some of the largest stockholders.

OILFIELDS NEWS

STEAUA ROMANA (BRITISH).—The production of the Steaua Romana Company (Bucharest) for August was 64,060 tons.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN.—Production for the week ended September 5 was 5,012 tons (previous week, 5,160 tons), amounted to 5,334 tons.

PETROLEUM OPTIONS (1925).—Production for the week ended September 6 was 5,870 barrels. Production from which the company receives royalties, 996 barrels (previous week, 906 barrels).

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended September 3 at Venezuela was 35,715 barrels, and at Trinidad 20,118 barrels. The production for August at Venezuela was 160,414 barrels, and at Trinidad 71,482 barrels. Deliveries for August at Venezuela were 142,669 barrels, and at Trinidad 85,220 barrels. BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM.—The production of crude oil for August was 34,908 barrels.

BRITISH AUTOMATIC GRAMOPHONE

THE ADJOURNED MEETING

The adjourned first annual meeting of the British Automatic Gramophone Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole. At the outset there was a delay of a quarter of an hour owing to the absence of Mr. C. K. Sugden, the chairman and managing director. The meeting then proceeded to elect Mr. G. Fainstone, the chairman of the Shareholders' Committee, to take the chair.

In the course of an explanatory statement the CHAIRMAN said that the company was in a very serious state having no more money left. That was partly due to heavy unremunerative expenditure by the board and partly to the failure of the American Company to fulfil their obligations to the British Automatic Gramophone Company. The committee had drawn up a report in which they stated that the licence for the manufacture and sale of the gramophone in various countries was purchased for the sum of £160,000, of which £40,000 was in cash and £120,000 by the allotment of 480,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each credited as fully paid. It was ascertained that in the event of the company going into voluntary liquidation the rights acquired under the licence would revert to the American company. The licence was a most valuable one, and there was a ready demand for the sale of both the home and coin-operated gramophones. In view of the small additional capital required it would be a calamity for the company to go into liquidation and allow the rights for sale and manufacture to revert to the Automatic Musical Instrument Company of America.

In the course of a desultory discussion it was denied that the American company wished to act unfairly to the English company. The Chairman stated that he had good reason to believe that by means of a business with wide ramifications which he owned, and by working on most economical lines, he could bring the company to prosperity. It was hoped to obtain a proportion of the £112,742 in arrear from underwriters and shareholders.

Mr. JOHN J. ELLISON, who was listened to very impatiently by the meeting, endeavoured unsuccessfully to raise a number of questions affecting the underwriting of the company, and protested that the committee were endeavouring to stifle his speech. The discussion on the question of what practical action could be taken was then resumed. It was announced that only Mr. Sugden and another member of the board remained in office as directors and that the former had expressed his intention of resigning. Eventually Mr. Fainstone, Mrs. A. O. Macleod, and Mr. Johnston were appointed directors, the first-named as joint managing director. A resolution not to adopt the accounts was unanimously carried, and it was resolved to call on the members of the old board to resign.

City News in Brief

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Texas, has reduced its re-discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Mr. Arthur Henry Stockley has joined the board of Cammell Laird and Co., Limited, Birkenhead. Mr. Stockley is vice-chairman of Elders and Fyffes, Limited, and Fyffes, Limited.

Official advices from Singapore give the output tin and tin in ore at 72 per cent. during August, in the Federated Malay States as 4,153 tons, and in the Unfederated Malay States 124 tons.

A decree has been published conceding special facilities for the export of maize and coffee from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, and San Thomé and Principe, states a Reuter Lisbon message.

According to Wall-street reports, banking interests representing Messrs. Kreuger and Toll and the Swedish Match Company have arranged to acquire virtual working control of the Diamond Match Company, the leading American producers.—*Exchange.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRMNESS NOT MAINTAINED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, SEPT. 8

The market opened firm and active, leading issues being advanced to a new high level for the current movement with Dominion Bridge, Dominion Textile, and Montreal Light and Power the leading features. Reports of increased car loadings helped to encourage sentiment, but the market eased late in the session under realizing, and closed quiet and barely steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 8	Sept. 6		Sept. 8	Sept. 6
Abitibi	21¼	22	Dom. Glass	114½	114
Asbestos	⅝	½	Dom. Textile	No bid	85½
B.C. Packers	37	37½	Fam. Players	47¼	47
Brss. Tract.	6	5⅝	Fraser Cos.	No bid	No bid
B.C. Pwr., A	33½	35¾	Hollinger	5¾	5¾
Do., B	29¼	38½	Int. Nickel	25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

REALIZING NEAR THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The market was irregular to-day under a larger volume of trading, early firmness being replaced by realizing, which virtually wiped out all the initial gains. Sales were returned at 2,237,000 shares.

The opening was firm and fairly active. Brokerage houses were generally advising their clients to buy and there was a good accumulation of buying orders over the week-end. Interest again centred chiefly in Steel Common, American Can, and General Electric, but numerous other stocks were favoured, including rails, which were helped by a number of favourable official statements, public utilities, owing to the good earnings prospects, and motor issues on a prominent authority predicting that 1931 will prove a good year for the industry. There was some profit-taking on the advance, which was well absorbed on a slight reaction, and around midday the market showed a renewal of the upward movement.

Trading was less active in the afternoon, and the market weakened later under an outbreak of selling pressure against Steel Common, following predictions of a considerable decrease in unfilled orders, which, coupled with the weakness of cotton as a result of the larger crop estimate than expected, prompted realizing in the general list. The close was barely steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 8	Sept. 6
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85½	4.85⅝
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.85⅝16
Cables	£1	—	4.86⅓2	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅓2	4.85⅛16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.84⅓2	4.83⅛32
Seven days	£1	—	4.86	4.85⅛16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	4.85⅞	4.85¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	3.92⅝	3.92⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20⅜	40.20½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77½	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87½	26.87
Prague, cheques	100kr.	26.80	26.77½	26.77
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83	2.96⅞
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95⅝	13.95½
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.40½	19.40¼
Vienna, cables	100gs.	19.30	10.94	10.68
Madrid, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.54
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.20	35.20
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.90	9.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Sept. 8	Sept. 6
Atchison	221½	221
Atl. Coast	231	231
B. & O.	102	102
Do., Pref.	81	81½
Brooklyn Manhattan Tr.	—	68
Can. Pac.	182⅝	180⅞
Cent. N.J.	232	234¼
Ches. & O.	50¼	51
Ch. G.W.	10½	10⅝
Do., Pref.	37½	37⅞
Ch. N.W.	70¼	71½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15	15⅛
Ch. Rockis.	97⅛	99
Del.& H'd'n	168	168
Del., Lack.	114	114
Erie	40⅝	40¾
Do., 1 Pf.	57	57
Do., Pref.	78	78½
Illinois	114¼	114
Interiores'		
Rapid Tr.	29	30⅝
Air Reduct.	124½	125½
Allied Chem.	279	281
Am. Agric.	6	6
Do., Pref.	27	27
Am.Br.Boy	18	18⅜
Am. and F. Power	72⅞	74¼
Am. Can.	132¾	132¾
Am. Loco.	45¼	43¼
Am. Rolling Mills	52⅛	53
Am. Smelt.	70⅜	70
Am.Sug.	52¾	53
Am. Tel.	216½	216½
Am. Tob.	249	247
Am.Woo'n	11	11
Anaconda	47¾	47¼
Armour A.	7⅝	7⅝
As.Dry.Gds.	56	56¼
At'ltic Ref.	34¼	34¼
Baldwin	53¾	54⅝
Barnsdall A	24¼	24⅝
Beth. Steel	89½	89½
Celanese	15	15
Cde Pascoe	42	43
Chile Copper	35	35
Chrysler	28⅝	28¼
Col. Fuel	51½	51½
Colum. Gas	61¼	61¼
Col. Graph.	17⅞	18
Com. Sol.	109⅜	110⅛
Cons. Can.	58⅜	57⅞
Cont. Oil	19¼	19⅝
Corn Prod.	93½	94
Crucible	75	76
Cuba Cane	21⅝	23⅞
Drug, Inc.	61⅜	62
Du Pont	121⅜	121¾
Eastman K.	217	219
Elec. P.& L.	72¼	72¼
El. Pwr. & Lt.	69	69
Fox Films A	31⅛	31⅛
Gen. Elec.	74	75
Gen. Foods	57⅜	57⅝
Gen. Motors	46¾	45⅝
Gillette	61¾	64⅝
Goodrich	20¾	20¼
Goodyear	52⅜	53
Hou.Oil'Tx.	76	77
Hudson Mot.	30⅞	30⅛
Int. Harv.	79	80¼
Int. Match		13⅝
Prof.	79¾	79¼

CURB EXCHANGE

Asd.Gas A	30⅛	30¼	Mid. West Utilities	29¼
Br.Am.Tob.	70⅞	71	Penn Road	10⅜
Elec. Bond	83½	84	Silica Gel	15⅛
Gulf Oil	116¼	119	Std.Oil(Ky.)	45¾
Hydro Elec.	58⅛	56⅝	Swift. Int.	19⅝
Int. Petrm.	19	19⅜	Vacuum Oil	78½

BONDS

Liby, La. 5½%	101	100½	Prel., 6%	94	94
Do., 4½%	102⅞	102⅝	From 1945		
Do. (4th) 4½%	102⅞	102⅝	From 1941	125⅜	125½
U.K. 5½%			From 1949	120¼	120⅜
1937	105⅜	105½	Ger. 7%		
Do., 4%			1949	105⅞	106
1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek 7%		
Arg. 6%			1964	100¼	100¼
1959	95	96¼	Hamb'g 6%		
1957	88	88	'46	93¼	94
Aust. 7%			7½% '44	99⅞	100⅛
1943	104⅜	104⅛	Italy 7%		
Belg. 6%			1951	98½	98¼
1955	105⅜	105¼	Japan 6½%		
Belg. 7%			1954	105⅝	105¼
1955	114⅞	114¾	Nord Rly.		
Bordeaux			5½% '50	105⅜	105¼
1934	105⅜	105⅜	Norway 6%		
Brazil 7½%			1952	102⅜	102¼
1952	101½	101½	P.L.M. 6%		
Bug. 7%			1958	104¼	104¼
1967	80	80	Peru 7%		
Canada 5%			1958	106¼	105¼
1931	100⅞	100⅞	Poland 7%		
Chile 7%			1947	84½	84½
1942	100¼	100¼	Rio 8%		
China 6%			1950	93⅞	93⅞
1960	88¼	89	Rio do Sul		
Czech 8%			8% '46	92½	92½
1951	111	111	San L. 8%		
Denm'k 6%			1950	90⅜	90⅜
1942	106	105⅝	Seine 7%		
Dutch E.I.			6% '62	102½	102¼
6% '62	102½	102¼	Swed. 5½%		
Dutch E.I.			1954	107⅛	108¼
5½% '53	102½	102½	Tokio 5%		
Est. 6%			5½% '61	92¼	92½
7% '54	105½	105½			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Sept. 8	Sept. 6
Atchison, Pref.	107	107¼
Lehigh Valley	62	62
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	42
New York, Ontario and Western	27½	27½
Reading, 1st Pref'd.	99	99
Texas and Pacific	47	47

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § New stock.

Call money ruled at 2½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at

(Continued in next column)

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THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company),

No. 11 Canada Life Building, 2 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

COMPANY RESULTS

MINING TRUST

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp'ding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
London Brick Co. and Forders	Int. 5	5	Sept. 27	10†	10†
Vine Products	Int. 7½	10	Oct. 1	—	—

† To date

John Bolding and Sons (Manufacturers of sanitary equipment).—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. less tax on the Ordinary shares, payable September 12.

City and Foreign Investment Trust.—Final dividend of 4 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 7 per cent. for the year ended August 31. For the initial period from July 17, 1928 to August 31, 1929 a dividend of 5·99 per cent. was paid.

SCOTTISH CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Interim dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary stock, payable October 1 (against 2½ per cent.). It is stated that the increase is for the purpose of equalizing the interim and final payments, and is not an indication of an increase in the annual rate.

WRIGHT, BINDLEY AND GELL

The report of Wright, Bindley and Gell, steel, wire, &c., manufacturers, states that the profit for the year to June 30 amounted to £9,185 (against £9,480 for 1928-29) and £2,258 was brought forward. After providing for the Preference dividends the directors recommend the payment of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (against 5 per cent.), leaving £1,049 to be carried forward. The directors propose to submit revised Articles to the members at an early date. Meeting, September 24.

BEAUFORT BORNEO RUBBER

The output of the Beaufort Borneo Rubber Company for the year to April 30 amounted to 575,643lb. (against 610,000lb. for 1928-29), and the crop actually sold realized an average price of 9.71d. per lb. (against 10.99d.). The profit for the year was £1,323 (against £14,703), and £6,111 was brought in, making £7,434. Last year a dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid, and £1,601 of the profit was added to reserve. Meeting, September 16.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

Gross earnings of the Power Corporation of Canada for the year ended June 30 amounted to $3,702,912, which shows an increase compared with the 1928-29 figure ($3,312,104), in spite of the fact that the amount included for profits on sale of securities declined from $1,364,514 to $918,231. After allowing for expenses, taxes, and interest, the surplus for the year comes out at $2,478,958 (against $2,445,829). Preferred dividends absorb $800,000, while the amount distributed on the Common stock was $890,573 (against $894,842). The surplus carried forward is increased from $2,502,919 to $3,491,304. The amount earned on the Common stock was $4.21 per share (against $4.46). In the balance-sheet total assets are shown to have risen on the year to $49,596,291 from $46,963,044.

In affiliated companies and other investments are both higher, the former at $18,020,262 (from $16,526,913) and the latter at $30,119,964 (from $29,504,222). Among the liabilities, loans are shown at $5,500,000 (against $1,943,993). In presenting the report to the shareholders, the president, Mr. A. J. Nesbitt, states that the assets consist of cash in hand, call loans (secured), and security investments made up of bonds and Preferred and Common stocks of public utility and industrial companies in the following proportions as at June 30, 1930 :—Bonds, 16.34 per cent.; Preferred stocks, 8.68 per cent.; bank stocks, 1.68 per cent.; Common stocks, 62.03 per cent.; cash and demand loans, 11.35 per cent. Over 91 per cent. of these assets are interest or dividend bearing. Over 75 per cent. of the security investments are in Canadian companies. The market value of the securities held by the corporation as at June 30 was well over the book value.

MINING TRUST

The first accounts of the Mining Trust show that interest receipts, less loss on redemption of Government securities, amounted to £49,656 for the period from June 30, 1929, to June 30 last. After meeting general charges, net profit is shown, subject to income-tax, of £34,605, which, carried forward. At June 30 last the issued capital stood at £1,500,000. Since then options over 467,500 shares (being part of the 500,000 option outstanding) have been surrendered to the company, and 1,345,986 shares have been issued under arrangements made with the American Smelting and Refining Company. The issued capital is now £3,745,988 in £1 shares, and 32,500 shares are under option at 21s. until June, 1931. The company's investments and other interests are shown in the balance-sheet at £4,404,046. The directors state that, in regard to quoted securities, which represent the greater part of the whole, the market prices at June 30 showed very considerable depreciation, but such prices were nominal and did not, in the opinion of the directors and their technical advisers, reflect the true value of such investments. The unquoted securities and other interests are taken at cost, and the directors and their technical advisers are of opinion that, taking them as a whole, this basis is reasonable. It is proposed to adopt up-to-date articles of association, the only material change in which is the increase of the maximum number of directors from 10 to 15. It is also proposed to remove the restriction over foreign shareholders in the disposal of shares (against 5 per cent.), leaving £1,049 to be carried forward. The directors propose to submit revised Articles to the members at an early date. Meeting, September 24.

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ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8.—A holiday was declared to-day on the occasion of the new Government taking the oath.

3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer, cable transfers rallying to 4.86 7-32.

Silver advanced ½c. to 36½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has been engaged for shipment to Canada.

The United States Treasury to-day offered $325,000,000 certificates of 12 months' maturity at 2¼ per cent.

The sale of a Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at the price of $350,000, comparing with $400,000, the last reported sale on July 23.

BONDS showed moderate activity and maintained a firm tone. Sales reached $8,195,000.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1-32d. to 4⅝13/32d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 12⅝25. Receipts were 10,000 bags, making 527,000 bags for the season to date, against 573,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 2,000 bags to the U.S., nil to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 5,280,000 bags, against 304,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 24,000 bags to the U.S. and 25,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS, No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted 21⅜000. Receipts were 30,000 bags, making for the season to date 2,160,000 bags, against 1,430,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 31,000 bags to the U.S. and 7,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,084,000 bags, against 875,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the past week totalled 164,000 bags and for Europe 64,000 bags, while clearances were 174,000 bags to the U.S. and 58,000 bags to Europe.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.55 (previous 89.45) ; 5% Rentes, 1915/16, 101.60 (101.70) ; 4% 1917, 102.55 (102.55) ; 4% 1918, 102.05 (101.90) ; 5% 1920, 137.45 (137.15) ; 6% 1920, 105.65 (103.60) ; 6% 1927, 108 (107.05) ; 5% Credit National, 1919, 611 (610) ; 5% 1920, 570 (560) ; 6% 1921, 557 (558) ; 6% 1922 (1st), 526 (527) ; 4% 1923 (1st), 559 (559) ; 4% 1924, 578 (578) ; 5% Rentes, 88.60 (89.70) ; 5% Brazilian, 1914, 362 (362) ; 5% Russian, 1906, 5.70 (5.70) ; 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.80 (2.80) ; 4% Turkish Unified, 52.80 (52.70) ; Banque de France, 22,520 (22,305) ; Banque de Paris, 2,700 (2,650) ; Banque Parisienne, 1,750 (1,765) ; Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,884 (1,866) ; Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,455 (3,475) ; Credit Lyonnais, 3,025 (3,010) ; Banque d'Orient, 325 (—) ; Banque Ottomane, 1,012 (989) ; Suez Canal, 17,350 (17,245) ; Chargeurs Reunis, 665 (650) ; Messageries Maritimes, 205 (205) ; Transatlantique, 580 (685) ; Raffinerie Say, 1,925 (1,870) ; Sucreries d'Egypte, 731 (720) ; Wagons Lits, 491 (476) ; Thomson Houston, 845 (825) ; Lautaro Nitrate, 453 (454) ; Ford of France, 297 (294) ; Rio Tinto, 4,560 (4,450) ; Tharsis, 500 (480) ; De Beers Deferred, 866 (863) ; De Beers Preferred, 1,382 (1,395) ; Jagersfontein, 186 (183) ; Central Mining, 2,000 (1,980) ; Chartered, 186 (205) ; Brakpan, 500 (375) ; Crown Mines, 450 (450) ; East Rand, 67 (68) ; Geduld, 464 (462) ; General Mining, 105 (104) ; Consolidated Goldfields, 209 (209) ; Johannesburg Consolidated, 238 (240) ; Randfontein, 242) ; Transvaal Consolidated, 160 (159) ; Union Corporation, 403 (397) ; Mozambique, 58 (55) ; Eastern International, 85 (85) ; Central Mining, 2,000 (1,980) ; Chartered, 186 (183

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	To-day	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
Pay-day ..	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛ 54⅞	−⅛
88½ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88 88¼	−⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅝ 103⅝	−⅛
101⅝ 96⅛	Do., 4% ..	102¾ 103	−⅛
91¾ 86	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91¼ 91½	−¼
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	−⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Bds. ..	95 95¼	−⅛
80¾ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	77½ 77¾	−¼
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	99⅝ 99⅞	−¼
— —	Do., 5% ..	104¾ 105	−¼
101⅜ 97¾	Treas., 5% '33-35 ..	103⅛ 103⅜	−¼
102⅛ 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32 ..	101 101⅛	−¼
100 98⅝	Do., 4½% '32-34 ..	101⅜ 101⅝	−⅛
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33 ..	100⅜ 100⅝	−⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58½ 59⅛	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½ 64⅛	..
68⅜ 64	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅛ 64½	−¼
84¾ 80	Tvaal, 3% ..	82 84	..
265 239	Bank of England ..	259 261	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	83 83½	..
71¾ 66	India, 3½% ..	68½ 68½	−¼
51⅜ 50½	Do., 3% ..	54⅛ 55⅛	−¼
51¾ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	−1
101⅝ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101½ 101¾	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	86¼ 87¼	+⅛
109 103⅝	Sudan, 4½% ..	103 109	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	63⅝ 64⅜	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74¼ 75¼	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103½ 104½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	103½ 104½	..
64 59	Met. Wat. 3% ..	66 67	..
67 58¾	Do. "A" ..	64½ 65½	..
85⅝ 81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	87½ 88½	..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 56	Pr. of Lond., 5%	62 63	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	82¼ 83¼	..
100⅜ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	97 97½	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	89¼ 89¾	−⅛
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91¾ 92¼	+⅛
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-60	84⅜ 84⅝	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-38	96¾ 97¼	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	84 84½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '23-43	83¼ 83¾	..
113¾ 106½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109¾ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '46-66	103 103½	..
85½ 81⅛	N.Z., 5½% '44-64	86¾ 87⅛	..
76¼ 72⅛	Do., 5% '29-49	78 78½	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	85¼ 85¾	..
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '30-50	80 80½	..
94⅞ 90¼	Do., 4% '33-53	94¾ 95¼	..
99¼ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	87 87½	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90¼ 90¾	+⅛
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46	102½ 103	..
91⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4½% '45-65	85¾ 86¼	−¼
89⅜ 82½	Do., 4% '43-63	86¼ 86¾	..
98⅜ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	89½ 90	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '45-65	80 80¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100½ 101	..
100 95	Nthn., 5½% '40-60	98½ 97¼	..
84 75¼	Do., 4% '40-50	74 74½	..
104¼ 98⅜	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¾ 102¼	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	86½ 87	..
99⅜ 89	S.A'sia, 5% '45-75	87¾ 88¼	..
103⅛ 97⅛	Tas'a, 5½% '40-60	101½ 101¾	..
97⅜ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¼ 87¾	..
79¼ 70	Do., 5½% '29-49	68 68½	..
99¾ 91	W.Aust., 5% '45-75	87¼ 87¾	..
99¾ 90	Do., 5½% '29-35	87¼ 87½	..
81¼ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	69 69½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Sept. 8	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86	Arg., 4% Reclasion ..	85½ 86½	..
81	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½ 81½	..
93¾	Do., Funding, 5% ..	93⅛ 94⅛	..
104	Austrian, 4% ..	103½ 104½	..
114¾	Belgian, 7% ..	111½ 112½	..
91¾	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	91 92	..
49¾	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	49½ 50½	+½
59¾	Do., 4% Funding ..	56¾ 57¾	+¼
61¾	Do., 5% 1913 ..	61½ 62½	+½
74	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914 ..	74 75	..
81	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	81 82	+½
57⅞	Buenos Ayres, 5½% ..	57 58	..
78½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76 78	..
97¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95½ 96½	..
87¾	Do., 5% 1911 ..	87¼ 88¼	..
106	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105½ 107	..
99¾	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99 100	..
82⅛	Do., 4½% ..	82 83*	..
57⅛	Do., 5% 1912 ..	37 39	+1
61	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60¾ 61¾	+¼
51	Do., Shanghai-R., 5%	49 50	..
18	Do., Tientsin-F., 5%	15 20	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	19 24	..
115⅜	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	113½ 114½	..
74	Egyptian Unified ..	73 75	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅜ 21⅜	..
20¾	Do., 4% ..	20¾ 21	..
103¾	Midl., 6% ..	103½ 104½*	..
103⅛	Nord, 6% ..	103½ 104½*	..
103⅜	Orleans, 6% ..	103½ 104½*	..
104¾	Paris, 4% ..	104¼ 105¼	..
110	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109½ 110¼	..
106¼	German, 7% ..	105¾ 106¾	..
67¾	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58 62	..
77⅛	Do., 7% Refugee ..	76½ 78½	..
103¾	Do., 6% Refugee ..	102¾ 103¾	..
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½ 90½	..
101	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½ 101½	..
17⅛	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18	..
99¾	Do., 5% Consolidated "B"	100 101*	..
75¾	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	75½ 76½	..
93	Do., 5% 1907 ..	92½ 93½	..
101	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100½ 101½	..
93¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½% ..	93½ 94½	..
24½	Mexican, 5% ..	25 27	..
69	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	67 72	..
90⅜	Polish, 7% ..	90 91	..
44	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	43¾ 44½	..
46	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½ 46½	..
—	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 2	..
2½	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1½ 2½	..
106½	Siamese, 6% 1904 ..	106 107	..
104	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	99½ 100¾	..
65½	Uruguay, 3½% ..	63 64	..
55¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	6 6½	+⅛
35¾	Do., Pref. ..	35½ 37¼	+1½
109	German Potash, 7% ..	105¾ 106¾	..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82 83	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

71¾	Great Western ..	71 72	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81 82	+½
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½ 98½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼ 93¼	−⅛
37	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	36 37	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½ 80½	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75¼ 76¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	61½ 62½	..
7	L. and N.E. Rail., Def. ..	6¾ 7¾	..
20	Do., Pref. ..	19½ 20¾	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56¼ 57¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¾ 71¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	55½ 56½	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	42¼ 43¼	+¼
—	Metropolitan ..	66½ 67½	..
77½	Do., 1st Pref. ..	75½ 76½	−½
25½	Southern, Defd. ..	24¾ 25¼	..
66¼	Do., Pref'd. ..	65¾ 66¾	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	90 91	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	96¼ 97¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	84½ 85½	..
24.7½	Underground, £1 ..	24/6 25/0	+⅛
104	Do., Income ..	103¼ 104½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

67	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	66 68	..
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½ 76½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	28½ 30½	..
87½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	86½ 88½	+1
83	B.A. and Pacific ..	83 85	+1
67½	B.A. Western ..	66½ 68½	+1
186½	Canadian Pacific ..	182½ 186½*	+1
74	Central Argentine ..	74 75½	+1
90	Central Uruguay ..	79½ 81½	..
19	Cordoba Central ..	18 20	..
28	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	20 32	..
51	Costa Rica ..	30 32	..
81	Entre Rios ..	80½ 82½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	15 17	..
36½	Leopoldina ..	35½ 37	−½
8¾	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8½ 8½	..
3¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3 3⅛	..
168	San Paulo ..	168 172	+1
6½	United of Havana ..	5½ 7½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7 ..	..	Lloyds, A ..	63/3	+2d
Alexandria ..	64/0	..	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6⅜	−⅛	Merc. Ind. C.	12¼	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	74/3	..
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	8¾	..	Do., £12 ..	9⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	62½	+1½	Do. 20% pd.)	9⅛	..
Bk.of N.S.W. ..	54½	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10¾	..
Borders, A. ..	6⅛	..	Nat. Egypt. ..	20¾*	..
Do., B. ..	57/3	..	Nat. Mercantile	40¼	..
Brit. Linen ..	27/0	..	Nat.Prov.£4	15⅜	..
B. of Commerce	6¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	60½	+½
Can. Com. ..	50½	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14⅝	..
Char. India ..	17	+⅛	Un. of Aust. ..	9	..
District ..	5⅛	+⅛	Un. Discount ..	9¼	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	8⅜	..	Westminster ..	77/6	..
Hambros ..	58½	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	109	−1			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅜	Nthn. Assur.	16½
Atlas Assur.	12½	Phoenix, f.p.	14¾
Britannic ..	15¾	Prudential ..	2½
Com. Union	24	Do., B ..	52/0
Eagle Star ..	11⅝	Royal ..	7⅜
Employ'rs Liab	70/0*	R. Exchange	6¼
Gen. Accdt. ..	14¾	Scottish "A"	16½
Guardian ..	10½	Sea ..	72/0
Ldn. and L. ..	26⅞	Sun Insur. ..	37¾
Ldn. Assur ..	4¾	Sun Life ..	52
N. Brit. & M.	53	Y'sh'e (50/-)	6½

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton ..	0/6	Engl. Cotton ..	12⅝
Bleachers ..	19/3	FineSpinners	22/3
Borax, Def. ..	12⅝	Hoyle, J. ..	4/0
Brad. Dyers ..	21/0*	Impl. Chem. ..	22/7½
Brit.Celanese	9/0	Do., Defd. ..	7/0
Do.,2nd Pf. ..	7/0	Do., Def. ..	2/0
B. Cot. Dyers ..	4/0	Jute, Ind. Pf.	2/0
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	Linen Thread ..	11⅞
Calico Print. ..	9/9	Lister ..	13/6
Can.Celanese ..	1½	Patons & B. ..	19/9
Crn. Assur. ..	2⅝	Reyland ..	17/0
Cash's ..	7/0	Salt Union ..	1⅜
Cook, Son ..	7/0	Salts (W'ke'n)	2/9
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	Scin Viscose	8/3
		Wardle & Dav	1⅜

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/3	Hydro Elec. ..	39/9
Atlas ..	25/3	Johnson&Ph.	37/6
Barcelona Tn.	30½	Metro. Elec. ..	40/9
B'mnt'mb'r Pf.	54/9	Mex.Tel. Com.	67½
Brst. Trust. ..	37¼	Do., 1st Pf. ..	76
Brit. Insuld.	73/6	Mid. Counties	23/6
Brush Elec. ..	10⅝	W'ste'n Elec.	23/9
Callenders ..	67/6	Provincial ..	7/9
City of Lond.	54/6	Siemens ..	23/9
County Lond.	46/9	Teleg. Const.	19⅛
English Elec.	12/6	Vic. Falls ..	5
Gen. Elec. ..	48/3	Whitehall Pf.	24/9
Ersley's Ltd.	51½	Yorkshire ..	31/3

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/3	Imperial Tob.	47⅛*
Am.-Dent. Df.	4/0	Imp.Tob.Can	40/3
Apollinaris ..	7/6	Int. Nickel ..	26¾*
Assd. Cement	25/0	Kreuger & T.	27¼
Bovril, Def.	39/0	Lastaro, Pf.	3⅝
Brit. Alum. ..	2	Do., Def'rred	1⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	5	Lever.7% Pf.	23/0
Brit.&S.Pac.	15/9	LiverpoolNit.	9/0
Brit. Match ..	24/7½	LondonBrick	41/6
Brtt.Oil Cake	50/0	Maskeg O.Dd.	2
Brit.Port.Cm	2½	Marconi Mar.	1⅞
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	Do., Cm. ..	⅞
Cab.&W."B"	16½	Mather & P.	2*
Do.,7½%'A'	30	Nairn.M.&G.	1⅞
Do.,5½% Pf.	82½	New Tam'ni	15/0
Carreras "A"	15⅞	P. & O., Def.	46/6
Col. Graph. ..	3⅝	Phillips (G.)	1⅜
Crittall ..	24/9	Pinchin,J'son	43/3*
Cr.&Bl., 1Pf.	10⅞	Prim. Bldgs.	25/0
Cunard St'm	19/6	Royal Mail ..	17½
Danlop Rbr.	11/3	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	9½
E.Ready'G.B.	16/3	Sth. Met. Gas	103
Finlay, Jas.	32½	Spillers ..	21/7½
Furness, W.	34/6	Swed.Match.B.	15⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	TarapacaNit.	6/6
Gaumont Br.	13/0	Turner & N'l	35⅛
Globe Tel. ..	16	Utd. Dairies	31/6
Gramophone	35⅛	Un. Molasses	35/0
Harris'ns&C.	4	Unilever ..	21⅞
Imp. Con.Gas	37/0	Utd.Tob.(S.)	4
Imp. Sumb.	14/3	WallPaperD.	46/0

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/6	Howard & B.	5⅜
Armstrong ..	0/7½	Lambert ..	32/6
Babcock&W.	55/6	Prase & Pim.	2/3
Baldwins ..	2/7½	Platt Bros.	3/9
Bengal ..	7/1½	Powell Duff.	8/6
B.S.A. ..	9/1½	Richds.West.	2/6
Bolsover ..	16/5	Ruston & H.	30/6
Brown(John)	9/9	S. Speakman	10/0
Cammell Ld.	1/4½	Staveley ..	21/3
Consett ..	8/3	Stew.&L.Def.	24/3
Cory (Wm.)	59/3	S. Durham ..	20/0
Dorman,Long	57½	Swan, Hunter	20/3*
Ebbw Vale ..	0/9	Tata, Deb. ..	96½
Guest, Keen	35/3	Thomas, R.	2/0
Hadfields ..	7/9	Vickers ..	17/0
Harld.&W.P.	6.4½	Weardale,Df.	17/0
Hopkinson ..	1⅜	Yk.Am.Ad.D	7/0

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	31/3	National Bus	23/9
Dennis Bros.	41/9	Rolls-Royce	41/5
Ford ..	90/0	Rover (8/0)	8/3
Guy Motors ..	13/0	Singer ..	23/0
Humber ..	16/6	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0
Imp. Airways	26/3	Smith, S., Df.	3/0
Leyland ..	62/6	Thornycroft ..	57/6
Lucas, J. ..	69/3	Till, E. Brit.	42/6
Morris,7½ Pf.	21/9	Till, Stevens	9/0
Napier, D. ..	10/3	Tilling, T. ..	5

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/3	Roare ..	64/6
Barclay Perk.	27/6	Ind, Coope ..	64/6
Bass, Ratcl.	70/0	Meux's ..	58/6
Benskin's	36/9	Mitch's & B.	55/0
C.of Lon.,Pf.	12/9	S. African ..	50/6
Courage ..	64/0	Taylor ..	35/9
Distillers ..	64/9	Walker,P.&C	18/0
Guinness ..	101/6*	Watney, Del.	60/3

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/3	Lewis, Ptd.	45/6
Army & N. ..	39/0	Lipton ..	5/7½
Barker ..	57/6	Lyons, "A" ..	41⅛
Boots Pure D	5⅜	Maple ..	29/9*
Carlton ..	31/3	Map. & Webb	9/6
Debenhams ..	7/0	Maypole, Def.	5/3
Freeth, Hotels	11/4½	Savoy Hotel	29/9
Gordon Hths.	12/7½	Selfridge, Pf.	22/0
Harrods ..	62/6*	Smart Bros.	1⅝
Harr'de(B.A.)	15/0	Spiers&P.10/0	14/0
Home&C.4/0	13/10½	Waring & G.	5/0
Internat. Tea	21/6	Whiteley ..	2⅜

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv	34/0	Dalgety ..	8⅞
Arg.Sthn. Ld.	21/0	Forestal ..	14/9
Aust. Est. M	50	Goldsbr., Mt.	22/6
Aust.Merc.f.p	5½	Hudson's B.	3¼
Brit.N.Born.	5/6	Kasaala Cot.	5/6
Cty. Ld. Real	17/6	N.Z.L. & M.	94
Cordova ..	1/3	Sudan Plants	29½

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/1½	L. Asiatic ..	2/7½
An.-Dutch ..	19/9	Lumut ..	1
An.-Java ..	1/1½	Malacca ..	3/4
An.-Malay ..	⅝	Malayalam ..	12/6*
Bah Lias ..	¾	Mendaris ..	½
Bajoe Kidoel	1¼	Merliman ..	1/4½
Batu Tiga ..	1⅝	Pataling ..	½
Bertam Cons.	2/3	Perak ..	1/10¼
Brit.Fort.Cm	2½	RembauJelei	14/7½
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	Rubber Tst.	19/9
Cons. Malay	3/0	Sarawak ..	1/0
Duff Devl. ..	3⅛	Selangor Un.	1/3
E. Asiatic ..	1/3	Semnah ..	18/9*
Grand Cent.	1⅜	Sialang ..	⅝
Gula Kalump	1⅛	Straits Rbr.	19⅜
Highlands ..	1⅛	Sum. Para.	1/10½
Java Consol.	1⅝	Tandjong ..	5⅝
Java United	1⅝	Tanjong Mal.	3
Jugra&Carey	9/6	Telogorodjo	⅜
Kapar Para	13⅛	U. Serdang ..	2/1½
Kuala Lump.	1⅛	U.Sm. Belting	12⅜
Labu ..	1⅛	U. Sumatra ..	1/0
Landron ..	1/3	U. Temiang	1/0
Linggi ..	3⅜	Vallambrosa	8/3

TEA

Anal. Est. ..	15 ..	Eastn. Prod.	3⅞
An.-Ceylon ..	25/9	Empire ..	30/9
Assam Co. ..	27/3	Galaha ..	41/6
Assam Front.	20/6	Imperial Tea	27/6
Bogaw't'awa	3⅝	Jhanzie ..	40/9
Bramap'tra	27	Jokai ..	2¾
Brit. Indian	2¼	Jorehaut ..	2⅛
Budla Beta	3⅜	Lanka Plant.	1⅛
Carolina ..	2½	Lebong ..	22/6
Ceylon Plant.	4⅜	Langla ..	10/0
Chargola ..	7/6	Makum ..	32/6
Chulwa ..	3¼	Nedeem ..	36/0
Cons. T. & L.	18¾	NewDimbula	3⅝
Darjeeling ..	21⅛	Nuwara Eliya	2¾
Darj. Cons.	56/0	Pabbajan ..	41⅛
Deundi ..	15/0	Scot. T. & L.	2¾
Dooars ..	2⅛	Singlo ..	2¼
DoomDooma	3⅝	Travancore ..	2⅛
Eastn.Assam	3¼	Upper Assam	1⅜

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	13/9	Lobitos ..	1⅞
A.-Egypt, B. ..	2¼	Mex. Eagle ..	11/1½
A.-Persian ..	32⅜	Do., 7% Pf.	9/3
Apex Trin. ..	17/9	Phoenix-Asia.	9/6
Attock ..	1¼	R. Dutch ..	30⅜
Brit. Borneo	8/0	Shell ..	41⅜
Brit. Burmah	4/0	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½
Brit.Cost.Pf.	5/4½	Stegua Rom.	7/3
Burmah ..	4⅜	Trinidad C.	3/0
Canad. Eagle	9/4½	Trinidad L.	2⅜
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/6
Creole ..	1⅜	Ural Caspian	0/6
Kern River	3/7½	W.O.C. Ord.	1⅛

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/3	Modder. B. ..	12/3
Anglo-Amer.	20/0	Modder.Deep	1⅛
An.-French	2⅜	Modder. East	1⅝
Brakpan ..	2⅜	Mosambique	8/3
C.Mines, Br.	1⅝	Natal N. Col.	2⅛
City Deep ..	7/0	New Jagers.	1⅜
Cons. Diads.	6/9	New Modder.	21⅜
Cons. G. Fds.	1⅞	New State A.	12⅞
Cons. M.Hl.	16/6	Nourse ..	10/0
Cons. M. Sel.	13/3	Randf'n'n E.	13/1½
Crown ..	5⅜	Rand Mines	5
Daggafontein	1⅝	Rand Select.	8/9
De Beers, D.	5⅞	Rusk. Deep B.	10/0
Durban Deep	13/3	S. A. Town.	7/9
East Geduld	2⅛	S.W. Africa	2⅜
East Rand.	10/9	Springs ..	5⅜
Geduld ..	2⅜	Sub Nigel ..	2⅜
Gen. Mining	7⅞	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅝
Govt. Areas	1⅛	Union Corp.	3⅜
J'b'g C'nalny	39/0	V. Ryn Deep	1⅜
Knights ..	10/0	Veree'n'g Est.	1⅛
Langlaagte ..	23/6	W. Rd. Cons.	8/4½
Meyer & C. ..	1⅛	West Springs	15/3

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	13/0	Rhod.Cons.B'	14¼
Cam & Motor	1⅜	Rhod. K't'ga	1⅝
Chartered ..	13/7½*	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	1⅛
Gdtz. Rhod.	7/10½	Roan Antel.	1⅞
Loangwa ..	3/3	Selukwe ..	3/9
Lonely Reef	1⅝	Shamva ..	1/0
N'Changa ..	3⅜	Tang'ka Con.	1⅛
Rhod.Ang.-A	1⅛	Wankie Coll.	1⅛
Rhod. B. H.	2/3	Zambesia Ex.	1⅛

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/3	Bisichi ..	5/6*
Ashanti ..	29/6	Fanti Cons.	10/6
Assoc.Nigeria	4/3	Naraguta ..	9

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	9/4½	Pahang ..	6/9
Bangrin ..	13/6	Petaling ..	10/0
Gopeng ..	1⅛	Renong ..	1⅝
Hong-kong ..	14/6	Siamese ..	7/9
Idris ..	3/3	Sthn. Mala'n	10/9
Ipoh ..	16/0	Sthn. Perak	1⅜
Kampar Mal.	14/6	Sungei Besi	6/0
Kamunting	6/0	Tavoy ..	3/9
London Tin	12/0	Tekka Taip.	12/0
Malayan ..	16/6	Tronoh ..	14/0

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo ..	1⅝	Mysore ..	10/3
Balaghat ..	2/6	Nat. Mining	0/6
Bas'Met.Min.	9/6	Nundydroog	16/0
Bm. H.Prop.	1⅛	Ooregum ..	5/3
Do., North	1⅛	Patino ..	31⅛
Do., South	1⅝	Rio Tinto ..	36⅝
Burma Corp.	12/0*	Rus. A Cons.	0/3½
Cent.P.Mand.	2/9	S'ta G'trudis	8/6
Champion R.	7/9	St.J. Del Rey	17/6
East Pool.Pf.	1/9	S. Francisco	7½
Elec. Zinc. P.	5/7½	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/1½
L.Vw. & Star	10/3	Sulphide ..	8/6
Mim. Segm. ..	6¼	Tharsis ..	4
Mining Corp.	4/3	Vipond ..	5/3
Mining Trust	10/3	Wiluna ..	1/6
Mount Isa ..	⅝	Zinc Corp. ..	17/9
Mt. Lyell ..	19/9	Do., Pref. ..	21⅝

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Austria, 7% Bds., 1930	95	⅞ prem.	—
B.A. and Pac. Ry., 5% Deb.	82½	2¼ prem.	+¼
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1979	98½	104⅛	−¼
Edmundson's Elec., 7% Pref.	20/0	24½ prem.	—
Fernwald, Ltd., 7% Pref.	20/0	41pd. dis.	—
German Int. 5½% Bds., 1930	90/0	90½	—
India, 6% Bds., 1933-35	90	99⅞	+½
Japan, 5½%, 1930	97½	98¼	−¼
Johannesbourg, 5%, 1950-60	98½	1½ prem.	—
Kelly'sDirectories, 6½% Deb	98½	1½ prem.	—
Lockwood and Bradley ..	20/0	21½	—
Do., 7½% Cum. Pref.	95	1½ prem.	—
L.C.C., 4½%, 1945-85	97½	4½ prem.	—
Lon. Elec. Rlv., 5% Deb.	102	103	+½
Marks and Spencer, 6% Deb.	21/0	21/9	—
Do., 7% Pref. ..	20	20½	—
Mt. Isa Mines, 6% Deb. ..	100	98½	+2
Newcastle Elec., 5% Deb. ..	98	4¼ prem.	—
Niagr Co., 5% Deb. ..	94	1¼ prem.	−½
Rhod. Cop., 5%, 1950-70	80½	101¼	—
St. Helens Cop., 5%, 1950-70	98	3¼ dis.	—
San Paulo Coffee, 7% Bds. ..	98	3 dis.	—
Shoda Works, 6% Deb. ..	98	3¼ prem.	−½
S. Africa, 5% Conv., 1950-70	97

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

Hudson's Bay, 63/9 -/9 -/1½ 2/6† 4/0¼ 3/9 5/7½ 3/- 2/-
Java Invest., 18/1½
Latin American, 13/-
London Co. F. and L. Props., 28/- -/1½ 7/10½ 8/-† -/4½ 2/9 8/1½
Metro. Housing Corp., 18/6† -/10½
Mexican Cent. Rly., 4% A Deb. Stk., 12½
Do. 4% 1st Debs., 15
Parnall, 8%, 2/-/1½ -/3
Do., Def., 2/2 -/1½ -/1½ -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 3/7½
Pel River, 9d.
Peruvian Corp., 53½
Do., 5% Pref., 36½ ¼ 3¼ 7 7
Phoenix, 5% Deb., 86½ ½ ½
Power Invest., 3% Pref., 76½†
Primitive Holdings, 22/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
Rubber Plantations, 22/- 1/6 20/7½ 1/10½ 1/- 2/-†
1/6† 20/- 1/10½ 19/7½ -/9 20/- 19/10½ 20/- 19/4½ 20/4½ -/1½ 19/3 -/10½ -/4½ -/6 -/3 20/6 19/9 -/3
Stanley, 16/9
Sudan Plantations, 44/4½ 3/1½ -/9†

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A. W. Cosed, 8th., 5% Deb., 11
Brit. Columbia, —A— 63½ ¼ ¾ 64 40 39½ ¾ 40¼ 40 Do., —B— 815½ ½ ¾ ½ ¾ 14½ 15 ¾ ½ ¾ ¾ ½ ½ 14½ 15 Brit. E. Africa, -/9
Carmenita, 2/3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3¼ -/1½ -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/3 -/1½
City of San Paulo Impts., 2/4½†† 6/6 -/0¾
Do., 1% Pref., 30½†† 8
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ 100
Daily Mail, 55/- 5/- 4/6 5/- 4/- -/4½ -/9 -/8¼ 5/-
East African Lands and Devt., 3/1½
Fanal, 10/6
Greyhound Racing Assn., -/9½
Do., 5% Pfg. Pref., 11/-††
Hydro-Electric Secs., 837½†† 9 9 ¼ 8†† 9¼ 9 ¼ 8½ 9 ¼ 8 ¼ 9 ¼ 8 ¼ 9 ¼ 8 ¼

TRANSFER BOOKS

BROWNE & EAGLE, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Five per Cent. (Cumulative) Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th inst. (both days inclusive) for the preparation of warrants for six months' dividend payable 30th inst.
By Order of the Board,
A. E. BYE, Secretary.
24, Coleman-street, E.C.2. September 9th, 1930.

MANN, CROSSMAN and PAULIN, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS relating to the Four per Cent. Irredeemable Mortgage Debenture Stock and the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 3 p.m. on Monday, 15th September, to 30th inst., inclusive, preparatory to the payment of the half-yearly Interest and Dividend due 1st October, 1930.
By Order,
A. B. MASON, Secretary.
Albion Brewery, Whitechapel-road, E.1.

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER and RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 20th September, both days inclusive.
By Order. E. A. GAYLER, Secretary.
15, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. 9th September, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

THE RANGOON ELECTRIC TRAMWAY and SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Eight Annas per Share, free of Indian Income Tax, on the Ordinary Shares Nos. 1 to 400,000, PAYABLE on 31st October, 1930, to Shareholders registered on the 1st October, 1930.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st October to 15th October, 1930, both days inclusive.
Dated this Eighth day of September, 1930.
R. LAWRENCE SPICER and Company, London Secretaries.
3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. September 8th, 1930.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.8.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
FULHAM-ROAD, LONDON.
an urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for a new Radiological Block and other extensions which will add 80 beds to the Hospital, AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.—Please send cheques to the Secretary.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE RED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, two minutes Bournemouth Station; 16 letting rooms; fully let now; owner going abroad; accept £375 for whole concern; good lease, rent £220 including rates.—Write Box 1256, The Times, E.C.4.

A SUITE HOUSE, entirely redecorated and furnished in good taste; first class, W.1 position; containing three suites of bed room, sitting room, and 11 bed-sitting rooms (17 rooms in all), with 17 bath rooms and ample staff accommodation; 30 years' direct lease at only £80 per annum. Takings £46 per week rents alone. Always full. A good investment. Price £7,000. Mortgage arranged. W.A. sole AGENTS, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6022 (Extn. 2).

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea and Restaurants.—WARD, WRIGHT & WARD, 4, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6022 (10 lines).

A BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE. SOUTH KENSINGTON. 18 bed rooms, dining, private sitting and two baths; the whole redecorated and splendidly furnished. Lease 19 years. Profit £500 year and suite if owner lives. Price only £1,600.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Next Cranbourn Court.) Gerrard 2078.

AUCTIONEER'S and ESTATE AGENT'S BUSINESS for SALE, established 1927; average net profits last five years £800; now showing £1000 per month; splendid position, opposite Kensington Gardens; owner's declining health reason for sale. Price £1,200 plus office furniture. Write Box H.691, The Times, E.C.4.

CENTRAL LONDON HOTEL, Bloomsbury street; old-established; 38 bed rooms, usual reception rooms, and quarters, &c. Long lease, low inclusive rent. All £7,500. Strongly recommended. Apply KINGHAN and LAKEMAN, 52, South Molton-street, W.1.

GUEST HOUSE, HIGHBURY; well Furnished; 17 rooms, three w.c.s, usual offices. Rent £140 per annum. £1,100 Premium.—ELKAN and ELKAN, 23, Charing Cross, Whitehall.

HYDE PARK.—Very fine SUITE HOUSE. Rents will alone over £2,000 per annum. Rent and rates £432 per annum. Good connection established.—PARKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS, and Others.—SALE by a going concern, well established business at Newcastle; bold shop, long lease at £80 per annum; extensive premises, part of which may be sublet at profit; rental. Jewellery about £1,600; electric clocks, about £150. Price £195.—Apply Trustees, from Poppleton, Appleby and Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse-square, London, E.C.1; or O. S. Griffiths, Rothsay House, Newcastle.

MAYFAIR.—DE LUXE SUITE HOUSE, net income over £1,200 per annum. Rent £210 per annum. PRICE £4,250.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

NET PROFIT £1,350 PER ANNUM.—High-class DAIRY; suit gentleman as investment; under personal supervision; old-established; £3,850.—HOLLAND, 307, Grays Inn-road, W.C.1.

POSSESSION WITH £2,000.—In a FAMOUS CATHEDRAL TOWN and MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, a residential HOUSE of 12 bedrooms, with Private Suite, business carried on in a charming Queen Anne residence on which £2,000 has recently been spent on furnishing and decorations throughout; 3 bath rooms, 3 bath and new drains fitted, and central heating installed; 13 rooms, three bath-rooms, two cloak rooms, staff rooms and ample offices; garage; delightful garden (¼ acre) with orchard and conservatory. Takings about £1,800 per year; excellent clientele. Price for the valuable freehold property (estimated value over £4,000), goodwill, existing fittings and effects, utensils, &c., £3,500, on which a mortgage of £3,000 can be had.—Inspected and strongly recommended by WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Cranbourn-street, W.C.2. Gerrard 2078.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL, Southern County, for SALE; fully licensed and free; market town, main road; 17 bed rooms, smoking and buffet bars, commercial and coffee rooms; stock at valuation; genuine proposition. —Full particulars and order to view apply HARDING and SONS, Land Agents, Warminster.

S.W.3.—LUNCHEON and TEA ROOM, Free Licence, Good Position, Long Lease, Low Rent, Cheap Fittings, Cooking Apparatus, Crockery, Linen, Cutlery, Utensils, Stock, Goodwill, £500.—Write Box M.756, The Times, E.C.4.

TEA HOUSE for SALE, in Kent, 18 miles from London, close to Portsmouth road. Beautifully fitted and furnished tea rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c., and two acres of well-kept grounds. Price, including Stock in Trade, £2,500.—Apply to Messrs. HOLT and HOLT, 27, WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6022.

UNUSUAL and most attractive opportunity occurs offering a most comfortable home in the heart of the West End, together with a SURE INCOME that must easily be doubled. From a SUPERIOR GUEST HOUSE (Breakfast only); 10 rooms; 3 baths. Profits £1,500; also, &c., 20 rooms; 16 years lease at low ground-rent of £35; every investigation, examination, and accountant's figures offered. Price £4,000 all at (part can remain). Write "Lucrative," at Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

£1,300 TAURANT in splendid position in centre of large Midland city. Closed on Sundays. Attractively decorated and very well furnished, seating over 100; level kitchen, complete equipment, including Frigidaire. Phone, tape, &c.; exceptionally fine flat of four lofty rooms, bath room, &c., above. Lease at very low rent of £150 per annum. Takings £1,800 per week (£4,684 per annum); scope for increase. Price for everything £2,550. Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Cranbourn-street, W.C.2. Gerrard 2078.

WEST-END APPOINTMENTS REGISTRY CLUB, in excellent position West End; splendid property in first-class repair; takings average £20 weekly; high-class members; price £2,000 or offer. Lease £2,150.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 23, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

£1,000 CASH and balance by easy instalments for SALE of old-established high-class HOME-MADE CAKE, LUNCHEON, and TEA-ROOM BUSINESS, in market town 30 miles from London; modern premises, fully licensed; three bedrooms; spacious dining and tea shop, with two tea rooms, airy kitchen, and exceptionally good living accommodation; trade £2,400 per annum, increasing; inspected and recommended as a genuine opportunity by the sole AGENTS, HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

GOOD-CLASS DISPENSING and FAMILY BUSINESS, with optical preferred but not essential; strictly confidential.—Write Box W.1370, The Times, E.C.4.

MONTHLY TRADE PUBLICATION wanted to purchase by publishing house; must show satisfactory returns.—Write in first instance to M. T. P., care of 195, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on Front Page.

EDUCATIONAL

PARIS
ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING
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Principal: Mlle. ANTOINETTE RENOU.
The most VALUABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT a woman can possess is to be able to create her own clothes. It is an economy and a delightful hobby, and enables ladies to succeed in LUCRATIVE CAREERS. Under our tuition the art is acquired in a very short time. Day or Postal tuition. Visit the Academy or write for Prospectus, A.K.

SCHOOLS and TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION
Concerning
SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS, at Home and Abroad, will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, and fees. Ass. Scholastic Agents.
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Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
(Established 1760. Gerrard 2870 (two lines).
Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s., monthly.

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Miss MABEL HAWTREY
(Daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Westgate-on-Sea),
ADVISES PARENTS as to PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys and girls at home or abroad.
Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, &c.
Also Nursery Training Home for Babies. Medical Training. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN to BACKWARD, DELICATE, or NERVOUS CHILDREN.
Motcomb House, 71, Pimlico-road, S.W.1. Sloane 3078.

A LL ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any exams., or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and P. Price, having a up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to ADVISE PARENTS free of charge. Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. Please write, or call.
Messrs. J. and P. Price, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5055.

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. A HOOPERS (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice without charge. 90, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 8811.) Agents for all schools since 1885.

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£1,300 TAURANT in splendid position in centre of large Midland city. Closed on Sundays. Attractively decorated and very well furnished, seating over 100; level kitchen, complete equipment, including Frigidaire. Phone, tape, &c.; exceptionally fine flat of four lofty rooms, bath room, &c., above. Lease at very low rent of £150 per annum. Takings £1,800 per week (£4,684 per annum); scope for increase. Price for everything £2,550. Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Cranbourn-street, W.C.2. Gerrard 2078.

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A MODERN HOUSE in first-rate condition, fit for immediate occupation, and having a garage. Entrance hall, lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and good domestic quarters.

Garage for three-four cars, with chauffeur's rooms over. LEASE 21 YEARS. GROUND RENT £300 PER ANN. Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

IN A QUIET RETREAT.

A Charming low-built HOUSE with Garden; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c., to be LET off KENSINGTON GORE, without Premium.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

NEAR EATON-SQUARE.—BIJOU RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, &c.; room for garage at side. £90 per annum. 14 years. Price only £1,900.—QUINTANA and Co., 86, Eccleston-square, S.W. Vic. 5006-9.

ONLY 7 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

EATON-TERRACE.—ONE of the best of these HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED from now until end of October; three to four reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices. Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Bruton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

EGERTON-GARDENS.—TWO delightful HOUSES for LET from now until Christmas; very reasonable prices.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK.

QUIET POSITION, WITH VIEWS OVER THE PARK.

EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE and GARAGE. Ideal for small family.

Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three handsome panelled reception rooms; parquet floors; beautiful fireplaces; fitted lavatory basins.

House in splendid order throughout, and can be occupied without additional expense; long lease at £235 per annum for Sale at a low figure. Apply COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE, TWO FLOORS ONLY, five minutes Hampstead Heath; quietly situated; two garages; five bed, dressing rooms; a perfectly appointed modern residence.—Write Sandford, Windover, 477, Oxford-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD (near stations and buses).—An exceptionally attractive modern, double-fronted RESIDENCE, tastefully decorated throughout and ready to step into; six bed, two bath and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; good garden; long lease, low ground-rent.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

£2,500 or near offer. NON-BASEMENT.

ONLY £1,550. A BARGAIN.

HAMPSTEAD (near Station).—An excellent well-built HOUSE, suitable for convenience, guest house, &c., 11 rooms, &c.; mortgage can be arranged.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—To be LET, superior, recommended MODERN HOUSE; three reception, eight bed, two bath; garage; garden. £250 per annum; small premium for lease and fittings.—CRACKNELL and HOWARD, 61, Heath-street, N.W.3. Hampstead 2171.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.

Branches at Hampstead and Wimbledon.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS FOR THE SEASON.

HOUSES.	Bed.	Rec.	B'th	Gns.	Remarks.
Rosary-gardens	8	4	2	12	Well appointed
Buckingham-gate	9	3	3	16	Service lift.
Vicarage-gate	9	3	3	20	Redecorated
Oxford-square	8	4	3	25	Well furnished
Hyde Park	9	3	3	20	Central heated
Portman-square	6	3	2	16	Garage
Westminster	7	3	2	20	Non-basement
Emslamoore-gardens	10	3	3	25	Good order
FLATS.					
Regent's Park	5	3	1	12	Newly decorated
Chelsea	4	2	1	12	Lift
North Gate	4	2	1	20	Well furnished
Cavendish-square	4	2	1	20	Central heated
Hans-crescent	8	3	2	25	Plate and linen
SERVICE FLATS.					
Mayfair	3	2	1	12	Well furnished
Mount-street	3	1	1	15	C.H.W.
St. James'	1	1	1	8	Very quiet
Park-lane (just off)	2	1	1	10	Very bright

N.B.—A brief outline of requirements will receive prompt attention from staff SOLELY ENGAGED IN FURNISHED LETTING, and thus specially equipped to serve applicants Time and Trouble in their search.

ESTATE OFFICES 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD (close to the West Heath and bus and railway routes).—Charmingly Furnished double fronted detached NON-BASEMENT HOUSE with eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; fitted hot and cold basins in principal bed rooms; partial central heating, &c. Long lease would be sold, or the house would be let at £400 per annum. Unfurnished. Rent Furnished, for long let, 12 guineas per week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

HAMPSTEAD.—Practically FREEHOLD.—Very attractive little HOUSE, near Swiss Cottage Station; six bed, two bath, two reception rooms; garden; good order throughout. PRICE £2,050; ground-rent £8.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

EXECUTORS' SACRIFICE.

OFFERS INVITED TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
With small private garden and access to tennis courts at rear.

HAMPSTEAD (West), 15 minutes City and West End.—Charming modern creeper-clad Residence; pretty hall, three reception, billiard or music room, seven-eight bed and dressing, bath, &c.; costly fitments. Tenure: over 60 years.—Sole Agents,

ERNEST OWERS, Ltd.,
ADJOINING WEST HAMPSTEAD (Met.) Station, N.W.6.

Maida Vale 8101 (2 lines).
And at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

IF FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS.—In REGENT'S PARK, a beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, in an ideal situation with direct access to large private gardens with tennis lawns, &c.; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms; central heating, &c.—For terms apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

KENSINGTON.—Southern aspect, quiet position. Comfortably appointed FURNISHED RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices; six to 12 months. Apply

6 GNS. PER WEEK. MARSH and MARSH,
156, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4864.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (in fashionable square off).—Exceptional FAMILY HOUSE for DISPOSAL; nine bed, three bath, four reception.

Double Garage Modern fireplaces
Polished Oak floors Lease 10 years

Rent £450 p.a. Moderate premium.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

A BARGAIN.

GARDENS FRONT AND REAR.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to).—To be LET, without premium, a delightful modern RESIDENCE, situate in a quiet position, facing South, and containing eight bed, bath, three reception, square hall, and compact offices.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

£3 0 P.A.

TO BE LET.

LENNOX-GARDENS (close to).—A charming newly-decorated and modernized HOUSE, with central heating, parquet floors, and small garden; ten bed, one dressing, three bath, three reception rooms, and large reception hall, and very good domestic offices. Lease 14 years. No premium.—For rental, &c., apply ROBINSON WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

FASCINATING NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.

KENSINGTON.

IN AN OLD-WORLD SQUARE.

LONG LEASE for SALE of a charming little RESIDENCE, containing four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and ground-floor offices. ATTRACTIVE LITTLE PRIVATE GARDEN.

This little house is up-to-date in every way and strongly recommended.

PRICE £3,950.

Would also be let furnished.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.

NON-BASEMENT.

A delightful old-world RESIDENCE in a secluded backwater adjoining the Park. The necessary modern improvements have been cleverly blended with the period features. There are seven or eight bed rooms, two baths, and three reception rooms.

Reasonable price asked for over 90 years' lease.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

MONTPELIER-SQUARE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well-placed HOUSES for DISPOSAL; unfurnished, Freehold and Leasehold.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, &c.

MORETON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Rent £180 per annum.—Recently redecorated HOUSE to be LET unfurnished; overlooking and use of private beautifully laid out gardens. Very moderate premium required for valuable lease, fixtures, &c.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

NEAR ORATORY, S.W.7.—Several charming easily-run HOUSES to be SOLD at moderate figures.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

PIED À TERRE IN TOWN.—House consisting of sitting room, kitchenette, lavatory, two bed rooms, and bath room with garage adjoining available through sudden change of tenant's plans; near Hampstead, within 15 minutes Westminster; secluded position in private garden. —Write Box R.1158, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.

FACING HOSPITAL GARDENS.

RENT only £160 for a most attractive little HOUSE, in new order throughout; four bed, bath, and three reception rooms; independent boiler and parquet floors; small premium.—E. A. HYDE KIRKMAN, A.A.I., Triumph House, 185-91, Regent-street, W.1.

5, HYDE PARK-GATE.

With glorious views over Kensington Gardens.

SITUATED in a private drive, this delightful FREEHOLD HOUSE is open back and front, and contains some 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and four reception rooms, including charming drawing room and panelled library. The kitchen, offices, &c., are white tiled.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by John D. WOOD and Co., at their Estate Sale Rooms, 23, Maddox-street, W.1, on Tuesday, October 7th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

RENT GREATLY REDUCED.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for the autumn and winter months; five bed, four reception, bath, good offices; independent hot water boiler; telephone; good garden. Sole Agents, A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—LARGE HOUSE, suitable 8 Suites. Lease over 33 years. PRICE £1,000.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Very attractive RESIDENCE in excellent condition; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; and garage; central heating; nice garden. Rent £160 per annum. Moderate premium required for remainder of lease.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

DETACHED MODERNIZED, DOUBLE-FRONTED HOUSE with pretty GARDEN and space for GARAGE; five bed, bath, two reception, TILED OFFICES.

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000.

AGENTS, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

AVAILABLE AUTUMN AND WINTER OR LONGER PERIODS.

	Be'ms.	Baths	Gns.	
Hans-place	9	2	20	Recommended.
Eaton-place	9	3	18/20	Garage.
Emslamore-gardens	10	3	12/15	Close Park.
Draycott-place	9	2	10/12	Bargain.
Cadogan-gardens	7	2	16	Attractive.
Walton-street	6	2	12	Garage.
St. Leonards-terrace	6	1	10	Quiet.
Cadogan-place	5	1	9	Bargain.
Chester-terrace	5-6	1	7	Pretty.
Cadogan-square (off)	3	1	6	Pretty.

ADAMS and WATTS,

38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.
Sloane 6208 (3 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Expensively decorated GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, two double reception rooms; independent hot water; LARGE GARDEN and GARAGE; lease about 43 years. Price £3,000, or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, S.W.8.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charming artistic RESIDENCE, situated in a favourite position, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; good garden; garage. PRICE 5,000 gns.—Recommended by LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

TO be LET.—Charming HOUSE; eight rooms; quite modern; garden, garage; central heating; £200 per annum exclusive.—43, Brondesbury Park, Willesden 2343.

PRICE £2,200 FREEHOLD.

WALTON-STREET (adjoining).—Attractive LITTLE HOUSE to be SOLD; contains three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; VACANT POSSESSION. —Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

YOUR PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS are invariably found in the exclusive and up-to-date Registers of FAIRBROTHER WEST and Co., House and Flat Specialists, 173, Praed-street, W.2. Padd. 5233.

77, CADOGAN-PLACE.—Charming, Small RESIDENCE to be SOLD or LET. Immediate possession.—Apply KNIGHT, 6, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

SECLUDED OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE.

£250 PER ANNUM.—Lease of a very charming little HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c.; in perfect decorative order and modernized.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860 and 1.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PREMIUM.

£175.—ONSLOW-SQUARE (just off).—Most attractive HOUSE with three reception, eight bed rooms, bath, and domestic offices; small garden; over 20 years' lease.—Recommended by DRAKE and RUCK.

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station.)

£180 PER ANNUM.—CHELSEA, S.W. (near Harrods).—BIJOU HOUSE to be LET without premium; three bed rooms, two-three reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; all in excellent order.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

GARAGES

NO. 5, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three, good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

78, LITTLE CADOGAN-PLACE.—Commodious GARAGE, with good HOUSE ACCOMMODATION to be LET.—Apply KNIGHT, 6, Hobart-place, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER,

For all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Ext. 5).

PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, INSIDE HYDE PARK.

BEAUTIFUL FLAT WILL BE LET FURNISHED; every modern improvement; thermostatically controlled heating radiators, constant hot water, refrigeration, water softeners; all latest labour-saving appliances; particularly attractive furnishing and decoration; four or five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and large lounge hall; basement offices; superb outlook over the Park. Telephone; Mayfair 8022 (Extension 30).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SERVICE FLAT, UNFURNISHED.

IN one of the most attractive buildings in Mayfair; double bed room, beautiful bath room, large reception room, entrance hall and gallery; first-class service; should be inspected at once. Telephone; Mayfair 8022 (Extension 2).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK (South Side).

ONE of the best FLATS in favourite, exclusive building. UNUSUALLY LIGHT. SOUTH ASPECT.

Five bed rooms (two with views over Park), bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, pantry, two box rooms.

Moderate rent for lease at only £1500 per annum. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, BAKER-STREET, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

CLOSE BAKER-STREET STATION AND REGENT'S PARK.

A Charming FLAT in favourite small modern building, with lift, &c.; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. Rent £240 inclusive. £100 asked for lease, fittings, and goodwill.—Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

BRITISH MUSEUM (near).—Five bed, two reception, kitchen and bath. Rent £250 per annum. Fixtures and fittings at valuation.

TAVISTOCK-SQUARE. — Top floor, three rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent £150 per annum inclusive. Further particulars from THOS. H. MARTIN and Co., F.A.I., 7, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1. Museum 0723.

ADJACENT to KENSINGTON GARDENS; £300 p.a.—Commodious MANSION FLAT to be LET. Five beds, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, and usual offices; lift and hall in all bed rooms; electric power, parquet floors, passenger lift. Reasonable sum asked for lease. PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1. (Slo. 3434.)

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS

AT a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); every modern convenience; garage; 8-15 gns. Kens. 2873.

AVENUE-COURT (near), Cadogan-gardens.—A few FLATS only remaining in this magnificent newly erected building; palatial entrance hall in green and white marble; three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, marble panelled and fitted bath room, constant hot water in each bed room, central heating, parquet floors, electric refrigerator. Decorations and cub-boards fitted to suit tenants. Rents £300-£450. Big reduction for first year of tenancy.—Apply Managing Agents, DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 35, Panton-street, S.W.1. (Regent 6262.)

ATTRACTIVE newly FURNISHED, redecorated SERVICE SUITES; cuisine optional. From 2½gns.—14, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, W. (Park 2377.)

FURNISHED, FROM OCTOBER.

ASHLEY-GARDENS, Westminster.—Nice airy FLAT, with four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; constant hot water; rent 10gns. per week; maid left.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860 and 1.

ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, facing Gardens; bed, reception, kitchen, bath; Furnished or Unfurnished; 3½gns. Padd. 2876.

ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE, SOUTH MOLTON-STREET.—Three bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, and bath; hot water; plate and linen.—HAMPTON and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED First-Floor FLAT; reception, double bed room, running water, kitchen; 3½gns.—178, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

A GENUINE CHANCE.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT in Park West End position; five rooms, bath, kitchen; rent 7gns. or offer.—Keys with Messrs. STOKES and STOKES, 213, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). 'Phones, 9148-9149 Gerrard.

BABY FLATS.

A NEW IDEA.—Attractive single-roomed FLATS for business or professional women. Delightful common rooms and garden. Also box rooms. Inclusive rents from 25s. per week. The flats may be inspected each evening between 7 and 8.30, and particulars obtained from the Flats, 15, Abbey-road, Hampstead, N.6. (One minute from Highgate L.N.E.R. Station, three minutes from Underground Station.)

A Lady wishes to LET FURNISHED for six months her superior FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY MAISONNETTE in fine square gardens, close to Queen's-gate; quiet position; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Low rent from careful tenants.—Apply to her Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5123-4.)

PRINCES-GATE. NO PREMIUM.

A Spacious ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT to be LET, unfurnished, at the moderate rental of £450 per annum. Overlooking beautiful ornamental garden with tiled verandah approached from panelled drawing room. Accommodation comprises six bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, pantry. Decorations to tenant's choice. Constant hot water; hall porter.—To view apply Flats Construction Co., Ltd., 7, Queen's-gate-place-mews, S.W.7. Kensington 2846.

MAYFAIR.

WITHIN A FEW PACES OF THE GREEN PARK.

A BEAUTIFUL FLAT in one of London's premier buildings, replete with every modern convenience, including

Day and night porters, central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, lavatory basins in bed rooms, restaurant in building.

The suite is in beautiful order and contains five bed rooms, four bath rooms, two reception rooms, and model domestic offices.

LEASE OF OVER 90 YEARS AT MODERATE GROUND-RENT TO BE SOLD.

This delightful flat is highly recommended to anyone desiring to be in the heart of the West End, at the same time requiring perfect quietude.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFUL light MAISONNETTE, facing gardens; central heating; hot water; two self-contained flats.—20, Kensington Park-gardens. Park 8243.

BURTON COURT.—Charming sunny MAISONNETTE FLAT to be LET October 1st for six months; maids left if desired; three bed, two reception rooms.—Write Box M.772, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8 (close to Kensington Gardens).—Very attractive MAISONNETTE to be LET Furnished; two bed, bath, one double reception room. Immediate possession.—Agents, MARSH and PARSONS,

ONLY 3½ GNS. PER WEEK. 40-42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

A CHARMING FLAT TO BE LET.

Two bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Moderate rental. No premium.

Apply

ELLIOTT, SON & BOYTON,
6, Vere-street, W.1. Mayfair 3204-5.

CENTRAL LONDON.

SOUND PRE-WAR CONSTRUCTION ENTIRELY MODERNIZED.

FROM £173 P.A. Quiet position. Attractive entrances and stairs. Electric lifts and liveried porters. Rents £160 per annum. Moderate premium required for remainder of lease.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

CHALK FARM.—Good situation near station and few minutes' walk Primrose Hill, self-contained UPPER MAISONNETTE, three-four bed, two large reception, kitchen, bath, telephone. Rent £170 inclusive. No premium.—Write Box F.1878, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING SERVICE FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED. One bed room, one reception, and bath room.—Apply E. T., 18, Hyde Park-place, W.2. Padd. 8935.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KING'S-AVENUE. Further extensions. New Mansion FLATS; country-like; central heating, constant hot water; lift; garage; tennis. From £120. 'Phone, Brixton 5794.

IN A QUIET MANSION BUILDING OFF

BAKER STREET.

Constant Hot Water. Central Heating. Parquet Floors.

COMPACT MANSION FLAT. Three bed rooms, large reception room, hall, bath room, kitchen. Long Lease.

£285 P.A.

NO PREMIUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

CENTRAL HEATING. TWO BATH ROOMS.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; three bed rooms; constant hot water; lift; Queen's-gate, just a few steps from the Gardens.—U. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY occurs secure LEASE charming MANSION FLAT, in favourite block, Great Portland-street; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, two lavatories; newly decorated; lift; constant hot water. Rent £250. Rates £17. Curtain fittings, fixtures, £60. Owner going abroad.—'Phone Museum 3901.

EXCELLENT SELECTIONS of WELL-FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES, and MAISONNETTES available AUTUMN and WINTER or longer periods at MODERATE RENTALS.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

FURNISHED for THREE YEARS.—Comfortable FLAT, near Oratory and Knightsbridge; four bed rooms, two reception rooms. Furnished. Rent £235 yearly.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

GRAY'S INN (near).—To be LET, SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, first-floor old panelled house, charmingly furnished, newly decorated throughout; bed, reception, kitchennette, bath, geyser, 'phone, electric light, gas fires. Rent £120. Immediate possession; tenant going abroad will sell complete household. Bargain Price, £300.—Write Box R.1168, The Times, E.C.4.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished, from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (by).—Excellent unfurnished SERVICE BACHELOR FLAT. Two bed rooms, bath, large reception room.—Recommended, GIFFARD and SONS, 24, North Audley-street, W.1. Mayfair 1802.

GROUND-FLOOR Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; three rooms; constant hot water; meals by arrangement.—6, Observatory-gardens, W.8. Padd. 7790.

HAMPSTEAD (near Tube and Met. Station).—TWO very attractive self-contained FLATS, large and bright rooms; two bed, bath, one reception, kitchen, &c. Garden. Rents £120 and £140 per annum. Well recommended.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK, Westbourne-terrace.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT and Suites; passenger lift; central heating; hot water.—Write Box M.766, The Times, E.C.4.

QUIET POSITION.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Spacious £235 to £250 P.A. MANSION FLAT to be LET without premium at this low figure; four good bed rooms, two large reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; nine years' lease; fixtures £50.—Sole Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (North Side).—To be LET, FURNISHED, for the winter, say six months from the middle of September, on moderate terms, well-furnished FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two good reception rooms.—Apply WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENSINGTON (convenient position).—An exceedingly well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET for about six months; three bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms. Inclusive independent hot water.—ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—Lady's charmingly FURNISHED self-contained MAISONNETTE; two reception, three bed, kitchen, bath room.—50, Church-street, Western 4068.

MODERN MANSION FLAT.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

KENSINGTON (choice situation); in almost perfect order. Five bed, bath, two reception rooms; off

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS,

8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL

RECOMMENCE THEIR FINE ART SALES

at the

BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER.

Those intending to place business in the Firm's hands are invited to communicate with them at their earliest convenience, as Catalogues for the pre-Christmas season are already being prepared.

Telegrams: CHRISTIART, PICCY, LONDON. Telephone: GERRARD 5058.

Telephone: Gerrard 3716-3717. Established 1794.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON,

FINE ART AUCTIONEERS,
THE SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS GALLERIES,
47, LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2,

WILL BEGIN THEIR AUTUMN SEASON OF SALES of the following PROPERTY, in their Galleries as above, EARLY in OCTOBER.

OLD FURNITURE, PORCELAIN and GLASS. VALUABLE OLD and MODERN PICTURES, OLD SILVER and MODERN JEWELLERY. BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS. ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, TAPESTRY, and LACE. OLD TEXTILES, OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS and OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and RARE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Catalogues are now being prepared, and clients are invited to send in property for sale without delay; as it is obvious that valuable objects need careful description and adequate time for advertising, in order to ensure the highest prices being realised.

Visits of inspection are made by experts, in Town and Country, at nominal fees.

Owners wishing to dispose of valuable Antique property are invited to apply for a free copy of an Illustrated Brochure, by Arthur Hayden, giving historical information as to the Sir Joshua Reynolds Galleries, illustrations of objects sold and record prices obtained.

PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION, EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
MODERN FURNITURE,
being the property of a LADY removed from Welbeck-street, W.; also from the Depository of the property of a LADY removed from Chigwell, Essex, etc., INCLUDING CARVED MAHOGANY AND INLAID BEDROOM SUITES, SETTEES AND EASY CHAIRS, PEDESTAL DESKS, SUITE OF CHAIRS, CARPETS AND RUGS, PORCELAIN, A FEW LOTS OF PLATED WARE. Also an UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE by C. Bechstein and another by Cramer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
being the property of a LADY OF TITLE and removed from Gloucester-place, W.1; also the property of a LADY and removed from a Hampstead Residence, etc., INCLUDING WALNUTWOOD BOOKCASES, A SHERATON SIDEBOARD, A NORMANDY ARMOIRE, SETTEES AND EASY CHAIRS, A GRANDFATHER CLOCK, OAK DRESSER, A PEDESTAL WRITING TABLE. Also BEDROOM APPOINTMENTS in Mahogany and Oak.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.
OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from a Residence at Harlesden, N.W.; also properties removed from Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, N.W., &c., INCLUDING SHERATON SIDEBOARDS, LINENFOLD BUREAU BOOKCASE, ANNE, WILLIAM AND MARY TABLE, A CHIPPENDALE CORNER CUPBOARD, A SERPENTINE CHIPPENDALE TABLE, ANTIQUE MAHOGANY AND QUEEN ANNE SETTEES AND SOFA TABLE, PEDESTAL DINING TABLES, A DRAWING ROOM SUITE COVERED IN AUBUSSON TAPESTRY, PETIT-POINT TAPESTRY PANELS, OIL PAINTINGS, also a SMALL COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may be had.

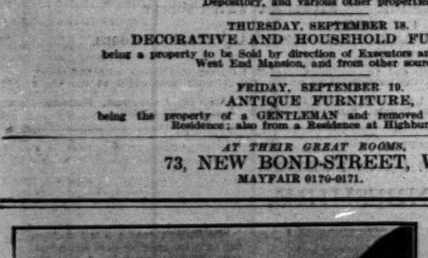
FORTHCOMING SALES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
MODERN FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Messrs. Druce and Co.'s Depository, and various other properties.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.
DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
being a property to be Sold by direction of Executors and removed from a West End Mansion, and from other sources.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from a Hampstead Residence; also from a Residence at Highbury, &c.

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS,
73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.
MAYFAIR 0170-0171.



KENT.

23 miles from London.
600 feet up
WITH WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS.
Charming
WEEK-END RETREAT.
with small residence of four-five bed rooms, bath room, &c., connects with
FINE OLD BARN
converted into delightful lounge sitting room with exposed beams and rafters; garage, stabling, Oast house, cottage, swimming pool, and 17 ACRES of pasture.
FREEHOLD
£2,500.
Sole Agents,
OSBORN and MERCER,
28a, ALBEMARLE-STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 22)

£120 PER ANNUM.—SOMERSET (between Taunton and Yeovil).—An extremely well-situated COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, garage, &c. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Capital stabling. Cost £3,000 to build. Apply Sole Agents, R. F. S. TAYLOR and SONS, Yeovil.

A Picturesque old-fashioned COTTAGE RESIDENCE, ½ mile good bus route, five miles Colchester; spacious lounge, dining room, one large bed room and two small, kitchen, scullery, garage; garden and paddock of THREE ACRES. £700, including fixes, &c. (D.6984.) Full particulars of C. M. STANFORD and SON, 23, High-street, Colchester.

WEYBRIDGE.
Convenient for St. George's Hill and other first-class Golf Courses.
A Perfectly appointed MODERN RESIDENCE, containing about eight bed and two bath rooms, two reception rooms (one 35ft. long), excellent offices; GARAGE and COTTAGE; electric light, gas, radiators; main water and drainage; attractive gardens, tennis lawn, rose garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.
Price for immediate sale only 4,000 guineas. FREEHOLD. Further particulars of Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge, Surrey. Tele. 12.

A BARGAIN.

BEACONSFIELD.—COUNTRY COTTAGE in a matured and nicely treed garden, well fitted lunch, tea, two reception, bath room, and logzia; every convenience.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Phone 600.

BEACONSFIELD & DISTRICT.

BAILEY-DESTON and Co., Chief Agents. B'field 329.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH and Co. Est. 1892.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH'S ATTRACTIONS and its Residential Property are illustrated in "Homes in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 avoided properties in the Town and Suburbs, and a coloured map showing the chief of Bournemouth's above public parks and open spaces.
Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOARDING HOUSE.—Good opportunity to acquire the Commercial FREEHOLD BOARDING HOUSE on the new Barnet and Watford By-pass, Waverley Green, Hendon, approached by carriage drive, containing three reception rooms, billiard room, 20 bed and dressing rooms, and office on ground floor; 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; central heating, electric light and power; two large garages and three men's rooms above; two full-size tennis courts; five minutes golf, close to 'bus. An exceptional paying venture in experienced hands. PRICE £9,000. Inspection by appointment only.—FOX and PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Five miles from a station, about one hour from London; on the outskirts of a village. Ideal home set in lovely, secluded, undulating magnificent views.
TO BE SOLD OR LET UNFURNISHED.
An Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing four large reception rooms, conservatory, library, about 12 bed, dressing, bath and other rooms, and offices, by Hill, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Central heating. Company's water.
Attractive gardens, lawn, tennis lawn, orchard, herbaceous borders, vegetable garden, and young orchard, in all TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES. Hunting (2746.)
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers,
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT HILLS, glorious situation, 600ft. up.—Choice little RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE. "Holiday House," Harrietsham; seven bed, two bath, and three-four reception; co.'s water; garage, outhouses; nice grounds; six-roomed bungalow; nice meadowland and sporting woodlands, 86 ACRES. POSSESSION. AUCTION, for exors., as a whole or in three lots, Maidstone, September 11th.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and HASTINGS, half-mile main line station, 70 minutes London.—Fine old XVIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE, containing wealth of old oak, facing South and commanding wonderful views; nine bed and dressing, two bath, three large reception; garage; prettily timbered grounds intersected by mill stream, swimming pool, tennis lawn, and orchard. FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,750, or with Oasthouse Cottage £3,500. POSSESSION. Photographs.

KENT COAST, near FOLKESTONE, 500ft. up.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE in secluded position on Southerly slope, extensive views; four good bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; co.'s water, electric light, telephone; exceptionally pretty gardens, nut plantation, small orchard and pastureland, nearly SEVEN ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,850. POSSESSION.

IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED.
KENT HILLS, 400ft. up, near delightful old-world village.—Fine old XVIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE, recently restored; seven bed and dressing, two bath, four reception; garage, co.'s electric light and water; matured grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, cherry, plum, and apple orchards, paddocks, in all about 21 ACRES. "Paynetts," Goudhurst. For SALE privately or by Auction October 2nd.

SUSSEX HILLS, near RYE, delightful situation.—Attractive Modern COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception, loggia, &c.; good water and drainage, electric light; outhouses, garage; attractive grounds, small farmery, and sound meadowland, 20½ ACRES. FREEHOLD only £2,100. POSSESSION. Or would be sold with less land.

KENT, lovely district, an hour from Town, 250ft. up, good views, S.E. aspect.—Exceptionally charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE amid delightful surroundings, in beautiful old timbered grounds of 3½ ACRES; eight bed, three bath, three reception, lounge hall, &c.; outbuildings. FREEHOLD £4,500. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

KENT, ASHFORD-TONBRIDGE (between), half-mile Junction Station.—Gentleman's choice PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM, 23½ ACRES. "The Ringles," Headcorn; intersected by stream; delightful modern Residence, six bed, bath, three reception; co.'s water available; ample buildings. FREEHOLD. AUCTION, with Possession, October 2nd, or privately.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS.
DELIGHTFUL SMALL ESTATE, 67 ACRES, with expensively fitted House, in picked position; four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, servants' hall, and offices.
All services. First-rate order.
Central heating.
Garages and man's room; beautiful, inexpensive gardens and grounds; home farm, with period house.
For Sale a bargain, with or without Farm.—Illustrated particulars of Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. DENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere (Tele. 10); also at Hindhead and Farnham.

FOR ALL
HOUSES IN DEVON.
CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN,
82, Queen-street, Exeter.

EASTBOURNE (near), in a charming and unspoilt old village, on high ground, with good views of the South Downs.—A very fine old genuine SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE dating from the XVth century, carefully and tastefully restored at great expense. The accommodation includes four reception rooms with oak-beamed ceilings and large open fireplaces, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, &c., and two staircases; modernised domestic quarters; electric light, central heating, modern drainage; delightful old-world gardens and grounds of about THREE ACRES; capital garages and outbuildings.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN (near).—Attractive RESIDENCE, three good reception, seven beds, two dressing, excellent offices; main services; lovely lawn, kitchen garden, in all about ONE ACRE. For SALE FREEHOLD, £2,450.—Agents, GALE, POWER and Co., Egham, Surrey.

FOR SALE, with POSSESSION, BERKSHIRE. On the Bank of the Thames, just outside the town of Wallingford.—Attractive FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, known as "WINTERBROOK HOUSE," containing seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good domestic offices, also conservatory, two greenhouses, garage, stabling; charming pleasure grounds; productive kitchen garden; tennis lawn; meadows running down to the river, 7a. 3r. 14p.—Full particulars and order to view of FRANKLIN and GALE, Estate Agents, Wallingford.

NEAR TAUNTON.
FOR SALE, modernised old-fashioned RESIDENCE, enjoying lovely views, and containing eight bed and maids' rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.; electric lighting and pumping, new drainage; well-timbered gardens with tennis lawn, paddock, &c., in all FIVE ACRES; garage, stabling; lodge and cottage.—Recommended from personal inspection by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.41073.)

HIGH AND SUNNY.
FOR SALE by AUCTION, a really good HOUSE, bright, up-to-date, and pre-war built. Good outlook; pleasant fir and heather district; near village of Crowthorne; three reception rooms, kitchen and other offices, five bed rooms, bath room, central heating; good garage and buildings, pretty garden.—Full particulars of WAITE, and SON, Auctioneers, Wokingham, Berks.
16th SEPT. NEXT.

SHOOTING SEASON 1930.
FOR SALE, GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE in ESSEX with 320 ACRES. Suit shooting syndicate. Easy London. 200 feet up. Bargain.—Write Box W.1368, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET.
One mile of Sea and Golf.
In the Cattistock Hunt.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, six principal bed rooms and three servants' ditto.; bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms, hall, &c.; electric light and gardens; tennis lawn; stabling and garage; good paddock. 24 ACRES.—Illustrated particulars of Mr. ROBERT THAKE, F.S.I., Auctioneer, Salisbury.

GUILDFORD. — Attractive modern RESIDENCE to be SOLD or to be LET unfurnished; two reception rooms; four bed rooms; garage; tennis lawn; near station; vacant possession. Freehold £2,600.—Bunning, "Cottesloe," London-road, Guildford.

HAMPSHIRE.—Meon Valley.—Very attractive old-fashioned FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY fully protected with about FOUR ACRES. Three reception, six beds, bath, excellent offices; pretty garden, with tennis court, fruit, &c.; garage for two-three cars and covered wash, stabling, and really good outbuildings and two cottages; electric light; good water and drainage. FOR SALE POSSESSION. £4,000.—RICHARD AUSTIN and WYATT, London-road, Southampton.

LOW PRICE. EXOR.'S SALE.
HASLEMERE, choice position, near town.—Delightful detached RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; co.'s electric light, water, and gas; main drainage; small but charming garden; small garage.—Apply EXOR, Haslemere (Tele. No. 10); also at Hindhead and Farnham.

SACRIFICE.—OWNER GOING ABROAD.
HERTFORDSHIRE BORDERS.—A genuine ELIZABETHAN PERIOD HOUSE in the midst of magnificent scenery, full of oak beams, mullioned windows, panelled hall, two reception, four bed rooms; garage, &c.; 1¼ ACRE fully stocked garden; £1,600 or near offer.—STEVENSON, LOCK and VINCE, 9, Station-road, Watford.

HOVE.—Choice, detached pre-War, non-basement RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, and ample domestic offices; garage; flooring; independent boiler; power, gas; garden well stocked. Lease or rooms or garage. FREEHOLD for SALE privately at a low figure.—For further particulars apply to Agents,
WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD.
In a prominent situation, near town and station, with extensive views.—Well-built small FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing seven bed and two reception rooms, bath room, and pleasant garden. By AUCTION on 7th October, or previously by Private Treaty.—Full particulars from the Auctioneers, HEWETT and LEE, 144, High-street, Guildford.

KING'S LANGLEY District.—For SALE, with 8½ ACRES of land in front of line for building, a very charming detached small FREEHOLD HOUSE with modern conveniences, commanding lovely open views over the Hertfordshire Hills; standing in a park approached by a carriage drive, with well-laid-out pleasure grounds entirely secluded and walled in on two sides by thick old hedges. Hard tennis court and a belt of timber trees. This is an excellent opportunity for a retiring gentleman who would like to run a small farm, or if land not required it could be sold off for building.—Apply to Messrs. CHARLES H. WALNUTT CHAIN and Co., Crawley. 'Phone 14.

SUSSEX COUNTRY HOUSES.—Pevensey, £1,000; Heathfield, £1,100; Seaford, £1,450; Crawley, £1,475; Willingdon, £1,975; Bexhill, £2,000; Battle, £2,250; Fairlight, £2,500.—CHARTERS, Land Agents, Battle and Bexhill.

BETWEEN HINDHEAD AND THE HOG'S BACK.
TURSLEY, WITLEY, CROOKSBURY, and HANKLEY COMMONS surround the delightful village of ELSTEAD.—"KILN MOOR" is beautifully situated near the village. Just off the beaten track; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, and garage, in attractive style; formal gardens, large lawn, lily pool, and copse, in all about THREE ACRES. By AUCTION as an early date, or previously by Private Treaty.—Full particulars from Auctioneers, HEWETT and LEE, 144, High-street, Guildford.

AUCTION SALE SATURDAY NEXT.
UPPER THAMES.—Beautifully appointed HOUSE on the Thames at MAPLEDURHAM on the Oxfordshire bank; four bed and dressing rooms, two perfect bath rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms; large garage; electric light, central heating (three), gas, and main water; tennis and other lawns; long river frontage. Furniture as valuation if required. Illustrated Photos., &c., of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

A PICTURESQUE GEM.
Delightful BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, in old-world style; entrance hall, spacious dining room, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; good water supply; modern drainage; wired for light; TWO ACRES pasture. Ideal residence or week-end retreat. FREEHOLD £925. Genuine bargain.—DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, Billingshurst ('Phone 92).

WEST WORTHING, in best residential district.—PARKIOU HOUSE for SALE, built in Old Sussex farmhouse style; two reception, four bed, bath, and domestic offices; garage; large garden; every modern convenience. FREEHOLD £2,275.—EDMANN, STREET and BRIDGE, 26, Heene-road, Worthing.

BY AUCTION, LOW RESERVE.
WOKINGHAM.—Comfortable COUNTRY RESIDENCE close to town; three reception rooms, usual offices, four bed rooms, bath room; co.'s water; outbuildings, dog kennels; pretty garden and paddock. Date of Auction 18th Sept.—Full particulars of J. WATTS and SON, Auctioneers, Wokingham.

300 FEET ABOVE SEA. Quiet, noiseless situation, facing GOLF COURSE. 40 MINUTES LONDON. £2,200. FREEHOLD HOUSE and ACRE choice garden. Six bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, two reception rooms, verandah; South aspect; main water and electric; garage. Recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
OR OFFER.

£1,750.—BERKS.—Jacobean HOUSE; 12 rooms; oak panelled, carved mantels, mullion windows; 4 Acres.—Driver, Simkins, Cirencester.

A BARGAIN. SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.
£1,185 FREEHOLD.—AMERSHAM-ON-THE-HILL, about 400ft. up, in open position; 40 minutes Baker-street. Attractive detached ARTISTIC RESIDENCE, with garage and matured garden; three bed, bath, two reception, and offices; electric light, gas and water.—SWANNELL and SAY, Amersham. Tele. 73. Amersham 73.

£25 CASH, remainder by instalments.—These exceptionally favourable terms will purchase an excellent labour-saving, semi-detached £700 HOUSE at MAIDENHEAD; four bed, bath, two sitting; garage; electricity.—H. Z., Messrs. WATKINS, 28, Market-place, Reading.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

WILLETT.
Two cheap country properties.

SURREY GORSELANDS.
Half an hour Waterloo. Quiet situation.
CHARMING OLD HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER.
Seven bed, two dressing, one bath, three reception, lounge, cloaks, and w.c.; central heating, independent hot water, electric light, company's water, modern drainage.
Cottage, farmery, three car garage and stabling, three acres pretty gardens, two tennis courts, woodland, &c. Land available up to
30 ACRES.
Shooting, fishing, five golf courses.
Price £3,700 Freehold.

BETWEEN
ESHER and WEYBRIDGE.
A really excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE on two floors; nine bed, bath, three reception, billiards room.
Every modern convenience.
Two cottages, farmery, garage and stabling, pleasure gardens, tennis court, paddock.
9 ACRES.
Also parklike meadow can be had.
Price £3,500 Freehold.
WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Tele., Sloane 8141.)

SONNING-ON-THAMES, on high ground and close 40 Minutes LONDON. to Golf Course.—Delightful MODERN RESIDENCE. Lounge 23ft. long, dining room, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; garage; lovely garden.—Agents: Messrs. PERFECT REPAIR. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

SHROPSHIRE.—To be LET Unfurnished, Charming 17TH CENTURY HOUSE of great character, in parklike surroundings, 3½ miles from Shrewsbury; 11 bed and dressing rooms, four reception, bath, usual offices; electric light, &c.—Write Harley, Brampton Bryan, Bucknell, Shropshire.

SUITABLE for NURSING or CONVALESCENT HOME or INSTITUTION, near to BOURNEMOUTH, five minutes from Sea, and close to Railway Station, a large old-Fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, of which a wing has been built within the last four years, and comprising three reception and 14 bed rooms and usual domestic offices and conservatory on about 1¼ acre of land; main drainage and company water supply. The property is Freehold and to be SOLD by Mortgagee at a low price.—For full particulars apply to JOHN HANDS and SON, 97, Cornhill-street, London, E.C.3.

SURREY.—Comfortable, easy run HOUSE; three sitting, six bed rooms; central heating; stables, garage; two acres; main water, drainage, and gas; electricity available; 10 minutes station, 50 minutes Town, 2½ miles Redhill; away from motor traffic; £3,200.—White Box F.1852, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX, within easy reach of City and West End, 20 miles from the Coast, amidst unspoilt country with fine views, near golf.—Comfortable, easily run FAMILY RESIDENCE; eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, large drawing room, two other reception rooms; electric light, domestic offices; company's water; main drainage; garage; five-roomed cottage with bath room; 12 ACRES fully stocked garden, pasture and woodland. FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.—C. C. TAYLOR and Co., Crawley. 'Phone 14.

SUSSEX COUNTRY HOUSES.—Pevensey, £1,000; Heathfield, £1,100; Seaford, £1,450; Crawley, £1,475; Willingdon, £1,975; Bexhill, £2,000; Battle, £2,250; Fairlight, £2,500.—CHARTERS, Land Agents, Battle and Bexhill.

CORNWALL.—To be LET, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, near sea, sheltered; bath (hot and cold); ideal wintering; garage. Moderate.—Evans, Pengwinrik, Marazion.

FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from October to March; five bed rooms, two reception; 3gns. weekly.—Link, Bunarvale, Littlehampton.

HANTS, near FRENSHAM and HINDHEAD.—Delightful old FARMHOUSE, well furnished antiques, oak beams, every modern convenience, four bed, two sitting, lounge hall; engine for electric light and water; telephone, new sanitation, and bath; garage; 2½gns. for six months from early October.—T., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

HANTS, near Wilts, Berks borders.—GEORGIAN HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, October, six months-one year; three reception, six bed (basins in three), bath, electric light, radiators; modernised; in village; garage; excellent tennis court, flower and fruit gardens; golf near; hall share 200 acres shooting available. Moderate rent to good tenant.—White Box H.703, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR NEWBURY.—Picturesque COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be LET FURNISHED for Winter months; eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; entrance lodge; cottage; beautiful grounds; pasture land; rough shooting. Electric light, central heating, telephone; forty acres fifteen guineas weekly, including gardeners.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE.—Several really nice COUNTRY HOUSES available for Winter months or longer; five-eight bed rooms. Rent 5-15gns. Some for Sale.—Agents, ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 116.

NORTH DEVON.—Comfortable HOUSE; six rooms, bath; mild climate; golf; low rent six months.—Write Box F.1864, The Times, E.C.4.

PANGBOURNE.—For Winter months, eight-roomed comfortable HOUSE; garage; all conveniences; 2½gns. per week.—Owner at Cherry Hayes, Sidmouth.

SURREY.—To be LET FURNISHED for six-eight months, small House; five sitting, three bed rooms; all modern conveniences; high situation.—Apply Hilhpath, Grosvenor-road, Godalming.

ST. LEONARDS-on-SEA.—To be LET FURNISHED 5 st. once for six months or longer, or lease unfurnished or sell, detached, well-appointed HOUSE; three bed and dressing, four sitting rooms, two baths; garage; two tennis courts; electric light, gas; four or six acres.—Write Box W.1866, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED, autumn and winter, longer if optional, COUNTRY HOUSE with gardens, Sussex, away from main roads. South aspect, view; four receptions, four bed, four bath rooms, servants' hall; tennis court; 14gns. per week; servants less.—Write Box H.688, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED, autumn and winter, longer optional. COUNTRY HOUSE with gardens, Sussex, away from main roads. South aspect, view; four receptions, four bed, four bath rooms, servants' hall; tennis court; 14gns. per week; servants less.—Write Box H.688, The Times, E.C.4.

WARWICKSHIRE.—To be LET FURNISHED, delightful SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed rooms, three reception; all modern conveniences; close station; garage stabling.—Kingswood House, Lapworth.

2GNS. WEEKLY, October to April.—Doctor's SEA-SIDE COTTAGE, facing South, near BOGNOR; lounge hall, large sitting room, dining recess, four bed rooms; all modern services; constant hot water; garage; telephone.—Phone, Middleton 104, or write Box M.763, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

FREEHOLD HOUSES IN SURREY.
ASHTEAD (7 mins. Station).—Detached RESIDENCE, nice position; lounge hall, two reception, seven bed rooms, bath, offices and large garden. Only £2,150.
LEATHERHEAD (high ground).—Well-planned, detached; three bed, bath, three reception and offices; good garden; £1,300.
ASHTEAD (5 mins. Station).—Semi-detached; four A bed, two reception, offices; garage and large garden; good value; £1,250.—Full particulars, ARNOLD and SON, Ashtead.

BERKHAMSTED (Herts).—For SALE, close to golf course, containing lounge hall, three reception, seven bed, bathroom, &c.; ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, &c. —Apply H. E. Wild, Esq., Frith Haye, Berkhamsted.

CHILTERNS, outskirts pretty village eight miles READING.—Attractive COUNTRY PROPERTY; four bed, bath room, reception; co.'s water, garage, stable, piggery, pretty gardens, orchard, &c., TWO ACRES. £1,400.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

CHILTERN HILLS.—No reasonable offer refused for an attractive and commodious pre-War RESIDENCE within a few minutes of Chesham Station 29½ miles to delightful country; accommodation comprises eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and capital offices; nice garden and orchard, with valuable frontage. Particulars from BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough. (Tele. 28.)

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Six-roomed COTTAGE, including bath room and usual offices; light and airy, with lovely views. Rent £40/- per annum.—Apply Pye, Sea View-terrace, St. Mawes, Cornwall.

IN A PINE AND HEATHER GARDEN
TO BE LET.
CROWBOROUGH (beautiful view). — Delightful PERIOD-STYLE HOUSE, in own grounds of 2½ ACRES partly natural forest land; panelled drawing and dining rooms, five bed, bath, usual offices; all public services; 10 to let. Unfurnished, one year, rent only £150 per annum; no premium.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

SUNNINGDALE.
DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE, close to golf links and station; five bed and dressing rooms, two bath, two receptions, lounge; 1½ acre of ornamental grounds, hard tennis court; central and electric heating; lease 94 years; ground-rent £13. PRICE £4,500.
DRUCE and Co.,
55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

DETACHED, FREEHOLD, pre-War, exceptionally well-built HOUSE; five bed, three reception, kitchen, scullery, bath, two lavatories; gas and electric, main drainage and water; large, well-matured garden, tennis court; garage for two cars; within ½ hour of London; close four golf courses. PRICE £2,500.—Bassildesh.," Langley-road, Slough. Tele. Slough 402.

THE RIVIERA OF SUSSEX.
THE BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.—In a delightful sheltered position with wide-reaching rose gardens and sea.
DETACHED HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE, built with every modern convenience; running water in bedrooms; central heating, electricity, main water. Accommodation, panelled lounge, dining room, drawing room, very spacious domestic quarters, a wide staircase, with gallery leads to five bed rooms (four with sea views), third floor attics. There is also a large sun-trap loggia. The house stands on an extensive irregular-shaped plot, forming a very attractive garden. PRICE £2,950.—Write, inviting a very attractive garden. PRICE £2,950.—Write, inviting very illustrated particulars to Local Bognor Agents, for intervening appointment with JOHN D. WOOD and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

BOURNEMOUTH
SITUATED THREE MINUTES FROM QUEEN'S PARK GOLF LINKS.
DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, complete offices; excellent repair. ONE ACRE parklike grounds with grass lawn. To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth on Thursday, 18th Sept., 1930.—Illustrated particulars from FOX and SONS, 29, Charminster-road, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

GUILDFORD.
In the best residential quarter; with secured amenities.
STONE HOUSE, Park-road.—A most attractive HOUSE with modern equipment throughout; three reception, six bed and dressing, large sun balcony, &c.; old-world gardens. Freehold with garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION in September, unless sold before. A good artisan now occupied by chauffeur will also be offered.—Auctioneers, Messrs. ARNOLD and Son, and Messrs. CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking.

DORKING.
In the best residential quarter; with secured amenities.
STONE HOUSE, Park-road.—A most attractive HOUSE with modern equipment throughout; three reception, six bed and dressing, large sun balcony, &c.; old-world gardens. Freehold with garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION in September, unless sold before. A good artisan now occupied by chauffeur will also be offered.—Auctioneers, Messrs. ARNOLD and Son, and Messrs. CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking.

TO BE LET FROM SEPTEMBER 29.
MINTON HOUSE,
NEAR CHURCH STRETTON.
Entrance hall, three reception rooms, and eight bed rooms; two good offices; garage for two and stabling. SPORTING over about 750 ACRES can be rented from February 2nd next if desired; also a few Acres of Grass Land.
Apply to BURD and EVANS, School-gardens, Shrewsbury.

NEW FOREST.—An attractively designed HOUSE for SALE; three sitting, four bed, usual offices; main water; wired for electric light; recently decorated outside; 1¼ acre garden. Option of 60 additional acres. Price £2,200.—Write Owner, Box F.1819, The Times, E.C.4.

2½ ACRES. TENNIS.
NORTH MIDDLESEX.—Most delightful old-world detached RESIDENCE, well back from the road in matured and well-timbered grounds; charming views; three reception rooms, billiard room, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; large garage, garden, pavilion or summer house; orchard.—Rent £185 on long lease, or will be sold.—Apply PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

ONE of the BIGGEST BARGAINS in BERKSHIRE.—An ideal reproduction, and extension with genuine old beams, bricks, and tiles, of an ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE on two floors only with all the requirements only 2½ miles from Twyford, G.W.R., 21 minutes from London. Contains six bed rooms, storage room, two servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception, and co.'s bath. Five reception rooms, and most excellent domestic offices; garage, outbuildings, greenhouse, &c.; parklike grounds of 18 ACRES, including pasture, paddock, and orchard. Freehold for Sale at very low figure.—Apply WHITELEY'S Estate Office, 154-160, Queen's-road, W.2.

REIGATE.—Well-built red-brick HOUSE. Non-Basement; nine bed rooms, three large reception rooms, two bath rooms; main drainage, electric light, central heating; gas; garage for two cars, stabling, well-stocked kitchen garden; beautiful high position and fine gardens; To be SOLD at moderate price, or Let on lease.—Write Box H.702, The Times, E.C.4.

IN AN UNSPOILT PART OF ESSEX.
A CITY GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE.
Five miles from Chelmsford Station (45 minutes to Liverpool-street).
High position, open views over picturesque and well-wooded country.

MOST SECLUDED. SOUTH ASPECT. GRAVEL SOIL.
FITTED LABOUR-SAVING DEVICES. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.
Lounge hall, library (21ft.), drawing room (23ft.) opening to loggia, dining room, gate room, well-shut-off domestic offices. Seven bed rooms, bath room (h. and c.), &c. Garage, outbuildings. Charming grounds, tennis lawn, Orchards, paddock, spinney, &c. THREE ACRES. Splendid Order.
FREEHOLD. £2,850.
Full particulars of COBBE and WINCER,
3, DUKE-STREET, CHELMSFORD (TEL., 380); OR AT IPSWICH.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

HOUSES IN SURREY.
COBHAM.—To be LET, Unfurnished, attractive RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath, two reception; pretty garden; garage; rural position.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Cobham.

COBHAM.—A modern RESIDENCE, in a pleasant and secluded position close to beech and pinewoods; two sitting, four bed, bath, offices; garage; about one acre. —FREEHOLD for SALE, by CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Cobham. Tele. 28.

DON'T BUY A HOUSE.
Build a house to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure A.1., or with prize-winning designs, to Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

WE PLAN AND BUILD
to your exact requirements in the Southern Counties, under experienced architect's direction, at inclusive cost. Booklet free. COATES HOUSES, Ltd., Dorking.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A T CARETAKER'S RENT.—Charmingly FURNISHED HOUSE at WEYBRIDGE; three-four reception, six bed (hot and cold basins), two bath roo

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

Telegrams: "Submit London."

FIRST-RATE HUNTING CENTRE ON THE WORCS AND GLOS BORDER.

FOUR MILES TEWKESBURY, NINE MALVERN, THIRTEEN WORCESTER, TWELVE CHELTENHAM.

RIPPLE HALL.

Close to Ripple Village and Station, but in a very secluded position.

A DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Approached by a drive with Lodge at entrance, containing hall, four reception, 14 bed, three bath rooms, &c., complete offices.

Electric lighting. Central heating. Electric passenger and service lifts. Excellent water.

Beautiful well-timbered and matured gardens, with sand and gravel subsoil, lawns and walled kitchen garden. Substantial garage and stable buildings.

Manor Farm with choice old House and about 32 ACRES. Gubberhill Farmhouse and about 42 ACRES. Village Shop and Cottages.

FOR SALE WITH EITHER 7 OR 95 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD.

IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY, WILL BE OFFERED BY AUCTION IN 8 LOTS ON SEPTEMBER 25th NEXT.

Solicitors, Messrs. Elvy Robb and Co., 19, Bedford-row, W.C. Auctioneers, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

REDUCED PRICE.
A DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN HOUSE
in a delightful spot on the
SURREY HILLS,
only seventeen miles from Hyde Park Corner.

An IDEAL HOME FOR A CITY MAN.
400ft. ABOVE SEA. GRAVEL SOIL.

Adjacent to large areas of Common lands, close to golf, and enjoying complete seclusion and immunity from noise.

Two long carriage drives flanked by rhododendrons. Spacious hall, five reception, 19 bed rooms, five bath rooms; company's electric light and water, central heating; telephone; garage for three; five cottages; stabling for eight.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, which are a delightful feature, studded with magnificent timber, lawns with two double tennis courts and pavilion, lily pond and fountain. Productive kitchen garden, woodlands, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES.

Illustrated particulars from CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST.

400ft. above sea level, on dry soil, and commanding delightful views.

Reproduction of a XVth Century Manor House.

Only 30 miles from London by a good road and near the first-class golf course. The approach is by a drive with lodge, and the aspect is due South. A feature is the amount of light and sun enjoyed in all rooms, and a spacious loggia extends the length of the southern front, and is a veritable suntrap. Lounge and inner halls, drawing and dining rooms, study and gunroom, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms; new electric light plant, central heating, modern drainage, abundant water; garage, stabling (four rooms over and bath). Beautifully timbered grounds, lawns, partly-walled garden, extensive ornamental woodlands adjoining, intersected by rides.

AREA 57 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION in October next. Illustrated particulars from CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM
HATFIELD & NORTHAW.
Under 16 miles from London. 30 minutes rail. 300 feet above sea level.

AN ISLAND PROPERTY PROTECTED BY THE ESTATES OF THREE LARGE LAND-OWNERS.
in the most remarkably rural situation anywhere near London.

A House of character in a park. A matured and beautiful garden. A new en-tout-cas tennis court. Three cottages

The approach is by a drive with lodge. The accommodation comprises:—Octagonal hall, three reception, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath, and servants' hall.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
TELEPHONE.

Matured old grounds with fine timber, lawns, kitchen garden, woodland walks, orchard, new garage, stabling, three loose boxes, small HOME FARM, in all about

100 ACRES.

EXCELLENT GOLF AND HUNTING.
Illustrated particulars from CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

Telephone: WELBECK 4583.

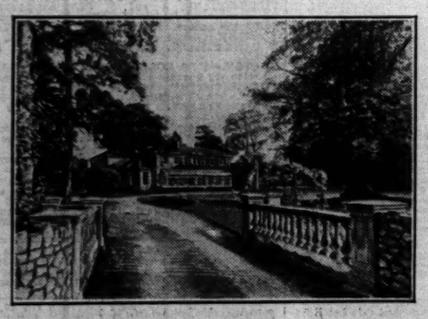
WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.,

94, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

Telephone: WELBECK 4583.

£2,450! **TO-DAY'S GREATEST BARGAIN.** £2,450!

FINE OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE IN LOVELY GARDENS.



30 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON. CLOSE TO AN EXCELLENT TOWN.

Approached by a drive and away from traffic. Finely proportioned rooms, with
ALL ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Entrance hall, three reception, 11 or 12 bed and dressing, bath room, good offices and servants' hall.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. NEW DECORATIONS. GARAGE.
The gardens are ages old, with delightful Stream and Waterfalls, Pasture, &c., about

2½ ACRES, FREEHOLD. NOTHING TO COME NEAR IT FOR MONEY.

Fullest particulars of Owner's Consultant Agents, Messrs. WELLESLEY-SMITH and Co., 94, Baker-street, W.1. Telephone, Welbeck 4583.

An
EXQUISITE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
in a
MUCH SOUGHT AFTER PART OF HANTS
(near Winchester).

Mr. WELLESLEY-SMITH has personally seen and can strongly recommend an unspoilt and most fascinating late 17th century Residence in toned red brick. A few years ago it was carefully restored by an Architect for his own occupation. Practically every room has a fine old chimneypiece and other characteristics. Lounge hall, panelled dining room, drawing room with parquet floor, morning room, two bath rooms, 11-12 bed rooms, electric light, co.'s water; garage, cottage; fine old garden with en-tout-cas court, pastureland, &c., nearly

12 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

THIS IS THE TYPE OF PLACE SO DIFFICULT TO SECURE, AND FOR WHICH £16,000 TO £12,000 IS READILY PAID, BUT A QUICK SALE IS DESIRED, AND MR. WELLESLEY-SMITH IS INSTRUCTED TO QUOTE

£6,500 (OPEN TO NEAR OFFER).

Fullest particulars of the Owner's Consultant Agents, WELLESLEY-SMITH and Co., 94, Baker-street, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 4583.

One of the
FINEST PEDIGREE STOCK FARMS IN ENGLAND.
in a
PREMIER DORSET POSITION.
CENTRE OF CATTISTOCK.

COST £25,000 LESS THAN FOUR YEARS AGO.

PRICE £14,000 OR ANY REASONABLE OFFER.

Owing to Owner's prolonged absence from England, a truly remarkable opportunity occurs to secure a distinctive home of character, with a farming proposition upon the most advanced and model lines. The 16th century House has had a small fortune lavished upon it, and contains two halls, three reception (including magnificent lounge), six bed rooms, four bath rooms; electric light; central heating, &c.; stabling, garage, six cottages, bailiff's house; ample buildings; nearly all pasture and water meadows; over

500 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

THE LAND ALONE IS WORTH MORE.

Fullest particulars of Owner's Consultant Agents, Messrs. WELLESLEY-SMITH and Co., 94, Baker-street, W.1. Telephone, Welbeck 4583.

NORTHERN HEIGHTS OF LONDON.

15 MINUTES' MOTOR DRIVE FROM WEST END AND CITY. FACING SOUTH WEST.
520 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. ADJACENT TO AND WITH VIEWS ACROSS KEN WOOD.
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE ESTATE COMPRISES A DETACHED RESIDENCE, SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT IN 1928. Three reception rooms and loggia overlooking the terrace and grounds, six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, carefully arranged domestic offices, Oak staircase, doors, window-frames, &c. Central heating. Electic light and heating. Garage. Bungalow and outbuildings.

WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS OF FIVE ACRES.

OWNER'S SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS.

PRICKETT AND ELLIS,
57, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2, and 4, HIGH-STREET, HIGHGATE, N.6.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 23)

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

Friday, Sept. 12.—Silver and Jewels, Books, China, Glass, &c.
Friday, Sept. 19.—Silver and Jewels.
Monday, Sept. 22.—Antique Furniture.
Tuesday, Sept. 23.—Pictures, Prints, &c.
Friday, Sept. 26.—Silver and Jewels.
Friday, Sept. 26.—Books, China, Glass, &c.

SALES ON THE PREMISES.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.—The Shaw, Tordmorden, Yorks.—Contents of the Residence.
Preliminary notice.—29, Abercorn-place, Maida Vale, W.—Remaining contents of the Residence.

I or my representatives will shortly be visiting the following places:—

Marlborough, Devizes, Bath, Bristol, Portishead, Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Wells, Frome, Salisbury, Yeovil, Taunton, Minehead, Dulverton, Lynton, Barnstaple, Clovelly, Sidmouth, Exeter, Torquay, Okehampton, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Lydford, Bridport, Dorchester, Weymouth, Blandford, Bournemouth, Lymington, Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, Newquay, Fowey, Looe, Liskeard, Bodmin, Tintagel, Bude, Launceston, Maidstone, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Folkestone, Ashford, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, Rye, Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton, Hassocks, Horsham, Redhill, Croydon, Woking, Guildford, Midhurst, Worthing, Bognor, Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, Andover, Basingstoke, Farnham, Newbury, Reading, Ascot, Windsor, Marlow, Oxford, Aylesbury, Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, Buckingham, Chelmsford, Clacton, Colchester, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Norwich, Cromer, Hunstanton, King's Lynn, Thetford, Wisbech, Ely, Cambridge, Diss, Bury St. Edmunds, Bishops Stortford, Swindon, Stroud.

Auction Sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Entrance: 1, Dover-street.)
'Phone Gerrard 5971-4.

MESSRS.
W. BURNELL TUBBS & SON
will SELL by AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on Thursday, September 25th next, the
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE known as
"BONNYRIGG,"
VICARAGE-ROAD, EGHAM, SURREY.
A delightful pre-War residence situate about 4½ miles from Windsor, and only 2½ miles from Virginia Water, and having the following accommodation:—
Lobby entrance, excellent drawing room, dining room, four good bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold supply), kitchen, and all domestic offices; electric light, company's water and gas.
The property stands in about 2½ ACRES of delightful gardens with attractive lawns and pergola walk, well-stocked orchard and kitchen garden, and valuable grass land at rear, eminently suitable for poultry farming or dog breeding, &c.
Ample room for garage.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Carwen, Carter and Evans, 1, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Also SURREY, between COULSDON and MERSTHAM.
Situate in a pleasant position well back on the main Brighton Road, about one mile from Coulsdon Railway Station (Southern Railway).
The attractive old oak-beamed
FREEHOLD 16TH-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE known as
"WELL COTTAGE,"
BRIGHTON-ROAD, COULSDON, SURREY,
having the following accommodation:—
Lounge, dining room and drawing room, four good bed rooms, bath room (with hot and cold supply), kitchen, and all domestic conveniences. The property has all the attractions of an old 16th-century Period Cottage, yet enjoys the facilities of all modern conveniences, including electric light, company's water and gas, main drainage, and about
ONE ACRE of GARDEN
laid out with lawns, well-stocked flower beds and kitchen garden, also a well-built garage.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Church, Adams, Tatham and Co., 11, Bedford-row, W.C.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the respective Solicitors as above, or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. W. Burnell Tubbs and Son, 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1. Telephone: National 3012.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.
Situate on a plateau
600ft. above sea level,
KENT, KNOCKHOLT.
17 miles from London, and commanding beautiful views over the Kentish Highlands.

MESSRS.
W. BURNELL TUBBS & SON
will SELL by AUCTION, as one Lot, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, October 14th next,
A valuable estate of
FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND known as
RUSHMORE HILL ESTATE,
KNOCKHOLT, KENT,
having 1,000ft. made road frontage, with valuable return frontage and backland, and comprising in all an area of about
23A. 1R. 21P.
Eminently suitable for the erection of residential houses on sites of ½ acre and upwards.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edward and Co., 49, Moorgate, E.C.2.
Auctioneers' Offices:—68, Aldersgate-street, E.C. Telephone, National 3012.

By order of the Exporters in Persia.
AN ABSOLUTELY DIRECT SHIPMENT.
The great majority of the items being ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
IMPORTANT TWO DAYS' SALE,
Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 17 and 18, at 12.30 p.m. each day.
Note.—The whole of the Persian Rugs in this sale are one property and no lots are included from Trade or other consignors.
ABOUT 400
CHOICE PERSIAN CARPETS, RUGS & STRIPS,
including Bakhtiary, Shiraz, Mazlegahn, Hamadan, Moshkabad, Tefresh, Peshand, Khamse, Dioosheghan, Malayer, Mahal, Teheran, Tabriz, Choltagh, Bidjar, Severend, Shirevan, &c.
Also by order of an Importer,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
FINE QUALITY INDIAN & CHINESE CARPETS,
comprising fine Malabar, Calcutta and other qualities, which will be SOLD by public AUCTION by
E. FRYETT, F.A.I.,
at the SALE ROOMS, 77, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.
On view Monday, Tuesday and mornings of Sale. Catalogues post free of the Auctioneer, 24-26, Holborn, E.C. Tel., 2633/4 Holborn.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW.
WATFORD BY-PASS, HENDON.
VALUABLE MAIN ROAD FRONTAGE (175ft.)
will be offered for SALE at 2.30 p.m. at The Mart, (Room C, First Floor), 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, by
MASSEY SOURAY & CO., F.A.I.,
of Hendon and West Hampstead.

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

FREEHOLD, IN LOTS.

DORSET.

Blandford six miles, Shaftesbury six miles, Bournemouth 22 miles. Semley Station, whence London is reached in 2½ hours, is eight miles by road.

THE REMARKABLY FINE AND BEAUTIFUL ESTATE,
well known as
IWERNE MINSTER, OF SOME 3,256 ACRES,
INCLUDING, AS A LOT, THE FINE MODERN MANSION.
28 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Seven Bath Rooms, Six Reception Rooms, Ample Offices, together with Beautiful Grounds, Parklands, Lake, Stabling, and Ample Cottages, IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES.
Also Four Smaller Residences, Seven Valuable Farms, including THE WELL-KNOWN HOME FARM, Numerous Small Holdings, the Talbot Inn, the Bacon Factory, and
THE MODEL VILLAGE, FAMOUS FOR ITS REMARKABLE BEAUTY,
INCLUDING NO LESS THAN ABOUT 80 SMALL HOUSES AND COTTAGES,
of a large number of which Early or Vacant Possession may be had.
Which will be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., and RAWLENCE and SQUAREY (acting in conjunction), at the Grosvenor Hotel, Shaftesbury, on Friday, September 19th, at 2.15 p.m.
Further particulars may be had from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey, Salisbury, and 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1, or Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 6341.

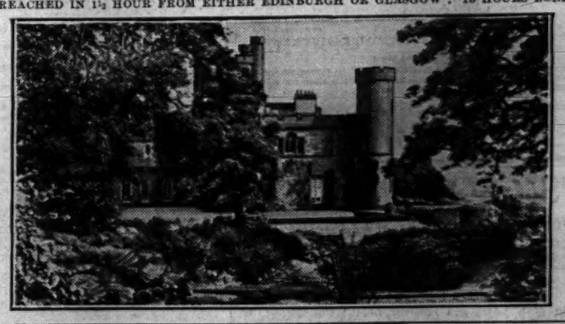
IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

THE FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, WELL KNOWN AS
KINFAUNS CASTLE,
LYING AT THE HEAD OF THE CARSE GOWRIE, WITHIN THREE MILES OF PERTH, 19 MILES OF DUNDEE, AND REACHED IN 1¼ HOUR FROM EITHER EDINBURGH OR GLASGOW; 10 HOURS LONDON.

THE CASTLE
occupies a strikingly beautiful position above the River Tay.
FACING SOUTH
and sheltered on the north.

Accommodation comprises: Outer and inner halls, gallery, five or six reception rooms, boudoir and school room. About 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, night and day nurseries, and ample accommodation for servants. Bath rooms. Good water supply, modern drainage, central heating, electric light. Garage for six cars. Chauffeur's house.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS
and home policies form an outstanding feature of the place; they have been laid out with great taste and contain many beautiful trees.

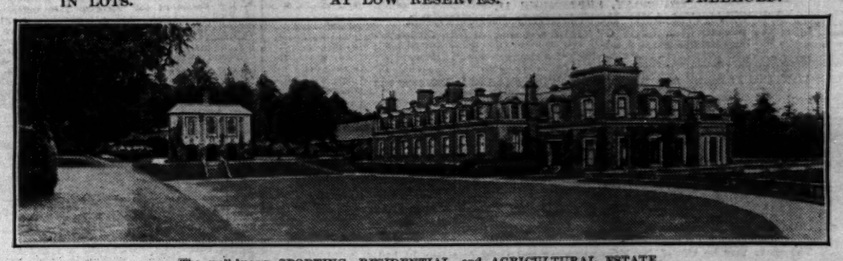


The Estate extends to about
2,360 ACRES,
The whole, apart from Land in Proprietor's occupation, producing
A NET INCOME of about
£3,000 PER ANN.
NUMEROUS COTTAGES, LODGES, &c., INCLUDED.
TO BE SOLD.

Price and full detailed illustrated particulars on application to:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1; Messrs. WALKER, FRASER and STEELE, Estate Agents, 74, Bath-street, Glasgow, and 32, South Castle-street, Edinburgh; Messrs. GILLESPIE and PATERSON, W.S., 31, Melville-street, Edinburgh, who have the Titles.

STEVENSTONE, TORRINGTON, NORTH DEVON.

TORRINGTON 1 MILE. BIDEFORD 8. WESTWARD HO! 10. BARNSTAPLE 12.
IN LOTS. AT LOW RESERVES. FREEHOLD.



The well-known SPORTING, RESIDENTIAL, and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE,
EXTENDING TO ABOUT 673 ACRES,
including as a Lot:—
THE IMPORTANT MANSION, "STEVENSTONE HOUSE,"
suitable, if not required as a Residence, for an Hotel, Country Club, Institution, or School. Situate in a magnificently timbered park, and containing four reception rooms, 27 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms; attractive pleasure grounds and ornamental lakes, together with 207 ACRES.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.
CAPITAL MIXED FARM OF 174 ACRES.
DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, "LITTLE SILVER." TWO SMALLHOLDINGS. TEN COTTAGES. VALUABLE WOODS.
The Kennels of the Stevenstone Foxhounds.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously) by Messrs. JOHN SMALE and Co., acting in conjunction with Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., as follows:—Lot 1 (Stevenstone House, with 207 acres), at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, on FRIDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1930, at 3 p.m., and the remaining Lots (unless sold privately meanwhile) at the Globe Hotel, Torrington, on SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, at 3 p.m.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1; Messrs. JOHN SMALE and Co., 13, Cross-street, Barnstaple; Land Agents:—Messrs. W. J. SLEE and SON, Torrington, N. Devon. Solicitors:—Messrs. Bazeley, Barnes and Bazeley, Bideford, N. Devon.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE CAPTAIN G. W. TAYLOR.
FOR SALE OUTRIGHT AS A WHOLE OR IN PORTIONS.

NETHERDALE, BANFFSHIRE.

Two-and-a-half miles from Aberchirder, seven from Turriff, twelve from Banff, and fifteen from Huntley.

WITH NEARLY
EIGHT MILES OF FISHING
IN THE FAMOUS RIVER DEVERON, SO WELL KNOWN FOR ITS EXCELLENT SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.
Average basket of Salmon for six years 201.
The RESIDENCE, standing in the centre of the Estate, is within walking distance of all the 23 pools. Fourteen pools can be fished from the bank with a fifteen-foot rod. No long waders are required.

The House faces south and contains five bath rooms, eight best bed rooms, three dressing rooms, and servants' accommodation, hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, gun room, offices.
GARAGE, &c.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLED.
THE ESTATE OF ABOUT
1,224 ACRES
is let in farms to sound tenants.
Moderate burdens.
LOW GROUND SHOOTING (NO GROUSE).

JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer by AUCTION during the Autumn (unless previously Sold). Solicitors, Herbert E. Taylor, Esq., Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.4; Messrs. James Morrison and Co., 40, Low-street, Banff.
Auctioneers' Offices, 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

BORDERS OF MONTGOMERY AND MERIONETH.

PLAS MACHYNLLETH,

IN THE VALLEY OF THE DOVEY.

Aberdovey 10 miles. Abervilwyth 18 miles. Newtown 28 miles. Hunting with the Machynlleth Hounds.

THIS WELL-KNOWN, ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE MANSION, situated on the outskirts of Machynlleth, enjoying beautiful views over the River Dovey, approached along a winding carriage drive with two lodge entrances and Gardener's Cottage. It contains:—
Entrance hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, five secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, good domestic offices and Quarters.
AMPLE STABLING (WITH ROOMS OVER) AND GARAGES. ELECTRIC LIGHT (PRIVATE PLANT), GAS, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY, MODERN DRAINAGE.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are tastefully arranged, including: Tennis Lawn, En-tout-cas Tennis Court, Formal Gardens and Fountain.
Included also is ONE ROD IN THE RIVER DOVEY, famous for its Salmon and Trout Fishing.
With surrounding well-timbered Parklands, the whole extends to about
40 ACRES.
The Mansion has recently been the subject of considerable expenditure.
FOR SALE.
£7,500 FREEHOLD.
The Furniture and Contents of the Mansion may be acquired by a purchaser if desired.

In addition the HOME FARM adjoining, of about 252 ACRES, with a Gentleman's Residence, "Llynnoed," together with a Rod in the River Dovey, may be purchased if required.
For all further particulars apply to the Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, or to the Land Agent: Captain R. H. Jones Evans, The Estates Office, Plas, Machynlleth, N. Wales.

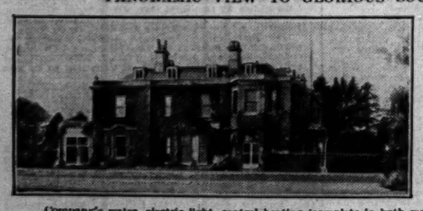
23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.
(CONTINUED)

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

WEST SUSSEX.

HIGH AND SECLUDED. MOTOR TRAFFIC INAUDIBLE.
Yet only Ten Minutes' Walk of Village.
PANORAMIC VIEW TO GLORIOUS SOUTH DOWNS.



Delightful medium-sized residence of Bath stone of Georgian character.

Four reception rooms (three of which communicate), large sunny windows, parquet floors, oak panelling, six principal bed rooms, three dressing rooms, two bath rooms; and above, six secondary or servants' rooms and bath room. Lofty hall with stone stair, delightful large loggia forming outdoor living room in summer.

All in excellent order and remarkably well designed for easy running; all necessary cloak rooms, store rooms, servants' hall, game room, &c.

Company's water, electric light, central heating (complete in both main floors), telephone, separate hot water, numerous lavatory basins.
LOVELY GROUNDS SHADED BY FINE TREES, two tennis lawns, productive gardens and orchards, long range new vinery, peach and melon house, fruit cage. Heated garage and chauffeur's flat. Stabling for six.
Large Lily Pond, attractive feature, 50ft. below house level.
120 ACRES SPORTING WOODLANDS (timber professionally valued 1915 at £3,600; almost nothing since cut and more planted), sound grassland and little arable.
Model Farmery which has housed pedigree herd. Lodge and three cottages,
IN ALL ABOUT 300 ACRES.
MODERATE PRICE.
OWNER LEAVING EARLY AUTUMN WISHES SELL NOW.
Inspected and recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

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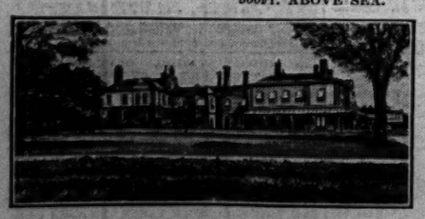
15 MILES FROM HYDE PARK,

In a rural and much-sought-after district, with hardly a roof to be seen from the house.
500FT. ABOVE SEA.



FOR SALE WITH
180 ACRES
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICE.
OR would be sold with a smaller area.
VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Company's Water. Gas available.
DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, gardens and woodlands.
HEAVILY TIMBERED PARKLAND.

Twenty bed, three bath, five reception, and billiard rooms. Stabling. Garage. Lodge. Cottages. Farmery.
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION, if not required as a private house.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1, from whom plan and views may be obtained. (40625.)

EXECUTORS' SALE.

SURREY.

35 minutes by express service, about 20 miles by excellent motoring roads.
FAMOUS GOLF LINKS ALMOST ADJOIN.

This substantially built RESIDENCE: 18 bed, two bath, central lounge hall, four reception rooms, good offices; garage; stabling; farmery; lodges and cottages. Secluded in delightful wooded grounds and pastureland, the house stands on high ground in over

20 ACRES.

Companies' gas, water, and electric light; passenger lift; central heating.
LONG FRONTAGE TO GOOD ROAD.
Only quarter-mile from station, which could be developed without interfering with house.

TO BE SOLD. PRICE ONLY £12,000.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (21351.)

PRICE ONLY £2,200. ASCOT.

On high ground overlooking the Racecourse.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE,
standing in 2¼ acres of well-secluded grounds; 12 bed, two bath, and three reception rooms; garage for two and two cottages. Company's electric light, gas and water laid on. House telephones. Crown lease about 52 years unexpired. Ground-rent £37 10s.
Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (10104.)

ASHDOWN FOREST

COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
On a Southern slope, 460 feet above sea. Sandy soil.

Delightfully situated MODERN HOUSE, away from main roads, having every convenience and comfort. Contains 14 bed and dressing rooms (eight having hot and cold supplies), four bath rooms, lounge, four reception and billiard rooms, loggia, good offices.
Garage, man's flat, stabling.
Electric light, central heating, unfailing water, telephone.
BEAUTIFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS with hard court, bowling green, tennis lawns shaded by fine timber.
Modern farm buildings, four new cottages, and compact estate of about

116 ACRES.

THE WHOLE WELL MAINTAINED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY AT REASONABLE PRICE,
OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING.—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (30816.)

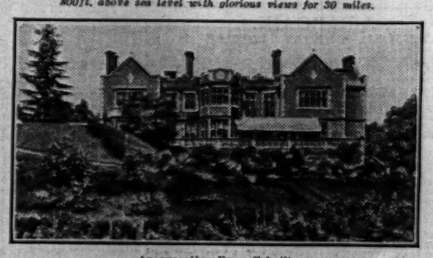
WEALD OF KENT.

Cranbrook 2 miles. Maidstone 14 miles. London 45 miles.

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE
FORMERLY A WEAVER'S HOME.
FRIEZLEY HOUSE, CRANBROOK.
Entrance hall, three reception rooms, complete offices, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, four secondary rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light, garage block, delightful grounds, two cottages, woodland
IN ALL 23 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at the Vestry Hall, Cranbrook, on Wednesday, 8th October, 1930, at 2 p.m.
Land Agent: William Lumsden, Esq., Larchfield House, Goudhurst, Kent.
Solicitors: Messrs. Williams and James, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

HINDHEAD COMMON.

800ft. above sea level with glorious views for 30 miles.



An exceptionally well built
TUDOR STYLE HOUSE
of brick and stone on a southern slope in a sheltered position, containing:—
Four reception rooms, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, five bath rooms; Company's electric light; good drainage and water supply.
Central Heating. Telephone, Lodge and 2 Cottages. Garages and Stabling.
VERY CHARMING GARDENS
with woodland walks, tennis lawns, rose gardens, excellent kitchen garden.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD,
WITH ABOUT 24 ACRES,
or home farm of 31 acres may be included
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Full information from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (21007.)

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